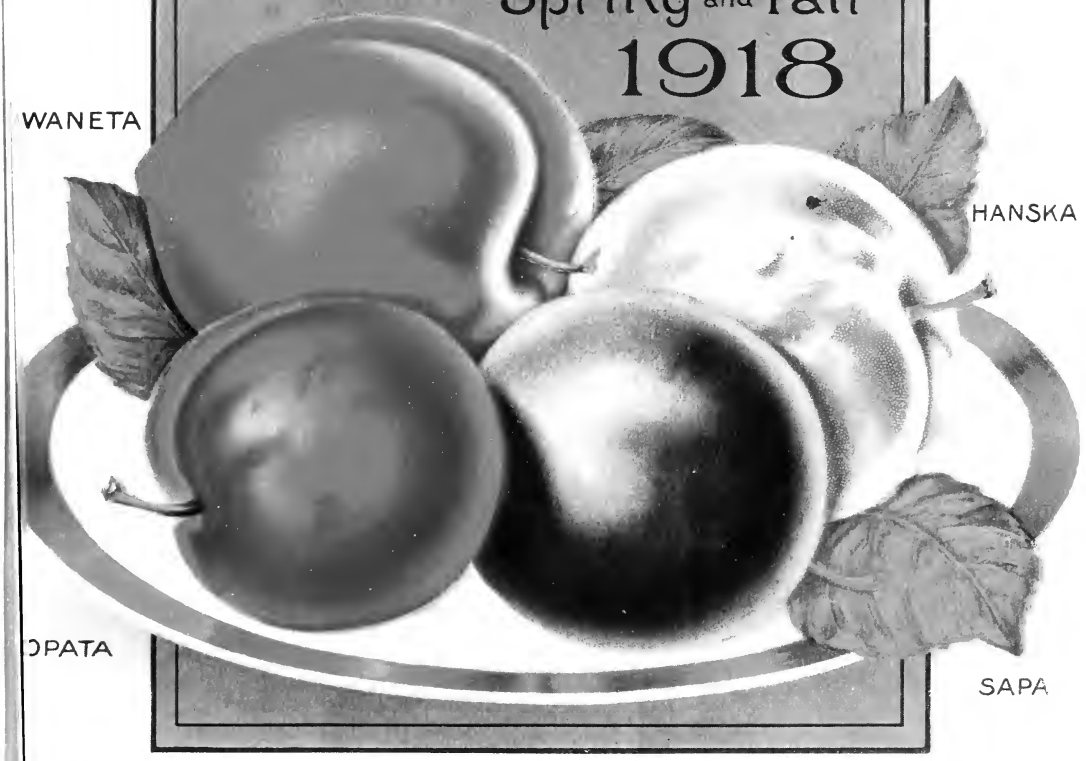
GURNEY SEED & NURSERY CO.

COMPASS CHERRY

Spring and Fall
1918



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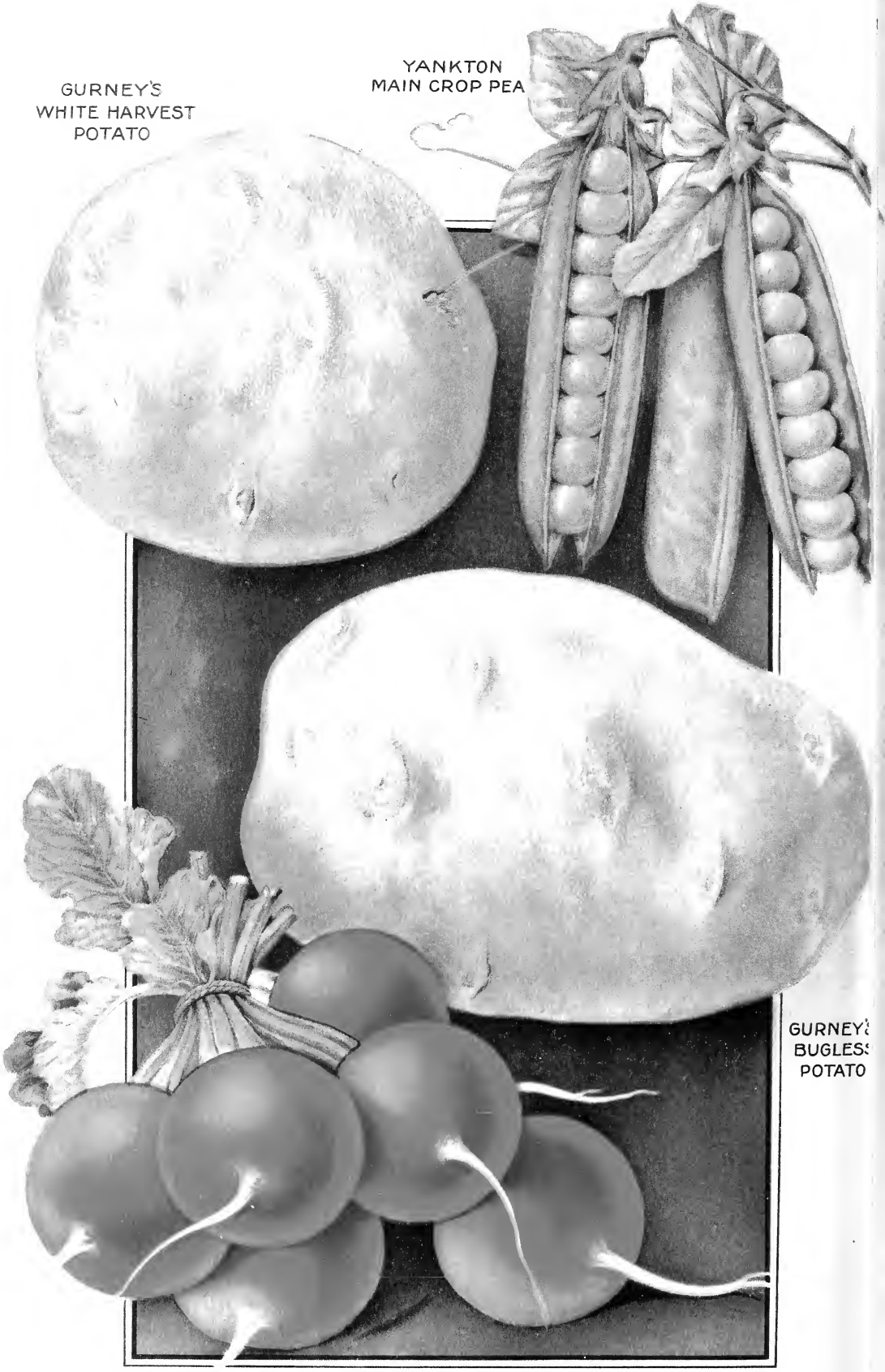
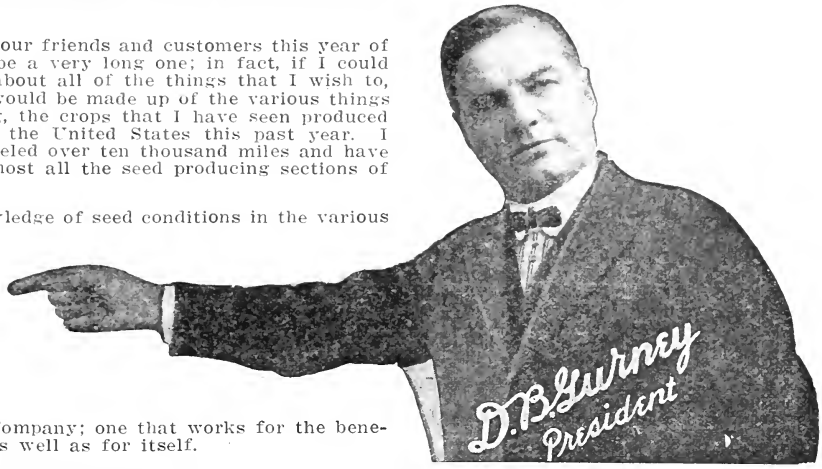


PROF. HANSEN'S SIBERIAN RADISH

STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

To Our Friends and Patrons:



MY message to our friends and customers this year of 1918 should be a very long one; in fact, if I could tell you all about all of the things that I wish to, the catalog would be made up of the various things I have seen growing, the crops that I have seen produced in various parts of the United States this past year. I have personally traveled over ten thousand miles and have seen something of most all the seed producing sections of the United States.

I think my knowledge of seed conditions in the various parts of the United States is very good. My knowledge of the seed crops is at least equal to that of any one, and I am going to talk to you about seed crops because that is the important function of a Seed Company; one that works for the benefit of its customer as well as for itself.

This world's war has changed conditions in every country on the globe. Previous to the war there were large quantities of garden, field and flower seeds produced in all of the warring countries, most of them producing more than they needed at home and exported large quantities to the United States. The American seed grower, realizing that these people, on account of shortage of labor and the necessity of their producing every acre of food supply possible, planted in the spring of 1917 the greatest acreage of seed crops ever planted in this country, anticipating a very large export trade to these foreign countries.

Their anticipation has been more than realized. The foreign countries were unable to plant even a very small portion of the average acreage to seed crops, and the United States crop up to about the First of July looked as though they would take care of the wants of the world; but in a great area of the seed producing section, especially that producing garden and flower seed, had an extremely hot spell lasting for more than one week just as the plants were in bloom. This reduced the crops from one-half to two-thirds on a great many standard vegetable and flower seeds, such as Beets, Celery, Carrots, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Turnip and Rutabaga. It was specially bad on onion seed, a crop that is used more than any other. Fields that should have yielded several hundred pounds per acre threshed out from about seventy-five to one hundred. Crops of garden peas and wax beans are shorter than ever before. Consequently they will be higher priced, and the end of the coming seed planting season will see all of these seed crops exhausted; and those who delay their orders until late in the season will probably be unable to secure the amounts or varieties they want.

We do not wish to discourage you in the planting of gardens. This past season the increased garden acreage in the United States was greater than any other year and people have certainly realized that the garden is one of the best methods of combating the **high cost of living.** We are simply warning you that it will be well to place your orders for the full amounts needed by you as early in the season as possible, and that your gardens should be at least as large as they were one year ago because this coming season, if this world war continues, all kinds of food stuff will be in greater demand than in the past. **The world is depending on the United States for its food supply.**

We have **hundreds of millions of acres** lying idle that should be cultivated intensively. We did cultivate a portion of these hundreds of millions for the crops of 1917 and we will make another big break in those hundreds of millions for the 1918 crops. We will use better methods and produce a greater tonnage per acre even than in 1917 when there was such a marked improvement in the care of all kinds of crops. The farmer never kept his cornfield as clean as he did in 1917 and he was more careful in harvesting and threshing his grain. The garden patches were cared for carefully and the maximum results secured in almost all cases. We must do this again in 1918 and we are teaching ourselves that this is the only profitable method of caring for the ground of which we expect so much.

Last spring we wrote and issued 52 bulletins on various phases of growing, harvesting and marketing your crops to the best advantage. We have added this year a special bulletin on the canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. This will allow you to have practically fresh fruit and vegetables every day in the year. This bulletin is made as plain as possible and if the directions are carefully followed, you will meet with success in every case. All of these bulletins are free and we are glad to send such of them as you may need on application. We are working with you for the greatest possible production of all kinds of crops that the people of the world may not suffer any unnecessary hardships, realizing as we do that the present hardships of a great many nations in this world are greater almost than they can bear.

Just a few words about our own people and our company. We have once more increased our storage facilities greatly. We cared for more than twice as many orders in the spring of 1917 than we have any other year, we will acknowledge there was some delay in getting shipments to some of our customers, but probably not a greater delay than occurred at other places.

We are in position to handle shipments this season promptly. One hundred percent increase in our business over that of 1917 will be handled promptly and carefully; our facilities guarantee this. In the nursery department we have more than double the acreage of 1917, so that our supply of ornamentals, fruits and shade and forest trees are practically unlimited. In the field seed department we planted on our own ground and on contract more than one thousand additional acres of corn, mostly of the early varieties. In fact, this is true of practically everything in the field seed line. Every person connected with this company is using their best possible effort to give service to our friends and customers, and all of the departments appreciate your asking any questions you may wish to on any subject connected with the Seed Nursery or Greenhouse business. Every one of us appreciate your order.

Owing to war conditions we cannot guarantee prices on any item for any length of time, but will keep them as low as possible.

Yours very truly,

D. B. GURNEY, Pres.

READ CAREFULLY

Business Rules, Instructions and Guarantee

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them.

No. 1—Never allow any seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed and Nursery Stock sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full amount of the very best goods and then put in some extras.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival of all Seeds, provided you send us notice of their failure to arrive within three months from date of shipment.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment, or where one-third of the amount is remitted with order we will ship C. O. D. for the balance, always with privilege of examination.

No. 6—At the prices quoted in this Catalog, we deliver all Seeds and Nursery Stock to any express or railroad company in Yankton; no charge for bags and boxes. All Seeds quoted in **packages, ounces, ¼ and ½ and pound,** we send by mail prepaid, if so ordered. If to go by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from the aggregate weight of your order of ¼ pound, ½ pound and pound. Transportation charges on Nursery Stock to be paid by purchaser in all cases.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest rate possible for them. **Seeds and Nursery Stock by Express from Yankton, S. D., go at the following low rates;** this saves you money:

LOW EXPRESS RATES IN SOUTH DAKOTA ON SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK
(In effect when this catalog went to press)

The South Dakota Railroad Commissioners recently changed the express rate in South Dakota to a very reasonable basis. We are giving you herewith the express rates on seed and nursery stock to various points in South Dakota; you will see they are very low, much lower than from other states, and we advise the shipment of seeds and nursery stock by express in almost every case.

Express rates from Yankton to Aberdeen, S. D., 60 cents per 100 lbs.; Alcester, S. D., 30 cents per 100 lbs.; Chamberlain, S. D., 40 cents per 100 lbs.; Elk Point, S. D., 30 cents per 100 lbs.; Faulkton, S. D., 60 cents per 100 lbs.; Gettysburg, S. D., 80 cents per 100 lbs.; Groton, S. D., 65 cents per 100 lbs.; Huron, S. D., 40 cents per 100 lbs.; Milbank, S. D., $1.00 per 100 lbs.; Mitchell, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs.; Platte, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs.; Pierre, S. D., 80 cents per 100 lbs.; Rapid City, S. D., $1.10 per 100 lbs.; Watertown, S. D., 60 cents per 100 lbs.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one that we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please **sign your name to your order;** give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State, and name of railroad. Make them plain so that anyone can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee the safe arrival of **all** money sent us by Bank Draft, Personal Checks, Express or P. O. Money Order. We accept postage stamps in amounts of $1.00 or less; currency or coin in any amount, but **we do not** guarantee its safe arrival. **Your check is good.** It is sometimes inconvenient to send to town for a draft or money order, and if you have money in the bank you can send your personal check with order. We make this offer to save you trouble and delay in obtaining the goods you need.

U. S. Liberty Bonds

You are probably a purchaser of U. S. Liberty Bonds, either the 3½ per cent or 4 per cent or both. These bonds are just as good as money to us and if you care to dispose of yours in exchange for any goods in this catalog we shall be glad to receive them. In making up your order, if you wish to pay for it with Liberty Bonds, send them just as you would any other remittance. By making this exchange, it will allow you to purchase Liberty Bonds of the new issue as offered. We consider them an excellent investment.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute without your written permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned promptly.

No. 11—We send out nothing but goods of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

No. 12—Prices of all goods subject to change without notice.

Parcels Post

No. 13—We can deliver to your door packages weighing up to and including 50 lbs. in the first and second zones, 20 lbs. outside of those two zones. We can deliver these packages to you at a very low rate, lower than express rate in most cases. This will undoubtedly mean a readjustment of express rates to a lower basis.

No. 14—Orders packed in rotation as received. Notice mailed on day of receipt of order if order cannot be packed that day. All perishable goods ordered will be shipped just as early in the spring as weather will permit. **They will reach you in time.**

No. 15—We guarantee that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory germinating test to you; that is, on arrival of the seed test it and if it does not prove satisfactory you may return it to us within **fifteen days** after receipt of the seed by you, returning at our expense, and your money, together with the transportation charges which you have paid, will be refunded. It is so manifestly impossible for a seller of any perishable article to be responsible for what may happen to it after it leaves his hands, especially one like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, that we and all other American seed houses disclaim responsibility as to the crop that may be raised from seed which we sell. At the same time, in case of failure to secure proper results caused from some inherent fault in the seeds themselves, Gurney Seed & Nursery Company accept responsibility, not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seed if immediately advised; or, seeds may be returned. We do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the contents or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and your money and transportation charges paid by you will be cheerfully refunded.

We Live Up to All of the Above
GURNEY SEED & NURSERY CO.

United States Food Administration License No. G-31503.

An Order for one Package of Seed will receive just as Careful Attention as though it was for $100

ORDER SHEET

Do not write in this space

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.
Yankton, South Dakota

Date 1918

Gentlemen: Please send me the following goods by .....

Name .....

Post Office ..... R. F. D. No. .....

Shipping Point .....
(Name of R. R. Town)

Name of R. R. .....

County ..... State .....

Is there an agent at your R. R. Station? .....

Amount Enclosed		
P. O. Order		
Exp. "		
Bank Draft		
Cash		
Check		
Stamps		
TOTAL		

Bu.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkt.	No.	Name of Goods Ordered	Size	$	Cts.

CUT OFF HERE—Use Pencil on This Sheet

Bu.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkt.	No.	Name of Goods Ordered	Size	$	Cts.
					Carried Forward			

To insure prompt answer write letters on separate sheet.

PREMIUMS FOR 1918

Something Good Free With Every Order

We are again adopting the very successful 1917 policy of having the products of our seeds sent direct to us and paying the cash premium direct to you, rather than have you exhibit them at the State Fair, as we find it is saving our customers quite a bit of trouble, and the competition of 1917 was certainly very strong and shows that our customers are very much interested in these cash premiums. Not so much for the money they get out of it, as the pleasure and satisfaction in growing these beautiful flowers, immense vegetables, and grains. We are unable to give you all of the returns for 1917, as the catalog has to go to press previous to the time for paying the premiums. You should compete for them, you should urge your children to compete for them. It pleases me more to send the ten dollar check to some twelve to fourteen-year-old boy or girl, in payment for some exceptionally good product of the soil, than it would to receive that amount of money from their parents. Let them all compete.

More Than 1,200 Lbs. of Mammoth Pumpkins From Five Vines

Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1917.

I received the seed I ordered from you last spring and planted it and it gave perfect satisfaction. I also received the sample package of Mammoth Pumpkin you sent free with my order and I have raised several of the pumpkins, and am now ready to put one on exhibition. I have not had them weighed yet; one will weigh close to 100 pounds. I raised 30 pumpkins from five vines and the smallest will weigh at least 25 pounds.

(Signed) R. G. ARNOLD.

I am just sort of estimating that the 30 pumpkins will average 40 pounds each, making a total of 1,200 pounds produced from five vines. How is that for some pumpkin?

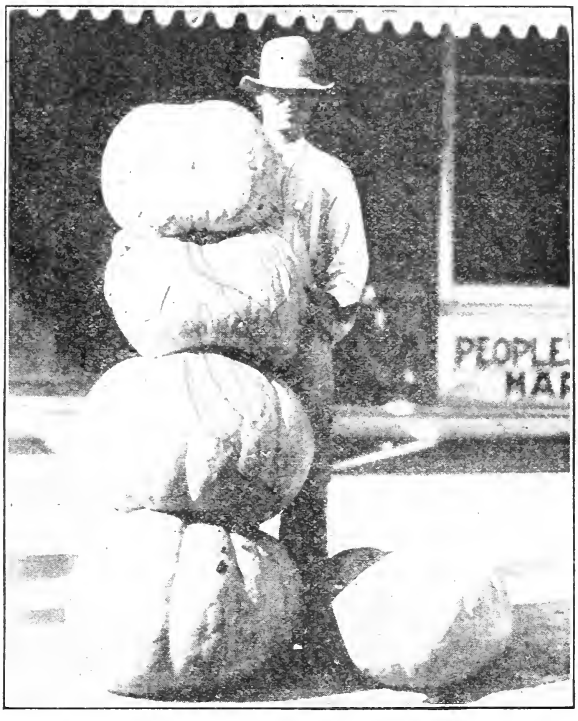
Here is another one:

Garnett, Kan., Oct. 25, 1917.

My largest Mammoth Pumpkin weighs 200 pounds. I took the pumpkin to the fair and it was the largest one there.

(Signed) MRS. S. J. HAWKINS.

I have told you it was possible to produce these mammoth pumpkins weighing 200 pounds. I am going to say in this catalog that it is possible to produce pumpkins of this Mammoth variety weighing 250 pounds. I wonder how many years I will have to tell you that before somebody tells me that he has produced one of that or a greater weight.



Thirty Dollars in Cash for the Largest Five Potatoes

Gurney's White Harvest	$5.00
Red Bliss	5.00
Early Ohio	5.00
White Pearl	5.00
Gurney's Bugless	10.00

MAIL US YOUR LARGEST POTATO

In the fall of 1917 we certainly received some wonderful potatoes. We are using photographs of some of these potatoes in our farm paper advertising. These are actual photographs.

On this date, November 20, 1917, we have received potatoes weighing as follows in competition for the above premiums for last season:

A. B. Reimsbottom, North Kamloops, B. C., Bugless—2 lbs. 13 oz.

Charles Hendrickson, Mitchell, S. D., Early Ohio—1 lb. 12 oz.

T. G. Martin, Alameda, Wash., White Pearl, 1 lb. 13 oz.; Red Bliss, 1 lb. 1 oz.; White Harvest, 13½ oz.

These are the largest in competition for the premium at this time.

For $1.50 we will send you, parcel post paid, 1 pound each of the above varieties. Give them special care and win some or all of the premiums of $30. All goods competing for premiums must reach us by December 1, 1918. Premium checks are mailed December 10, 1918.

$50 in Cash for the Best Ten Ears of Corn as Follows

North Dakota White Dent—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent—$5.00 for the best ear.

Wisconsin No. 7—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Gurney's Rainbow Flint—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Early Murdock—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Gurney's August 15th—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Minnesota No. 13—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Northwestern Dent—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Wimple's Yellow Dent—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Reid's Yellow Dent—$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Mail us your best ear of any one or all of the above varieties. Your name and address plainly on the outside of the package, the corn to reach us on or before the first day of December, 1918. Premiums will be awarded and paid on December 10, 1918.

$5.00 cash premium for the boy or girl who sends us the best five ears of White Rice Popcorn.

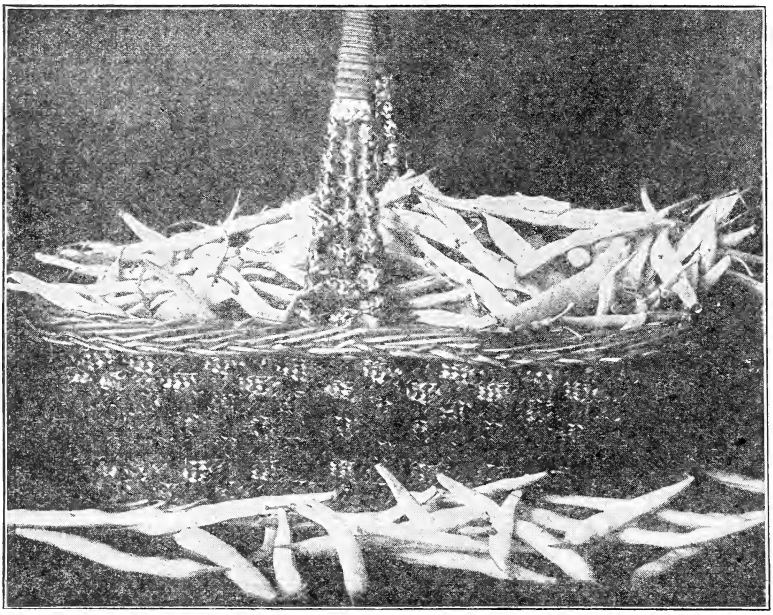
$25.00 in cash for photographs. For the last several years we have had a great many beautiful photographs of various articles that people have grown from seeds or trees purchased from us. This coming season we are going to give $2.50 each for the best 10 that are sent us. Photograph any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable or anything else that you have grown from seed or trees or plants purchased from Gurney's.

FRENCH MAMMOTH PUMPKINS FREE

For the last several years we have imported from France seed of a number of varieties of Mammoth Pumpkins, some of these reaching a weight of 200 pounds and producing an immense tonnage of good stock food per acre. These are rather a novelty and are exceedingly valuable. We are putting these up in packages and giving free with each order for vegetables or flower seed one package of these truly marvelous pumpkin seed. Then we are offering a cash premium of **$10.00** for the largest pumpkin produced from the seed. For the next nine largest, **$1.00 each.** The conditions under which we give this premium are that you will take the pumpkin to town, have it weighed and the weight certified to by yourself and mailed to us, the pumpkin placed on display in some store window in your town, until you can hear from us. The one winning the **$10.00** premium will be asked to send the pumpkin to us at our expense. Remember, as long as the seed lasts, one package will go free with each order. We do not sell these pumpkin seed. Weight much reach us by December 1, 1918. Premium check will be mailed December 10, 1918.

SOME NEW GOOD THINGS FOR 1918 AND SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS CARRIED OVER FROM LAST YEAR

Gurney's Ever-Bearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean



The bean situation this season is rather serious, and while diseases affected other varieties, it has not affected the Gurney's Rust Proof, but the crop of these is nearly as short as other varieties from other than the disease causes. Gurney's Everbearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean has been grown by us for the last seven or eight seasons and has never shown any indication of rust or other bean diseases. It has produced immense quantities of beans covering a period of six weeks, which makes it exceptionally valuable not only for the housewife with the small garden, but for the market gardener. The pods are very long and of a beautiful shiny wax, very brittle and tender and free from fiber and absolutely stringless until ripe. The length of the pod makes it especially valuable for pickling whole, pods usually being just the length of a quart Mason jar. We recommend this bean specially for both the home and the market gardener, ⅓ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $5.00.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

FROM THE SEED-BALLS—HEADQUARTERS STOCK.

Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

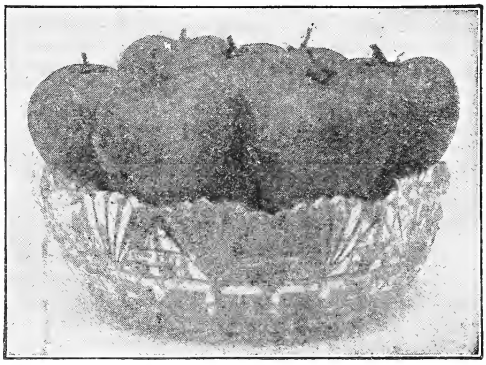


PHOTO OF POTATO SEED BALLS—ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

It is from these that ALL valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener, and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

READ THESE EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOMERS LETTERS.

"I grew 101 Potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety." Mrs. Ellen Keener.

"I raised 50 Hills from one Packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late. 94 Potatoes in one hill." J. H. Skinner.

"Your remarkable Potato Seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet, and black potatoes." W. M. Johnson.

"Your Potato Seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one Packet—the finest I ever saw." C. E. Flint.

"I grew 45 pounds of Seedling Potatoes from one Packet. I expect wonders from them next year." Thomas Lucas.

Packet 15 cts. 2 for 25c. 5 for 50c. 10 for $1.

THE RESULT FROM HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

Two years ago we offered hybridized potato seed for the first time and the success was so great with it that we offered it again last season, giving it a little more space in the catalog, and we have had wonderful results. A great many people planted hybridized potatoes and we have secured a large number of very favorable letters from some of them who grew this seed. We are going to reproduce one of the letters, naturally the best one:

> Norton, Kansas, October 10th, 1917.
>
> Last spring I got a package of Hybridized Potato Seed and planted it in a box in the house. I transplanted them and only three lived. Today Mother dug them and this is the result: In two of the hills there were about 20 potatoes in each and several as large as the largest walnut. The third hill had 31 potatoes, nearly all large, larger than most of the potatoes that are selling on the market. The measure of six of them taken with a tape line about the potatoes each way is 5½x10, 5½x10, 6x6, 5x8, 6x6, 4x5½ inches. The rest of them were large. From what I understand from your catalog I have something extra fine.
>
> A. E. WOOD.

We wrote Mr. Wood that we would give him $10 for the product of that one hill. He sent them to us and suggested that we call this potato when we introduce it the Sunflower. We shall call it **Mr. Wood's Sunflower.** We are expecting good results from this hill of potatoes.

Gurney's Early Model Globe Beet

This beet is of English origin, a perfect globe, foliage and root purple red, medium early, always very even in size, making it specially valuable for market gardener trade. A number of new varieties have been introduced since we offered this beet but none of them have equaled Gurney's Early Model Globe in our trial ground. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; ½ lb., $1.00.**

South American's Mammoth Corn

What would you think of corn stalks 17 feet high, that caliber 2½ inches at the base, producing ears 12 to 14 inches long, and of immense caliber? Ears often containing 28 rows, the stalks big and strong enough to make side posts for a child's swing. We have grown them of this size in our trial grounds and we have attached the ropes and made swings of them. We exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair one year ten stalks and ears that weighed 82 lbs., the shortest stalk in this exhibit was 15 feet. We do not recommend this corn for general crops, but just for a novelty or for exhibition purposes. We have had reports from North Dakota showing a fifteen-foot stalk in that state. The corn in very favorable seasons will mature sufficiently for seed purposes at Yankton. If you want the real novelty in corn, try this. **Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c.**

Primitive or Husk Corn

All our Cultivated varieties of Corn have sprung from this original Corn. The ears are of good size, frequently measuring ten inches. Each individual kernel is covered with a husk and all are enclosed in an outer husk like ordinary Corn. In some of the wild and uncultivated parts of South America and Mexico the Primitive or Natural Corn can still be found growing wild.

There are very few articles that will attract the attention in an exhibit that this will. In our exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair, 1909, we had this Corn on the stalk and ear, and it attracted as much attention as anything else in our exhibit. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Pie Carrots

We do not suppose you have ever made or eaten a carrot pie; very few people know that carrots are good for pie purposes and probably none of you have known that any particular variety or kind of carrot would make a better pie than another. Carrots for pie purposes are at least equal to pumpkins, and the pie resembles in flavor the pumpkin pie but is much more delicious and on account of your being able to use them long before the pumpkins are ripe you have almost a continuous season of carrot pie, commencing with the carrots when they are about one inch through, and using them until the old carrots are gone in the spring. Make the carrot pie just as you would pumpkin pie, and you will be surprised at the deliciousness of it. This particular carrot is better than any other variety for that purpose, and we trust that you will try it, and be as well pleased with the results as we are. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Oriental Specials

In a trip through California last summer I spent several days among the gardeners, Chinese and others around San Francisco, where they grow hundreds of thousands of acres of vegetables and I picked up a number of things, especially among the Chinese, that are certainly worth a trial in any garden. I am describing and listing them below. We do not have a large stock of this seed, but will probably be able to supply package lots to most everyone.

You will find the Zit Kwa Chinese Watermelon superior to the citron for preserves or glazed sweets. The Lun Gar Bak is the best of the Chinese cabbage and will produce heads perfectly before going to seed. Some varieties go to seed much earlier. We have discarded all other varieties.

Lun Gar Bak—Chinese Cabbage

This Cabbage was brought to San Francisco by the Chinese and has been used by them for a number of years as a salad cabbage; the heads are solid, grow a little longer than round, and are absolutely the best salad vegetable grown. It has been impossible to secure any seed on the open market excepting as we have purchased it from the Chinese gardeners around San Francisco. The cabbage can be used like any other, but is specially valuable as a salad cabbage. This should have a rich, well-drained soil, with abundant moisture. We have grown this Chinese Cabbage one more year and it could not be improved on. Sow early and it is better and almost as early as lettuce. It has a flavor you do not get from any other vegetables. We strongly advise you to try it. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c.**

Pak Choi

"Pak" means white and "Choi" means vegetable. This vegetable has thick, meaty white stalks and broad green leaves. Drill in rows 14 inches apart and thin to 6 inches in row. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Kai Choi—Chinese Mustard

This is a delicious vegetable, being much less pungent than our American variety. It is greatly relished by the Orientals. Drill in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 12 inches apart in row. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.**

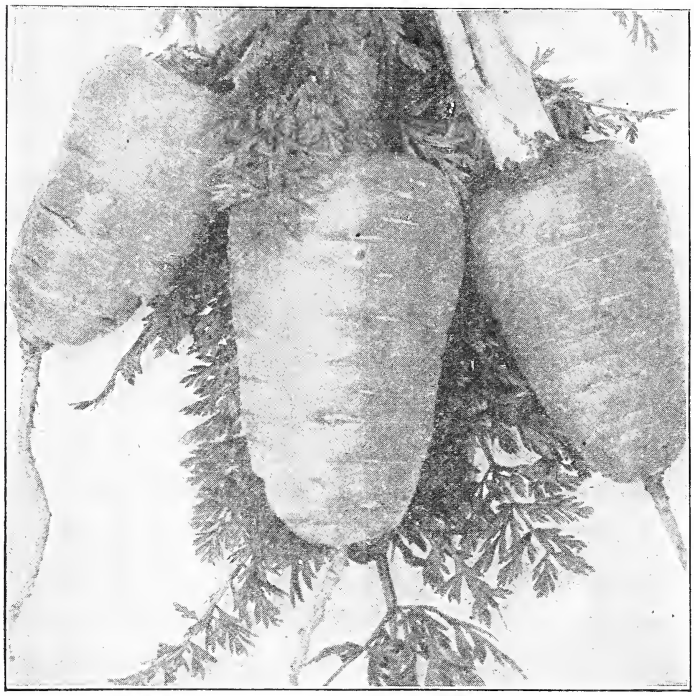
Zit Kwa—Chinese Watermelon

Zit Kwa is a hard-fleshed variety of watermelon. The Chinese cut it in long slices and hang it on long lines to dry in the sun and air. Then it is cut in short pieces and pickled, put in syrup, in brine, or made into glazed sweets. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.**

Sin Kwa—Chinese Vegetable

This is a Chinese soup vegetable. Plant in hills 4 feet apart. It grows best when trellised up. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

One Pkt. each of above 5 for 40c.



Gurney's Early Gold Lump Carrot

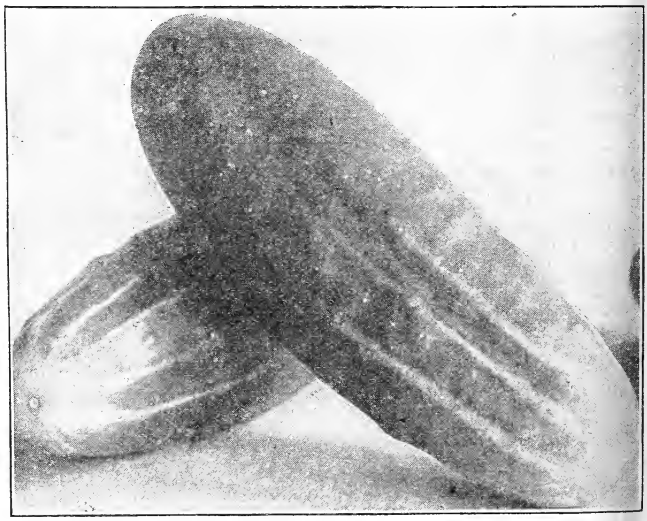
This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about 3 inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlier and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money-maker, as there are no culls to throw out. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., $1.25.**

DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER

It is seldom that any one cucumber or other vegetable will stand permanently at the top of all others in quality, yield, etc., for as much as eight or ten years at a time. But the Davis Perfect has been on the market for about that time and its nearest competitor is so far behind that it seems safe to predict that Davis Perfect will be the best for a number of years. We have grown this in large fields for seed purposes and the cucumbers would lay so thick on the ground that you could hardly walk without stepping on them. It produces a very small quantity of seed, in fact, less per cucumber than any other cucumber grown. This makes it specially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Calabash Pipe Gourd

A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. **Pkt., 15c.**



PROF. N. E. HANSEN MALIKHOF SWEET CORN

Professor Neils Hansen has originated a great many things in vegetables and fruits, but he did not originate this Malikhof Sweet Corn, but found it in Russia in one of his early trips to that country. He brought it because he considered it the earliest and sweetest sweet corn and that it would fill a place not yet taken by any other variety. The color of this sweet corn varies from an amber to a clear white. It matures the earliest of any variety; planting, say, by the 15th of May, you are practically sure of good roasting ears of mighty good quality by the 1st of July. The gardeners in and around Yankton sell this corn ahead of all other varieties, and from twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen ears. It will produce often three to four ears to the stalk. They are not large ears, but nearly as large as Golden Bantam. Coming, as they do, ten days ahead of Golden Bantam, it makes it specially pleasing and profitable to grow it. Everyone with either small or large garden can include some of the Malikhof. We would advise for an ordinary family at least one pound of this seed. We are still growing our stock from the original seed. **1-3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 13 lbs., $3.00.**

Lemon Cucumber

Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin is delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.00.**

MORSE'S GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN

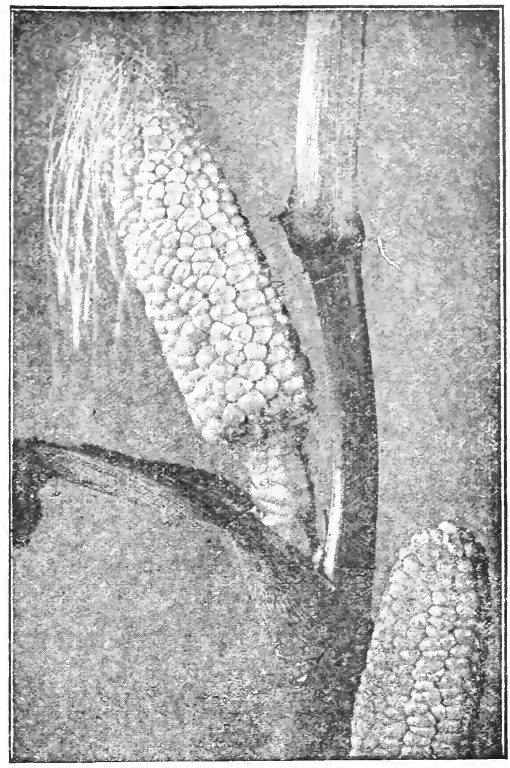
The demand for a genuine novelty could hardly be more completely satisfied this year than by the introduction of our "Morse's Golden Cream Sweet Corn."

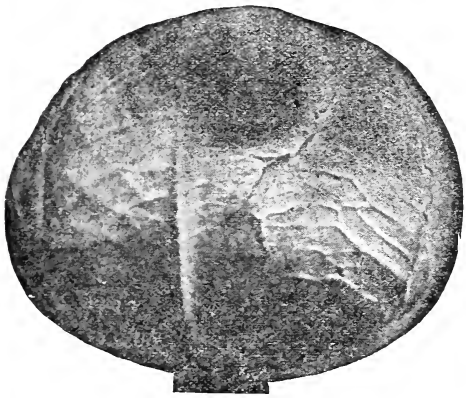
It is of California origin, resulting from a cross made by Thos. Gould, at Ventura, some five years ago—a cross of **Country Gentleman on Golden Bantam.**

Morse's Golden Cream is a very early, yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. The kernels are long and pointed, the cob is very slender and the whole ear about as long as Golden Bantam. The flavor is remarkable—in fact, very much the same as Golden Bantam. The habit of growth is rather dwarf and the stalks bear two to four ears. The stalks are brownish red and the silk is also brown at the tips.

Morse's Golden Cream is one of the most distinct Sweet Corns sent out. It might almost be regarded as a freak on account of its novel features, but is possesses genuine merit in every essential.

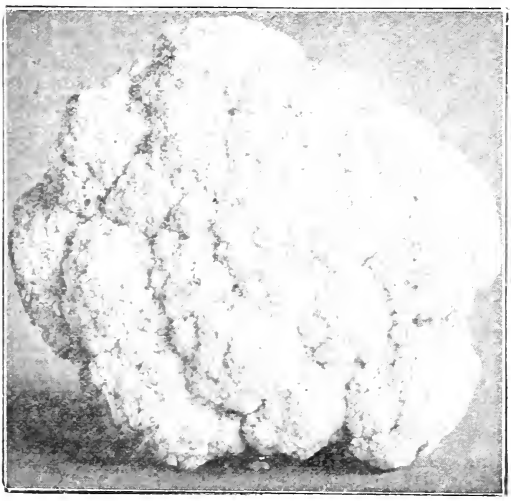
Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.00.





GURNEY'S EARLY BALL HEAD CABBAGE

In offering this new early summer Ballhead Cabbage we know that we are presenting the cabbage growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size and mature as early as Wakefield. They are exceptionally good keepers and the late plantings will keep equal to the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties, producing a greater per cent of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.**



GURNEY'S EARLIEST MARKET CAULIFLOWER

This wonderful new short-stemmed large-headed, heavy-leafed Cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 for the first time, and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. Is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which creates an unusual demand for it. **Pkt., 20c; oz., $2.50.**

New Tomato, Mr. Topp

NEW TOMATO, MR. TOPP

This is one of the new things that we are more than enthusiastic over. This tomato will produce more pounds of ripe fruit in one season than any other plant we have ever grown of any kind in the tomato line. The photograph which we show here shows a cluster of ripe fruit weighing over 7 pounds. This particular plant produced one stem of blossoms with over 350 flowers open at one time and ripened 50 full size tomatoes on that cluster. This new tomato is a very rank grower and one of the earliest to mature its fruit; in fact, the earliest of any except Earlibell. Earlibell beats it just a few days. These tomatoes are of excellent quality and of a beautiful color, bright red, medium size on account of their producing such an immense quantity of fruit. The fruit is always smooth and round. We have grown them both in the greenhouse and the open, and for greenhouse purposes there certainly never was such a tomato, and we would advise all of the greenhouse people to get a few of these seed this season and try it out. We know they will discard the other varieties when they grow the Mr. Topp. For outdoor planting we shall certainly increase our acreage, as we believe it is the best and most profitable tomato ever introduced. We have this seed only in small quantities this year at **25c the package.**

GURNEY'S PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP

This is an all-season Turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them

This new English Turnip was brought from England by us three years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50.**

NEW TOBACCO, TOM SUTTON

Grow Them—Smokes For the Boys—On Your Own Farm: Have you a son, a brother, a sweetheart, **"Somewhere in France,"** wishing, longing, hoping that when he is relieved he will get a good smoke. Don't you think he would appreciate that tobacco more if it were from you? Don't you think if he could smoke it in the trenches, the dugout, or the tent, that while smoking he would see visions of home? Don't you think you would appreciate it more if you could send him tobacco of your own growing rather than that purchased in a store in a cloth sack? And think of the greater quantity at less expense. Buy a package or two packages of the Tom Sutton Tobacco and send him a supply. I know the quality will please him. I am reproducing the description used in last year's catalog. It still holds good.

Not being an expert on tobacco myself, I will have to give you the originator's description, and the experiences of the boys around here, who use tobacco, and claim to know a good tobacco from a "stogie." This tobacco was originated in Minnesota, is extremely early, yields wonderfully, and if I am to believe the fellows who use it, it is of remarkably fine quality. The originator says of it, "I feel that I have perfected as nearly a perfect tobacco for the northwest as it is possible to grow. I have crossed the General Grant variety with Evens Cinnamon, a Canadian variety, and have a tobacco that combines earliness, large size, productiveness, mild flavor and fine quality. It is unequaled as a pipe and cigar tobacco. My crop was all right to cut before frost this year. Stock four to six feet high, with as many as 24 large leaves on a stalk. Many people would grow gladly their own tobacco if they could do so without the rank flavor commonly found in northern grown tobacco. I wish you would note specially the light color, also the white ashes after burning. Compare carefully with any of the common cigars and note the extreme difference. Note also, and specially, that it has no green rank flavor and does not bite the tongue."

I passed out a quantity of the leaves and crumbled tobacco to the boys who smoke. They accepted it, I suppose, just to indulge the "Old Man," but I insisted on their lighting their pipes in my presence, and the general report was that it was tobacco of excellent quality, and I believe them, for they are begging for more of it every day. Some of them would be willing to furnish the match if I would furnish the pipe and tobacco. We want to have all of the Northwest tobacco users purchase a package of this Thomas Sutton tobacco this season. **15c the package, 2 packages for 25c.**

Garvin, Minn., Sept. 4, 1917.

I send herewith two prints of my 1917 crop of Tom Sutton Tobacco, which is now in full bloom and the leaves beginning to redden. It is better this year than ever.

THOMAS E. SUTTON.

Gurney Seed Co.,
Yankton, S. Dak.

Ft. Morgan, Colo., Dec. 8, 1917.

Gentlemen: I owe you an apology. I purchased of you two years ago some thousand plants of the Cossack alfalfa and set it out in my country garden. I was later in the year displeased with what lived and in early spring of the following year I had it all plowed up.

I wrote you a rather caustic letter about it and you answered that you did not see how it could have been other than genuine Cossack and offered to send me another thousand of what you could vouch to be the true variety.

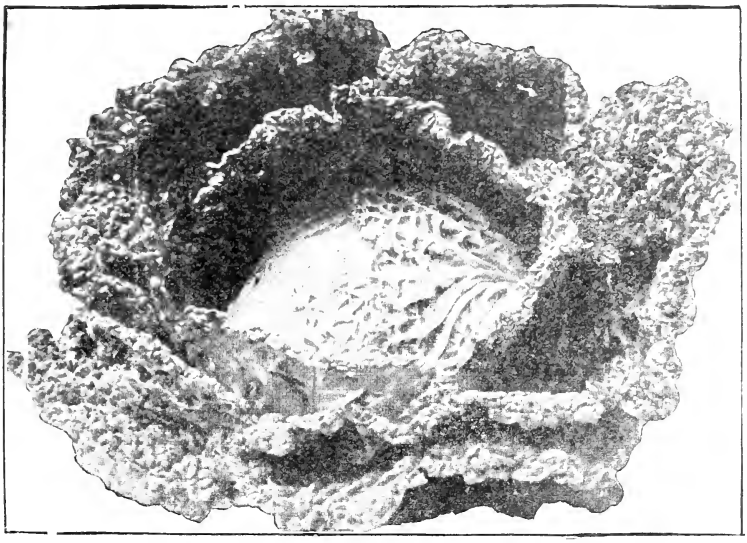
But what I plowed up grew again and was neglected and allowed to grow and this fall I gathered a lot of fine seed from it, and I am now convinced that it is the true variety, as I had become acquainted with the true variety direct from Professor Hansen some years ago.

I mean to save this seed and make a start from it. I wish you would send me your catalog for the coming year and maybe I will want something. Am sorry for the criticism I made.

Yours truly,
J. A. TRACY.

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce

This wonderful new Lettuce is of French origin and was introduced from there by us. Very hard headed, and the most long standing of all lettuces. Heads average size, closely folded, clear light green color, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequaled for late planting or in places where it will be very hot and dry. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.**



Gurney's Crisp as Ice Lettuce

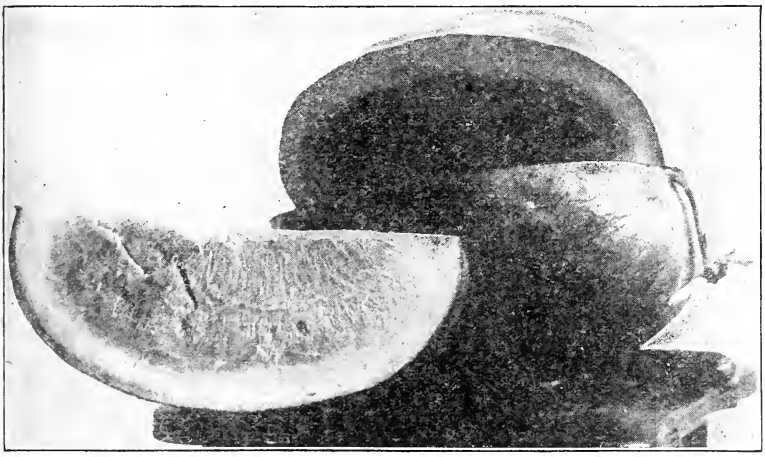
Very Large, Extremely Crisp, Hard-heading, and Extra Long-standing.

Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall.

The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, bleached to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

WINTER WATERMELON

Yankton, S. D., has the best equipped State Hospital, takes better care of its patients, and cures more than any other in the United States. This is a broad statement, but I believe it is true. It is equipped with theater, dance hall, ball ground, tennis court, and last, but not least, an immense automobile, carrying thirty passengers, and on every decent day, during the entire year, it is loaded with patients early in the morning, a fifteen mile ride given them, the car then returns to the Hospital and is reloaded and this operation continues until nightfall. You wonder what this has to do with winter watermelons. I am just coming to that. I have been on the grounds of the Hospital for the Insane at Yankton this summer a number of times, and it was not unusual to see hundreds of the patients on these beautiful grounds among the trees and on the lawn, each patient, if they wanted it, eating watermelon. Their garden covers about thirty acres, all grown from Gurney's seeds, and they had thousands of the winter watermelons, besides thousands of other kinds. On this date, November 1st, they still have a quantity of the winter watermelons stored. It is the sweetest and best of all. The above statement would be borne out, I believe, by Supt. Dr. Mead, who has been in charge of this Hospital almost continuously for thirty years, and who has made of it not only the most beautiful place, but has created the most beautiful buildings and made his Hospital stand humanely, and otherwise, much above all other institutions of its kind in the country.

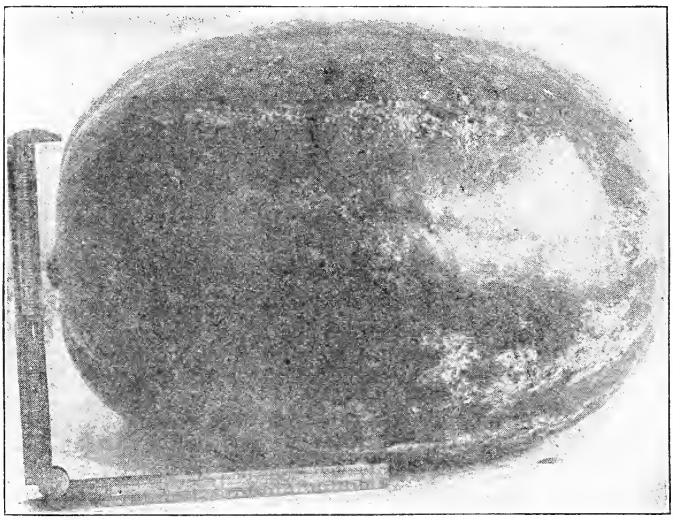


Back to the watermelon once more. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., $2.00.**

Tom Watson

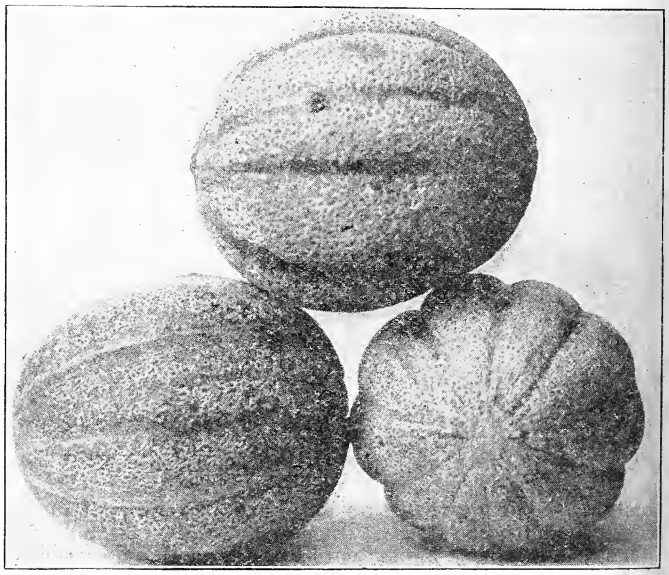
It is not often that any melon will jump from the unknown to the most popular melon grown in a short period of four or five seasons. The Tom Watson is a melon of that type; it is one of the very best shippers of the long melons, and one of the best quality. The melons will grow to a length of about two feet, and about one foot in diameter. The rind is a hard mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to any distant market. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper of any. The flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. We consider this for quality equal to any of the melons, and it sells readily on the market when there is no demand for others. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.00.**

The Earliest and Sweetest Watermelons



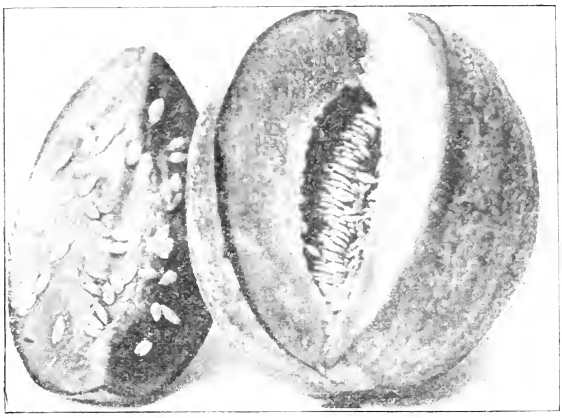
Almost as far back as I can remember we have urged everyone to plant the Cole's Early, for the earliest and best watermelons. We have not changed our minds a particle about the Cole's Early, as it is still one of the very best, but the earliest and sweetest, a cross of Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both, is nearly one week earlier than Cole's Early, three to five pounds heavier, does not break as easily when handled, and the facts are that when the two melons ripening together are placed before you, you will always eat the **earliest and sweetest.** The average weight of this melon would be probably from 12 to 15 lbs., flesh scarlet, very fine grained, and the flavor is delicious. The seeds are white. Vines producing wonderful crops, often producing eight to twelve melons to the vine. We wish to say to our Northern customers that this **earliest and sweetest** melon is the one they should plant. There is but little use in planting the large late varieties in your locality. They are only a disappointment, nearly ripe and the frost comes. You will always get under the wire with the Earliest and Sweetest. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Grand Muskmelon



This splendid new melon is a sport from the Osage, which it resembles in quality, but differs somewhat in color and markings and is more uniform in size. It is at least ten days earlier than Osage, has a more vigorous vine, and because of its vigorous growth, a greater yielder. Color, a peculiar pea-green; flesh, rich salmon or red color. In flavor it surpasses the best grown Osage or Emerald Gem. The flesh extends to the rind and retains the color and quality quite to the outer shell, which, though thin, is very hard and firm, and because of this bears shipment remarkably well. The flesh is very thick, considering the size of the melon, leaving a small seed cavity. With repeated trials beside the Osage for the last five years it has proven a more profitable melon for the market. The bushel crates will weigh five pounds heavier than the Osage, which shows that it is a much thicker-meated melon. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., $1.20; 1 lb., $2.00.**

Davis' White Seed Muskmelon



We listed this melon in 1911 for the first time and recommended it highly on account of the good showing it had made in our trial grounds in comparison with other melons. Last season we said this was the best quality of any of the muskmelons yet introduced, and one more year's general trial over the country has convinced us that it is the best all-round home and shipping melon yet introduced. This is the only white-seed muskmelon, as all other muskmelons produce a yellow seed only. The originator of this melon, Mr. Davis, of Michigan, is the originator of the Gardener's Perfection Cucumber, Grand Muskmelon, and numerous other standard best vegetables. A report from one of our growers in western Nebraska tells us that the White Seeded was the earliest muskmelon of any that he planted this past season, coming in two weeks ahead of the Osage, and produced more melons to the vine that were marketable than any other melon he has ever grown, and the quality was all good. In most melons you will find some time during the season lots of melons of poor quality; with the Davis White Seeded they are all alike, both for size, color, quality, and the immense number borne on each vine. We can only offer a limited amount of the seed again this season; it will have to be sold in packages, ounces and quarter pounds. **Pkg., 15c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

HONEY DEW MUSKMELONS

"Some better than the very best, a whole lot better than all the rest." We might stop right there with our description of the Honey Dew Muskmelon. It is a wonderful production, a cross of an African Casaba and the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. We want to say just a few words of its value on the market. I have taken from the Daily Chicago Trade Bulletin the market on various melons at different times, and without exceptions, the Honey Dew was selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per crate more than any other melon on the market. You can eat it in September or keep it until Christmas, it simply gets better all the time. I am taking from the Government Agricultural Service Bulletin No. 20, the originator's description of this wonderful melon. The photograph which we are showing is the actual picture of a Honey Dew Melon eaten here in the office. This melon weighed 8 pounds, and was delicious down to a rind one-eighth of an inch thick. **The pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 70c; 4 oz., $1.00; ½ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $2.00.**

The Originator's History of the "Honey Dew"

The original seed of this new melon was secured from a melon shipped from Africa to New York City. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, Colo., and crossed with the genuine, original "Rocky Ford" cantaloupe, by pollenization. The following season this hybrid seed was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Casaba. Seed enough was obtained from this cross to plant one and one-half acres in 1915, from which I shipped three cars, aggregating 1,175 crates, which were shipped to Chicago. After paying icing charges and commissions, the three cars netted me $3,719. After deducting the price of the crates, I still had $3,600 net from the one and one-half acres or $2,400 per acre.

I named the melon "Honey Dew" for several reasons. It is as sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating.

The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weighs five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with an occasional net; it is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting and fine grained, can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water; the melon does not shrink in weight; it is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper.

It matures about ten days later than the Rocky Ford strain and is very prolific. Yields at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 melons per acre. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks; the late maturing ones may be kept until Christmas.

(Signed) J. E. Gauge

GURNEY'S BUGLESS POTATO

MORE IMMUNE FROM BUGS THAN ANY OTHER POTATO GROWN

(See colored plate inside front cover)

At the end of this, our fifth year, in the introduction of Gurney's Bugless Potato, we are more firmly convinced than ever that this is the most valuable of all late potatoes. It will outyield any other variety. It is of the very best quality and keeps longer and firmer than anything else that we have tried. As we have stated in each of our catalogs, Gurney's Bugless Potato is **practically immune from bugs.** This past season we have received more complaints of bugs bothering these potatoes than in previous years. It seems to have been in certain sections of the country and generally where they were planted in small lots. We are printing letters from both sides; those who tell us of the bugs damaging the plants, and those who tell us of the plants being immune from bugs. We could print almost thousands of those telling of the potato being immune from bugs and a very few of the other kind.

We probably received this season complants from, not to exceed, 40 people out of **thousands** of orders that were filled in the Spring of 1917 for these potatoes. Even one of our contract growers, who had in fifteen acres of these potatoes, on the appearance of the old bugs decided they were not bugless and bought himself an expensive power sprayer, filled it with a poisonous solution, and then let it stand at the end of a row until the season was over. He watched the bugs carefully and finally decided they were not doing any damage.

Last winter at an Institute in Nebraska, one of our men in talking to the audience told them of this Bugless Potato and the **International Harvester Company,** who was conducting the Institute, immediately answered and warned the people against buying this new, untried proposition, stating plainly they did not believe it was true. Our representative offered to send them a bushel of potatoes, if they would agree to try them out in their trial grounds. They accepted the bushel of potatoes and planted them in their trial grounds in Arkansas. We are printing parts of their letters written us since the potatoes matured. We are showing one of the photographs of the Bugless Potatoes in their trial grounds, the only variety not damaged or nearly eaten to the ground by the bugs.

Our customers all over the United States have surely taken kindly to the Bugless Potatoes, and we receive each season letters from people who have been planting them for the last three or four years and they cannot say enough in their praise. Even though these potatoes are not absoluetely immune from bugs in all parts of the country and in all size fields, they are still the most valuable potatoes you can plant; the yield being so much greater than other potatoes makes them much more profitable.

We have received this season up to the present time some very beautiful specimens of these potatoes competing for our premium of $10, which we offer for the largest Bugless Potato produced from seed purchased from us. At this writing, the largest potato has been received from North Kamloops, British Columbia, weighing 2 lbs. 13 ozs. Next year we are expecting to receive potatoes weighing 3 lbs. or more, and I want to say to you that these large specimen potatoes are equally as good quality as the very best potato of any other variety.

In this photograph we are just handing you two of the near premium winners. The one in the right hand was grown in Kamloops, B. C., the one in the left in the state of Washington. If we were sufficiently equipped with hands we could show you as beautiful potatoes, sent to us in competition for the $10 cash premium which we offer, from every state in the Union. But as nature only endowed us with two, we are showing a couple of the long-distance fellows. We are going to print a number of new testimonials from all over the United States of the Bugless Potatoes, telling of the immense yields, the quality, and freedom from bugs. We have watched this potato very carefully since we put it out, five years ago, and our own observation and the reports from our customers are that it is practically immune from bugs. Other varieties in the same field would be eaten to the bare stalk and the Bugless remain immune and luxuriant with its heavy, dark green, leathery foliage. It seems to stand extremes of weather, both wet and dry, better than other potatoes, is more immune from scab than any other potato grown on our trial grounds. When the old bugs first appear they seem to attack the Bugless as well as other potatoes, but if you watch carefully you will find they deposit their eggs, but the eggs do not hatch, or if they do hatch the bugs do not stay on the vines. In this past season, 1917, when potatoes went to almost fabulous prices, we received numerous reports of more than 300 bushels of Bugless Potatoes per acre, while standard or older varieties were yielding less than 50 bushels per acre. We venture to say that within the next five or six years it will be the greatest late market potato, the greatest acreage planted, and the greatest yields produced of any potato grown in the United States. The potato itself is an exceptionally handsome one, large, white, firm, a good keeper, of the very best quality, and an immense yielder.

Ten Dollars Cash Premiums

The Bugless produces some very large, handsome specimens. We are giving a cash premium of $10 for the largest potato, of this variety, which is mailed to us previous to December 1, 1918. Select the finest potato you grow, wrap it carefully, place it in a box so that it will reach us without being damaged, and each potato will be weighed carefully, the weights recorded and the one sending us the potato of the greatest weight will receive our check for $10 on the 10th day of December, 1918.

A Hollow Potato Is Mighty Poor Truck

Most large potatoes are hollow. We have tested the Bugless through from side to side and end to end; we have cooked the largest of them, baked and boiled. They have proven of the very best quality and absolutely free from cavity in the center. **1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., postpaid, $1.50; 15 lbs., by express, $1.60; 30 lbs., $2.10; 60 lbs., $3.50; 300 lbs., $15.00; 600 lbs., $27.50.**

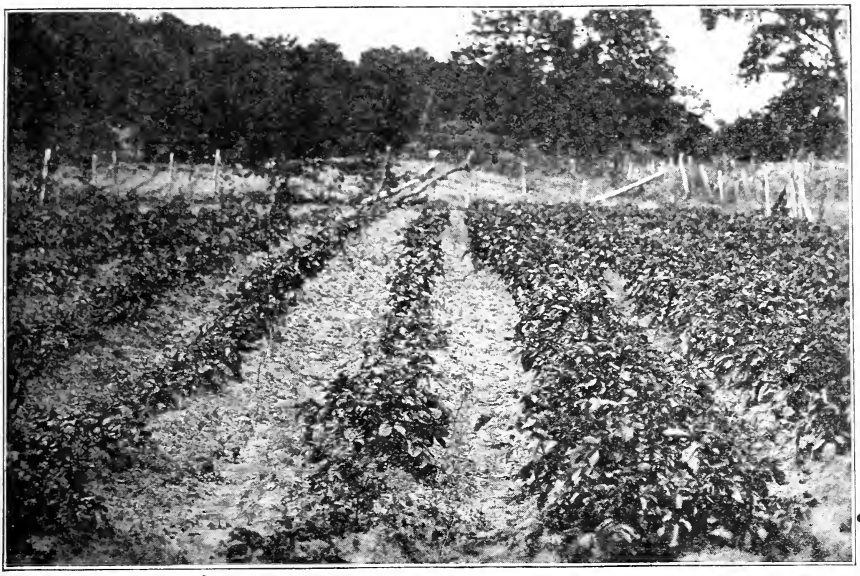
Sioux City, Iowa, June 22nd, 1917.

Last spring Mr. Mobley of our agricultural extension department was at Laurel, Nebraska, where he delivered a lecture before the Farmers' Institute. He met one of your traveling representatives, who explained that he was marketing what he called Bugless Potatoes. Mr. Mobley took exception to the statement made and he called Mobley's hand and sent him some potatoes to be planted on his farm in Arkansas. Mr. Mobley now desires to get in communication with your traveler in order that he may give him the benefit of his experience, which I assure you corroborates every statement made by your traveler.

C. P. KILBORN, Gen. Agt.,
International Harvester Co. of America.

Chicago, Illinois, June 25th, 1917.

At Laurel, Nebraska, last winter I met a representative of your company, who approached me on the subject of Bugless Potatoes. I confess to you that it was a new thing to me and I had little or no confidence in there being any such thing. However, he had you ship to me to my farm in Arkansas a bushel of these potatoes which I had planted, and I am enclosing herewith some pictures showing the results.



Showing the Potatoes Growing Side by Side in the Same Patch. One Badly Damaged and the Other Undamaged

Your seed potatoes were planted in rows running east and west, by the side of them in the same patch were planted seven rows of the Red Bliss Potatoes. They were given thorough cultivation, as you can see from the picture, and treated exactly alike. The Colorado potato bugs **lived and picnicked on both your potatoes** and the Red Bliss with the exception that while the bugs were on your potatoes they did not eat them at all, but ate the Red potatoes almost entirely up.

I will also state that at the present time the size and yield of potatoes is largely in favor of yours against the Red Bliss. The pictures enclosed show the results. Picture No. 1 shows the 5 rows of potatoes growing from your seed. Picture No. 2 shows the 7 rows of Red Bliss potatoes growing along side of them. No. 3 shows a view of the rows side by side. Picture No. 4 gives the cross view looking from west to east across the Red Bliss.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF NEW JERSEY,
Agricultural Extension Department,
P. G. HOLDEN, Director.

Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill., July 2nd, 1917.

I have your favor of June 28th in answer to my letter enclosing you photographs of the result on my farm with your Bugless Potatoes. I have this suggestion to make: In my home state, Arkansas, my knowledge of conditions there would justify me in saying that if you would have cuts made of the photographs which I sent you and send them to the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Arkansas, addressing a personal letter to the editor of the paper, and use the letter which I sent you as a recommendation, it might be that through this kind of publicity there would be an effort made to get these potatoes stored for a second crop next year.

I am vitally interested in this, since our people in the South are inclined to the early maturing potatoes, and they are not good keepers. These will not carry over during the whole of the winter months, and the result is we buy northern potatoes all during the winter at very high prices.

Whereas, if we had a good potato that would come out for a second crop, it would be a wonderful saving in dollars and cents to us. It is really a very great thing to undertake and one that can bring very beneficial results to a large section of the country.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. S. MOBLEY.

Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill., July 17th, 1917.

I have your favor of July 11th by your Mr. D. B. Gurney, President, and note contents of same.

I note what you say in regard to carrying on a limited advertising campaign in the South on this matter, and when you begin to put it on I will do anything reasonable to help you advance it.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF N. J.,
Agricultural Extension Department,
T. G. HOLDEN, Director,
By H. S. MOBLEY.

Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill., July 26th, 1917.

It occurred to me in regard to the Short Course work for which I am due in the South this winter that if you would take the best of these pictures, have cuts made from them and print a card concerning the cuts stating this was an experiment made on my farm in Arkansas which proved entirely successful so far as the yield of potatoes as well as their resistancy of attack of bugs is concerned, that you would receive orders from people who would place them with you this fall and winter for shipment of potatoes for spring or fall crop planting in the South. Think over this matter, and if it appeals to you would be glad to hear from you regarding same.

I will begin working at Atlanta, Georgia, about the first of September, and would like to have these cards by that time if you think it would be a good thing.

The one bushel of Bliss Triumph Potatoes planted by the one bushel of potatoes which you sent me yielded 4½ bushels, while your one bushel of Bugless yielded 17 bushels. This is some difference.

Yours truly,
(Signed) INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF N. J.,
Agricultural Extension Department,
T. G. HOLDEN, Director,
By H. S. MOBLEY.

TESTIMONIALS

Hazel, S. Dak.

I am sending you by parcel post for your potato contest my largest Bugless Potato, weighing 1 lb. 12¼ ozs. I purchased Bugless Potatoes from you in the Spring of 1915. The Bugless is a good potato for eating. It has resisted the bugs this far and it is a heavy yielder, yielding this year 300 bushels per acre.

(Signed) Albert Stormo.

Rockham, S. Dak., October 26, 1917.

I am sending you a Bugless Potato. I bought one pound of Bugless Potatoes in the spring and I raised 31 pounds from that pound. I am sending you the largest and heaviest I raised.

(Signed) F. A. Buss.

Centerville, S. Dak., October 17, 1917.

I am sending you my best Bugless Potato. We raised 30 bushels from four bushels. There were bugs on them but they never did any harm, while other kinds were eaten up in spite of spraying.

(Signed) Mrs. Edw. Bancroft.

Pembina Co., N. Dak., July 25, 1917.

To the Gurney Seed Co.:

The Bugless Potatoes I purchased from you three years ago are, I think, one of the best yielding and best eating potatoes on the market today, but I find that the bugs do considerable damage to them, but not so much as other varieties on account of their large tops.

Donald McCarty, Jr.

Linden, S. Dak., October 23, 1917.

I am sending you one Gurney Bugless Potato. It is the largest one I raised and I think I did well for it got but little care and the soil is very sandy. From four seed potatoes I raised nearly a half bushel like this one, and two or three hills where the ground moles had worked there were none. I shall save them all for seed.

(Signed) Mary Hodges.

Cogswell, N. Dak., October 23, 1917.

I am sending you a large Bugless Potato, but they are not bugless, because I left part of a row that I did not Paris Green to see if the bugs would eat them and the bugs finished them all up.

(Signed) Erick Wahlund.

Clarkston, Mich., September 28, 1917.

I bought a bushel of your Bugless Potatoes last spring. There were bugs on them. I let my friend, Mr. D. S. Osman, have three or four to plant and this afternoon he came into my shop with a bag and asked for a "Cant Hook." He took out one potato and it weighed 1 lb., 10 ozs. How is that for a Bugless? We will have the picture taken.

(Signed) F. Yeager.

Hinsdale, Mont.

I mailed you today one of my Bugless Potatoes weighing 1 lb., 6 ozs. I will say they were not bugless as I had bugs on them, but killed them with Paris Green.

(Signed) J. P. Dahlquist.

Hill City, October 20, 1917.

I bought five pounds of Bugless Potatoes from you in the Spring of 1916. These five pounds yielded 200 pounds. This spring I planted 100 pounds and they yielded 1,500 pounds. We had three weeks of dry weather in July and they stood the dry weather fine. We have had no potato bugs here this year nor last year. As to the different varieties of potatoes grown here in quantities will say their yield is not as large as the Bugless. Farmers here who had in ten to twelve acres of another variety report that they yielded only about one-half that of 1916. They lay this to the three weeks of dry weather.

I agree with you that the Bugless are the best as to yield and for eating purposes.

(Signed) John Good.

Dalton, Neb., November 5, 1917.

This spring I received one pound of Bugless Potatoes from you which I planted, and raised 2½ bushels of dry land potatoes which were fine. I am sending you one of them.

(Signed) Mrs. W. L. Ravert.

North Kanloops, B. C., October 27, 1917.

I am sending you one Bugless Potato, weighing 2 lbs., 13 oz., grown from your seed and I think it will be a prize winner. I have been in the army for the last year and one-half and had no time for farming, which is the reason you did not receive my usual order. I have always had excellent results from your seeds.

(Signed) A. B. Reimsbottom.

From .....

.....

.....

PLACE
THREE-CENT
STAMP
HERE

Gurney Seed and Nursery Co.

Yankton,

South Dakota.

FOLD HERE

1866 1918

52 YEARS IN THE
GREAT NORTHWEST.

An Order for one Package of Seed will receive just as Careful Attention as though it was for $100.00.

ORDER SHEET.

Do not write in this space.

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.,

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Date.....1917.

Gentlemen: Please send me the following goods by .....

Name.....

Postoffice.....R. F. D. No.....

Ship to .....

(Name of R. R. Town.)

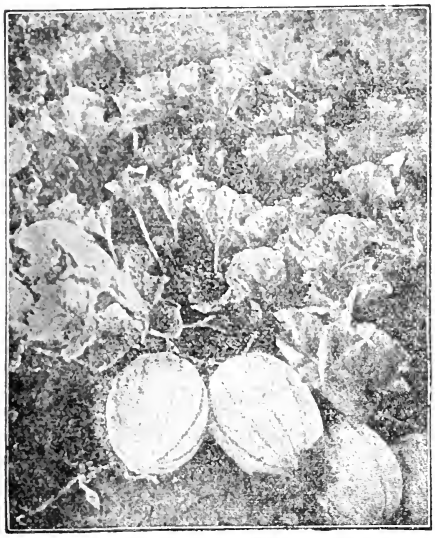
Name of R. R. .....

County..... State.....

Is there an agent at your R. R. Station?.....

Amount Enclosed.		
P. O. Order.....		
Exp. "		
Bank Draft.....		
Cash.....		
Check.....		
Stamps.....		
TOTAL		

Bu.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkt.	No.	Name of Goods Ordered.	Size	Dollars	Cts.



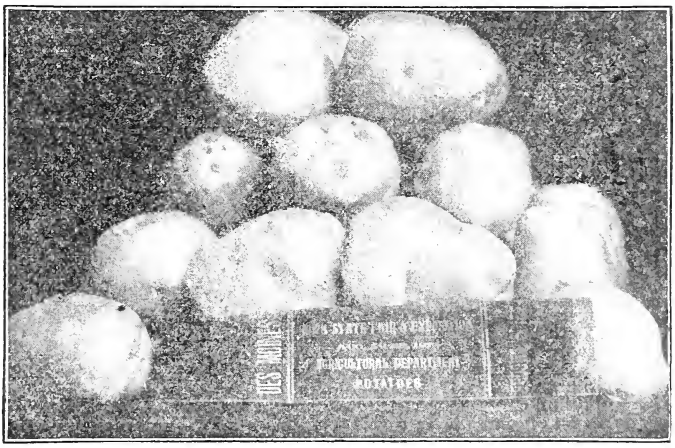
Gurney's Enid Muskmelon

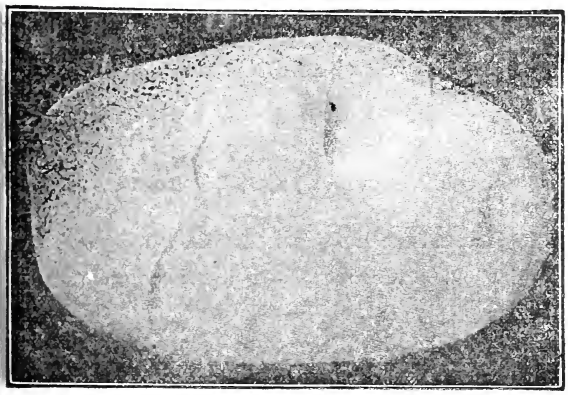
Our description of this extremely valuable new melon when it was introduced by us in 1908: This new and valuable muskmelon originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, abundant bearer and an excellent market melon. Every word of this has proven true, and more. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50.**

Gurney's White Harvest Potato

(See Colored Plate, Inside Front Cover)

In a class by itself. A nearly round white potato, fully as early as Red Bliss, and Red Bliss is considered the earliest potato grown. We have planted them side by side and you can dig one equally as early as the other. This potato is an immense yielder, often producing fifteen perfect good potatoes in a hill. The big advantage we claim for it over Red Bliss is its white skin. A clear white potato always sells better than a red one. There are occasional pink markings on the eyes. This past season Gurney's White Harvest in a great many instances made for the grower over six hundred dollars per acre. They come into the market when all other varieties of old potatoes are gone and the new potatoes are selling at unheard of prices, consequently you get in at the highest point of the season. Plant these and have absolutely the earliest new potato in the neighborhood. A great many people depend on a little half-acre garden to increase their income. There is nothing like a half-acre of potatoes to be dug at the right time. When potatoes are being shipped in from the South and sold at six to eight cents per pound this is the time to get in with the home grown ones. One of our employes in the warehouse sold this past season from a single town lot here in Yankton more than one hundred dollars' worth of the earliest potatoes. **1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., $1; 60 lbs., $3.50; 165 lbs., $8.50.**





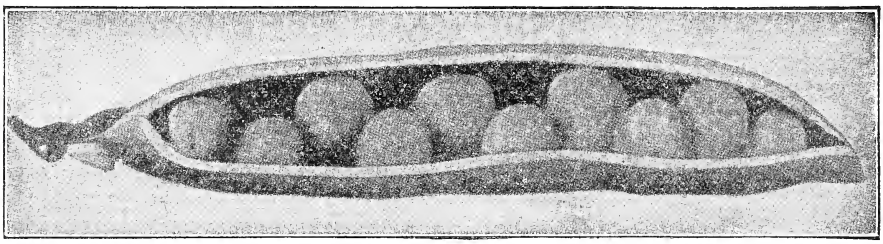
California Golden Russet Potato

If you grow potatoes for the satisfaction of eating them, or grow them to sell, expecting to give satisfaction to the purchaser, you should grow California Golden Russet. In quality it is undoubtedly the best, medium size, oval in shape and very seldom any small potatoes. Eyes are level with the skin, cooks easily and is especially nice for baking purposes.

Our seed of this excellent variety was secured from the University of Minnesota and is absolutely pure. It yields equal to any of the standard varieties. It has never been troubled with scab or other potato diseases. Special prices on large lots. **15 lbs., 80c; 30 lbs., $1.75; 60 lbs., $3.00.**

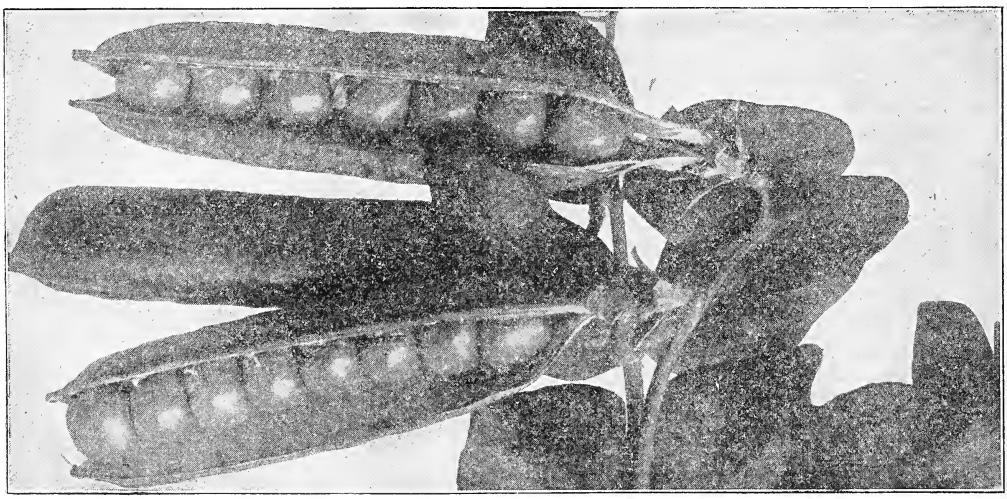
Sugar Peas, Henry's Early Prolific

From Holland. This is the most delicious of all the edible podded peas and will be appreciated by lovers of good peas. There has been an immense demand in the last few years for the sugar or edible podded peas, and we have been unable to supply the demand on any variety. We are in hopes that we will have enough of this variety this season to run us through. **⅓ pt., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50.**



Alderman Pea

This new pea was imported by us from England and we found it in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the Telephone type. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to the Duke of Albany and about the same season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts, which retain their fine color even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman meets these requirements, and, furthermore, in the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it especially for the market gardener and home market. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $3.50.**



Gurney's Yankton Main Crop Pea

(See Colored Plate, Inside Front Cover)

This has become one of the standard medium early peas all over the Northwest. It is the one variety that can be planted and almost insure yourselves all of the green peas you can use during their season. They produce very large pods, six to nine peas, excellent quality, and yield heavily.

We sent this pea out the last four seasons as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Maincrop we have had a great many more than we could use." **⅓ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $3.50.**

LIVINGSTON'S NEW CORELESS TOMATO

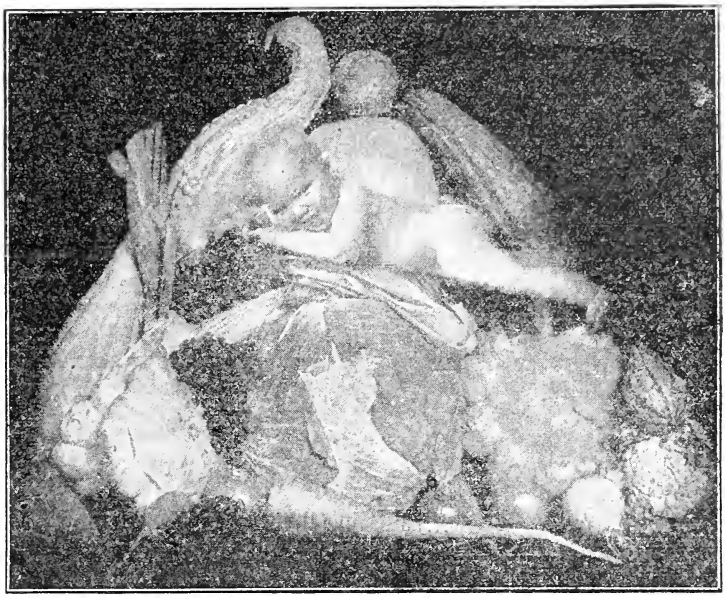
Livingston is the introducer and originator of more of the standard good tomatoes of today than all other originators combined. Such varieties as Beauty, Globe, Triumph, Favorite, Perfection and others are from Livingston. In the introduction of this, his latest, the New Coreless, he has given us a tomato for the main crop that is far superior to anything he has previously introduced and one that will take the place of most of the old sorts. The seed supply of this variety is very limited and we are only able to offer it by the package this season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Gurney's New Leafless Radish

This new valuable early radish was sent out by us three years ago for trial only and has proven to be the earliest of any radish grown, in some cases making a radish one inch through in sixteen days from planting in the open ground and has only two or three leaves, hardly more than one to one and one-half inches long. For forcing in hot-beds or under glass there is no other radish that will equal it. Each seed will make a radish, and on account of its almost leafless condition they can be planted closer than other radishes. Quality is the very best, shape perfect globe, and color the brightest scarlet. The seed of this variety will always be high-priced, as it produces very few seeds, throwing up very short seed stalks with very small pods. **Well filled pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.20.**

Professor N. E. Hansen's Turkestan Radish

(See Colored Plate, Inside Front Cover)



Did you ever notice boys or girls going on a journey, whether short or long, and when they returned note the difference in the report of the trip? One of them all enthusiasm, telling of the wonderfully beautiful sights and useful things noticed along the roadway, the other will listen to this narrative in open-eyed wonder, will ask, "Where did you see all of that?" Just the difference between the people; one with his eyes open, senses alert, grasping that which is good. The other possibly a dreamer that needs awakening. Professor Hansen is of the type that sees and knows all of the good things in making a trip. This new radish, brought by him from Siberia, in his 1913 tour, is one of the things picked up from the wayside. He was sent for alfalfa seed, brought the alfalfa all right, but found a great many other valuable things and brought them also. We have grown the Hansen Turkestan Radish two years in succession, and while it is not exactly of a fixed type, it is a wonderful all-season radish. You can use it from the time it is the size of a five-cent piece until it is five or six inches through. You can pull and eat it in the field just as you would a turnip. I have asked Professor Hansen to write us regarding this radish, and his letter follows:

Mr. D. B. Gurney,
Yankton, S. D.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry, I found the radish which I have named Hansen's Turkestan Radish on my 1913 tour to Siberia. It had been brought four years previously by native Sarts from an interior region of Turkestan, hundreds of miles from a railway, to the Semipalatinsk Province of Siberia. I ate it a number of times in Siberia and became interested in it as a very valuable vegetable, owing to its very mild, excellent table quality. The radishes were served sliced and eaten with butter. The remoteness of its native home probably accounts for the fact that it had not been introduced earlier.

From the few seeds obtained I have been working up a stock ever since. As Secretary of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society I offered prizes for the largest specimen grown in South Dakota in 1916 from this seed. The prize was won by Mr. D. Betts, Hanson County, South Dakota. His best specimen weighed 2 pounds, 4 ounces. The plants must be well thinned to get fair size. This point is often neglected by those who enter a competition of this kind. A correspondent in Stanley County mentions its high quality and the fact that it is good throughout the season.

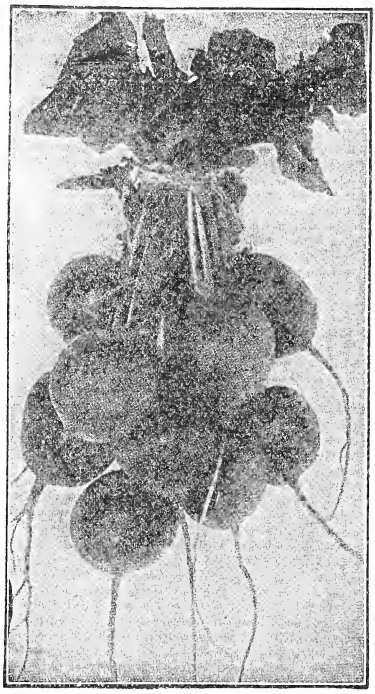
The radish varies somewhat, but the type is somewhat turnip-shape and of a bright red color. Some purple and white specimens occur also. Mr. Wm. G. Anderson, Arcola, Manitoba, Canada, writes: "The radishes were excellent, of fine flavor. I used six of them at different times and found them to be the best radish for this climate I have found." Owing to its large size this new radish can be peeled readily. I feel it will be a welcome addition to our list of table vegetables.

Yours truly,

N. E. HANSEN.

Pkg., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., $1.00.

Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish

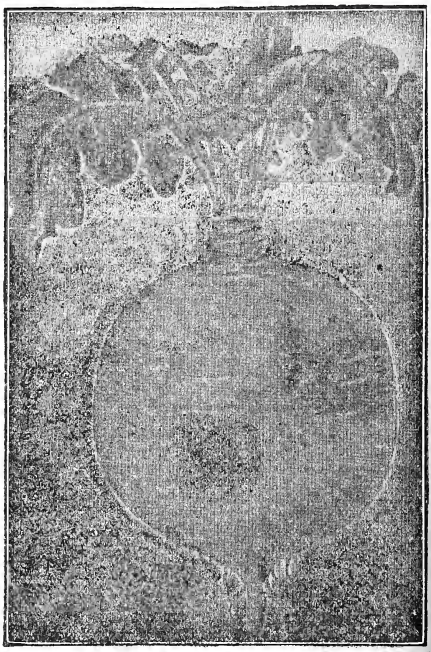


In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hot-bed or first outdoor planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

Sakurajima Mammoth Winter Radish

This monstrous Japanese winter radish is a wonderful grower. We exhibited specimens at the South Dakota State Fair that measured six inches through and nearly four feet long, retaining the size from almost top to bottom. The flavor is as mild as any of the winter radishes and keeps perfectly through the winter. The color is almost transparent white. The flesh is very crisp and juicy. To get best results these should be planted about July 15th and dug before freezing weather and packed in the cellar in sand or dirt, and used as wanted through the winter. They will keep perfectly until spring. This is another wonderful vegetable from the Flowery Kingdom, that gives us so many surprises in both vegetables and beautiful flowers. See how large a one you can grow. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

RUTABAGA—Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga



On our trial grounds for past three seasons this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright yellow in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.75.**

SYMMES BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH

For more than fifty years the old Hubbard Squash has been considered the acme of perfection in squashdom. In comparing yield, size, quality and keeping qualities of squash it has always been compared with the Hubbard. The Symmes Blue Hubbard is simply a selection from the old true Hubbard Squash. Selected for better quality, for greater yield, and for its blue instead of its green color. It keeps equally as well as the Hubbard, produces a greater number of squash per vine, cooks up a little drier and sweeter. The demand for the Symmes Blue Hubbard has more than doubled each year since we introduced it.

Our stock seed of this variety has been saved each season from the bluest specimens and this past year over 98 per cent of all the squash in our field was true blue; only an occasional one going back to the original parentage. **Price per pkg., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb. $2.00.**

Delicious Squash

I cannot think of any better comparison than to figure the old Hubbard Squash as the standby and the New Delicious as the one bidding for public favor. It has been out now years enough so that we can honestly say that it is better than any other winter squash as far as quality is concerned. It is not so large as the Hubbard, will not yield as many pounds per acre, will keep equally as good, but that one point, exquisite quality, entitles it to a place in the garden or on the farm of every person. I cannot express the quality better than one of our customers a few years ago expressed it to me. He said, "I put in a bunch of Delicious Squash in the cellar for winter. The good wife cooked one. I immediately went out and put in another bunch, just on account of quality. They are better than the best sweet potato." This squash weighs about eight to ten pounds; the color is almost uniformly of a green shade. When baked it will separate from the shell of its own weight. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.50.**

Asters, the Latest, American Beauty—We are offering this in the novelty or special class and we want to say that it stands head and shoulders above all other asters for length of blooming period and quantity of flowers produced. It was in bloom with us this past season for over three months, more than one and one-half months longer than any other aster. It produces very large flowers, the inner petals being curved and of a deep rose color, borne on extra stout stems from 15 to 20 inches in length, making it a good companion to an American Beauty Rose. Seed of this aster planted in the early spring should be in bloom the latter part of July and stay in bloom until frost comes. This is specially valuable for the florists' trade, but equally as valuable to those wanting a patch of asters in their flower garden. **Pkt., 20c; 2 for 35c.**

Sensation, the New Red Aster—This is a good companion for the American Beauty and if you want the best in the various colors, you should have, at least, a package of this new red aster. It is brighter red than any other aster and produces very large double flowers measuring as much as four inches across; the blooming period is about the same as the American Beauty; height about eighteen inches. It being a little shorter than the American Beauty, consequently it can be planted in front of the American Beauty without hiding the flowers. This is the firey red aster we have all wanted. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

Lady Roosevelt—It might not be policy to offer three new asters in one season, but these are so good that we do not wish to save them over. In fact, we can hardly make a selection as to which one we should leave out.

The Lady Roosevelt with its distinct Carmine Rose coloring introduces a new class of asters. Its long period of blooming, its beautiful flowers borne on long stems make it one of the most valuable of its class. If you want the best aster in your neighborhood, something that cannot be equalled by others, plant the Lady Roosevelt and the other two varieties named on this page. **Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts., 25c; 1 Pkt. each of 3 above Novelty Asters, 35c.**

Crego's Giant Aster—With their long, twisted in and out, curved petals they resemble the choicest of Japanese Chrysanthemum; flowers measuring four to five inches in diameter; borne on long, strong stems, making them very suitable for cut flower purposes; flowers lasting from one week to ten days when cut and placed in water; blooming period, August and September; height of plants, about 2 feet. We offer them in the following separate colors: **Crego's Giant Rose; Crego's Giant Pink; Crego's Giant Lavender; Crego's Giant White;** also, **Crego's Giant Mixed.** Any of the above, **Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts. for 25c.**

EVERLASTING OR ETERNAL FLOWER—HELICHRYSUM

These are of the most beautiful colors, pink, white, red, yellow, lavender. They bloom on good, strong stocks, standing 3 to 4 feet high in the flower garden and are as beautiful as any of the annuals you can have. Cutting these just as the buds commence to open, they will cure retaining their delicate colors perfectly and remain beautiful flowers for several years. These are the genuine everlasting flowers and bouquets of them can be kept throughout the house during the winter. Plant liberally of these. Cut large quantities of the just opening buds and retain them for the holidays and for special occasions. Add a few green fern leaves or Plumosus Fronds and you will have with these bright and varied colored, eternal flowers most beautiful bouquets for any occasion.

Fireball—A beautiful ball shaped flower glistening in the sunshine like a burning coal. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Globe—A beautiful branching plant covered continuously during the summer with globe shaped flowers of golden yellow. The waxy finish makes them shine as though varnished. **Pkt., 10c.**

Silver Globe—This is a variation from the white eternal flower as it has a grayish shiny cast of silver; a wonderful bloomer holding its color indefinitely after picked. **Pkt., 10c; 1 each of above, 25c.**

COSMOS

These beautiful annuals are wanted by everyone. Those living in the south or the extreme west with their long seasons grow the tall, late varieties, and we of the central north and north have planted these tall, late varieties for a great many years and the frost catches them as we get the first few flowers.

This new class of extra early, mammoth, flowering Cosmos producing beautiful flowers, measuring four to five inches across, 60 days from sowing of the seed allow us not only the beauty and pleasure of the big Cosmos, but gives us a better flower; one that measures nearly twice as large as the tall, late growing variety, produces its flowers on wonderfully long stems, which are used extensively for cut flowers. Cut the flowers as fast as they open on the plants and their place will be taken by others for a long, blooming period. We offer these in **white, pink, crimson** and mixed at **10c per Pkt.; 4 Pkts. 30c.**

Candytuft, Dark Crimson

We all know the Candytuft, the white variety, and love it for the beautiful borders it makes. This new dark crimson variety produces larger racemes of flowers of a beautiful dark crimson color and makes a wonderful border as well as specimen plants. **Pkt., 10c.**

Godetia

These wonderfully beautiful annuals have been developed and improved so rapidly within the last few years that you would hardly recognize them comparing them with those of previous introduction. These new plants and flowers resemble the high priced imported Azalia, but, unlike the Azalia, continue to bloom for a number of months in succession. They are compact, pyramidal, and globe shaped plants covered with beautiful flowers of varied colors, the flowers measuring about two to three inches across and of the most delicate shades.

We have selected from the growing field a few of the most attractive varieties in the very best colors: **Gloriosa Compactii**, blood red, **Pkt., 10c; Carmine Rose** Compactii, beautiful carmine rose color, **Pkt. 10c; Rosamond** Compactii, pink dotted with crimson, a beautiful plant, **Pkt. 10c; Duchess of Albany,** satin white, **Pkt. 10c; Dwarf Hybrid Compactii,** mixed, **Pkt. 10c; 3 Pkts. of any of the above, 25c.**

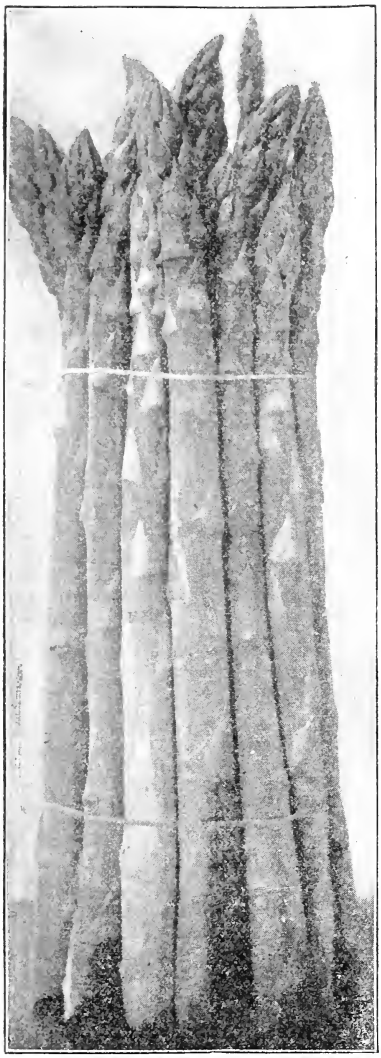
New Double Climbing Morning Glories

Most all of the real fancy new flowers come from Japan. Flowers are their hobby, and they spend lots of time in creating new things. This double climbing morning glory is worthy of one of the best places in the garden. Sow the seed in the open ground as early as possible, avoiding frost. It blooms very early and is covered continuously until frost with the large, very double flowers. We have another morning glory from Japan, the **Imperial Fringed Morning Glory.** We are not going to list it this year, as we do not have a very large quantity of the seed, but as long as it lasts we are going to give one package of the **Imperial Fringed** with each package of the **Oriental Double Mixed Morning Glory.** Two beautiful flowers, good bloomers. **One pkg., each 15c.**

STANDARD VEGETABLE SEED, 1918

On the preceding pages we are offering you a number of the new vegetables that are termed by most seedsmen "novelties." We have been very careful in the selection of these, trying them out thoroughly on our own grounds, and are satisfied that each and every one of them is the very best that has been produced.

In the following list of vegetables we are offering the best standard sorts, and those that have given satisfaction for as many as fifty years and are still standard. We have been very careful in making the selection of standard sorts, knowing that in order to succeed we must please our customers, and we believe we have done so.



Artichoke

Mammoth Globe—This artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like and resemble asparagus. Seed planted in any soil and plants slightly covered in winter will remain in bearing several years. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots—Distinct from the Globe, and propagated by and for its tubers. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the row, and cultivate occasionally. Let tubers remain in the ground until needed. Used for pickling and for feeding stock. Price of tubers: **Qt., 25c; peck, $1.25; bu., $4.00. (2 lbs., by mail, 50c.)**

Asparagus

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt, one oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

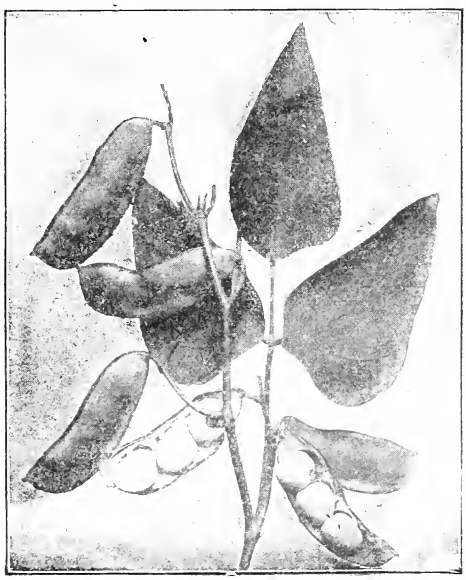
Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

In the spring of 1917 we thought the limit of bean prices had been reached, but today in writing the catalog we find that a good hand-picked navy bean is worth in car lots about nine dollars and fifty cents per bushel. This would place the bean in the aristocratic class, but the worst part of it is that a good wax bean is worth twice this price, and the estimate is that the crop of wax beans is less than one-half of the quantity demanded by gardeners over the country for their regular string or wax bean trade.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop. Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One quart to 100 feet of drill.



Improved Henderson Bush Lima—This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Beans. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

BEANS—Green Podded Varieties

Stringless Green Pod—Is entirely stringless; as early as other green podded sorts, and remains tender and crisp longer. The pods are of a pale green color, round and of good substance as well as fine flavor. Seed dark brown. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

Improved Black Valentine—A very popular early, prolific variety; the pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed black. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods are flat, six inches long, light green, are excellent for cooking green or dry. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

Navy Bean—A great many people know what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are grown for us in Michigan; are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find a bad bean in a bushel. **Per lb., postpaid, 35c; 15 lbs., $3.25, by express.**

Pole or Running Beans

They are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

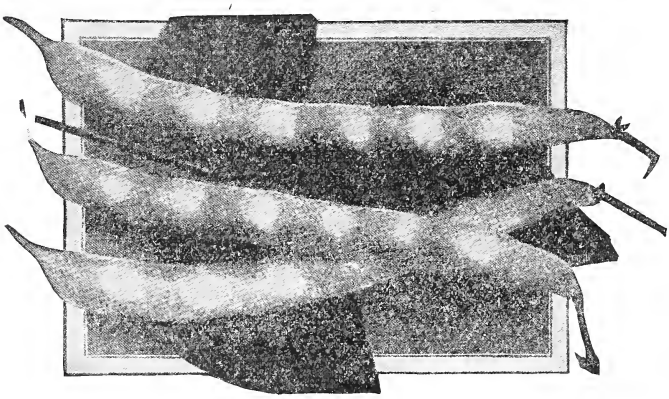
Large White Lima—Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pole—This variety takes the lead of all Pole Beans, in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. It is crisp and tender. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

Wax Podded Varieties

Golden Wax—The earliest and most popular bean on the market; pods good length, flat, quite thick and broad; entirely stringless, of a clear, waxy, golden yellow, fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Seed white, mottled red and purple. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $4.50.**

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Positively proof against rust. The earliest of all Wax Beans. The best Wax Bean for market gardeners. Tender and absolutely stringless. Not only is it rust-proof, but it possesses the most excellent quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringless, and of a most delicious flavor. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $4.50.**



Hodson Wax

Wardwell Kidney Wax—An extra early prolific wax bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $4.50.**

Hodson Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean—This is a remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fibre and stringless, while its fine table quality, its long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $4.50.**

Davis White Wax

This Davis White Wax Bean has taken the place of practically all other beans the last year or two for two reasons: One is that the ripe, dry bean is large, clear white, and equal for cooking purposes to any other bean grown. Another is that it has out-yielded all other varieties of wax beans under adverse conditions and given crops where other varieties have failed. Consequently, with two or three years of short crops of the other standard wax bean and practically a full crop of Davis White Wax, it is taking the place of the others. The plant is exceptionally healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground. It seems to stand wet and dry weather better than other beans and always gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear and waxy white. The dry beans are most excellent for cooking. Personally, I prefer them to any Navy Bean. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $4.50.**

Rapid City, S. D.,
Nov. 30, 1917.

I sent you by mail two of the Bugless Potatoes to compete for premium for the largest potato. I had 12 bushels from 15 pounds of seed. They took first prize at the Fair at Rapid City. They are certainly beauties.

Yours truly, (Signed) F. J. LEWIS.

Seed Corn

On the bean page, but we will talk corn—mixed corn and beans makes "succotash." We shall try not to mix them!

At this writing, Dec. 18, we have in our seed corn warehouses excellent seed corn in reasonable quantities. We will not have enough to supply the demand, but shall do the best we can for all planters of corn. We will tell you in each description of varieties where our supply was grown. If when your order reaches us and we are sold out of those particular lots, but have others grown in other localities, we will notify you before shipment. We will have on the back of each shipping tag the germination test as made by us. We do not want you to take this test as final and absolutely depend on it, but test it again for yourself. It is the only safe way. We do not guarantee the test given on the tag. We know only that the test was just as given when made by us. Our corn is grown just as far north as good seed corn can be secured.

TABLE BEETS

For an early supply sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. Lay out the drills for seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop, sow first week in May and for the winter use in June.

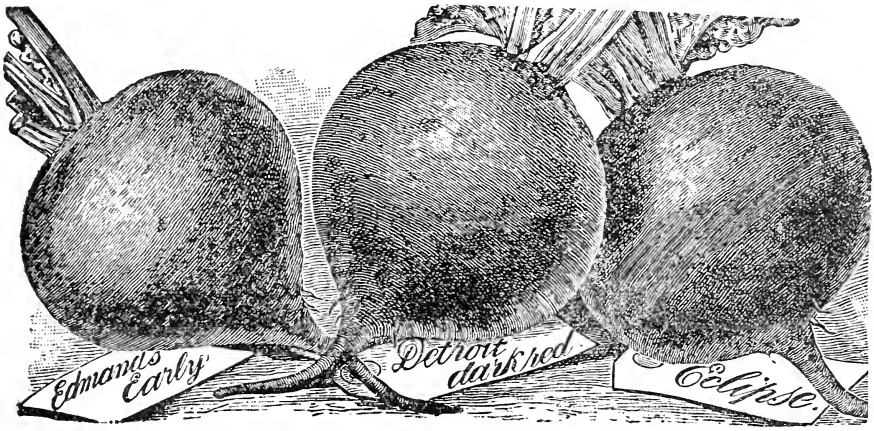
Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, light colored, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.75.**

Bassano—Extra early pink, globular root, flesh white, circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same time as the early round beets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Sutton's Globe Beet—This beet was imported by us from England from the originator. Resembles the Egyptian, turnip rooted, but is perfectly round. There are none earlier. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 90c.**

Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This, gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.75.**



Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having one tap root. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.50.**

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found has been overcome by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first outdoor planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops, which allows close planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality; perfectly round in shape, it differs from all other dark blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark, deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. **Pkt., 5c; oz, 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGELS

In foreign countries a man running a dairy or growing stock of any kind for any purpose would be considered a mighty poor manager and in the end would be almost sure to fail, if he failed to grow a quantity of root crops each session. A ration of beet roots with the grain and hay will increase the milk flow at least 25 per cent. The fact that you can produce from 15 to 20 tons of beet roots per acre, will, I believe, convince you that it is the greatest and most profitable crop you can grow. An acre of mangel beets can be produced, figuring all of the work from the first plowing of the land till they are harvested, stored, for not to exceed seventeen dollars per acre. This does not allow for rental value of the acre of land, but allows full labor value for all labor expended on the acre during the season.

Farmers, stock growers and people living in town with a single cow are certainly neglecting the most important root crop when they fail to plant a quantity of these for winter stock feed; easily taken care of, rapid growers; relished by all stock and a health producing feed. Buy these by the pound this year and you will increase your planting each season. Four to six lbs. per acre.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to twelve inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large, quality excellent. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.50.**

DANISH SLUDSTRUP

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish Government, which is the highest honor attained in Agricultural circles in Denmark. And to obtain this special certificate is a very difficult undertaking

Sludstrup is a long reddish yellow root, but not so long as the Mammoth long red. It grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested. The sizes of the roots, like all other varieties, depends entirely upon circumstances. They are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grow them smaller, viz., 6 to 10 pounds each, which is accomplished by not allowing so much space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., $4.00.**

Vilmorene Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., $3.85.**

White Klein Wanzelben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., $3.85.**

MIXED SUGAR BEETS AND MANGELS

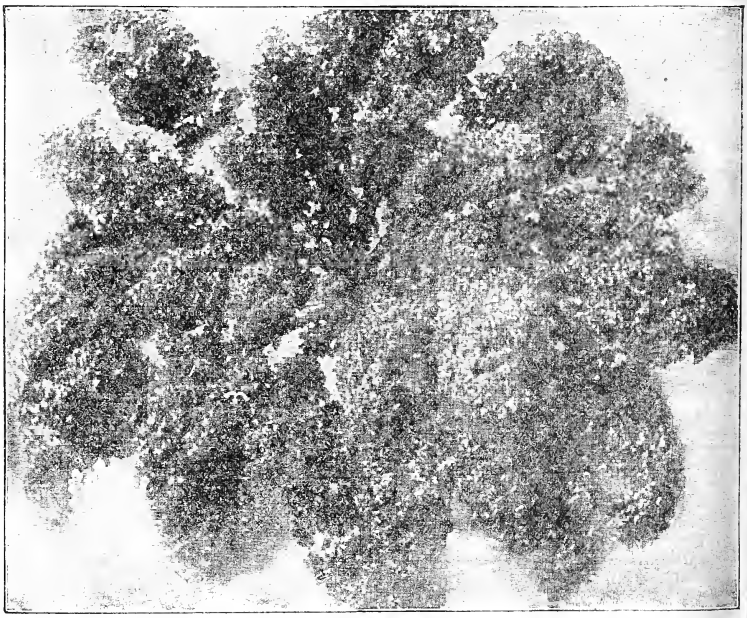
We have just a few pounds of beet seed that has become mixed in handling. The germination is very high, all fresh seeds, and for stock purposes they will be equal to the best named varieties, but will not be all of one type. **½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.85.**

BORECOLE OR KALE

Tall Kale—One of the very best plants for greens, well known and much planted by German-Americans, but little used by others. It is much hardier than cabbage and a good frost improves its quality. The leaves are very curly and the plants are very ornamental as well as useful. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.**

Dwarf Green. Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

1,000-Headed Kale — Sow broadcast like Dwarf Essex Rape for stock. Will produce an immense quantity of green feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. **Lb., 40c; postpaid; 10 lbs., $2.50.**



BROCCOLI

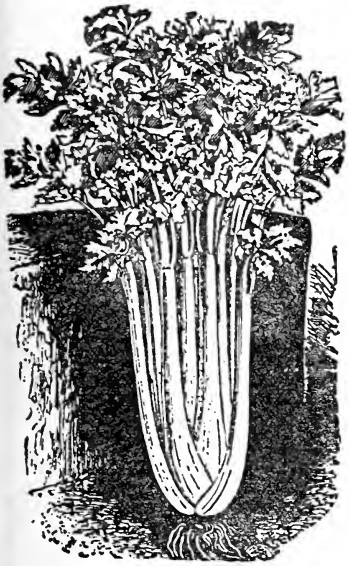
Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during winter.

Large White Mammoth—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., $2.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.**

CELERY



White Plume Celery

Did you know that Northwestern grown celery will bring almost double the price on the market that the fancy Michigan and California celery will bring? Northwestern celery will not compare with these fancy brands in size or looks, but in quality it is simply perfect. It is easily grown and every family should have some of this nutritious, healthy vegetable.

Sow in April and May and rake seed in lightly; water and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six or eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

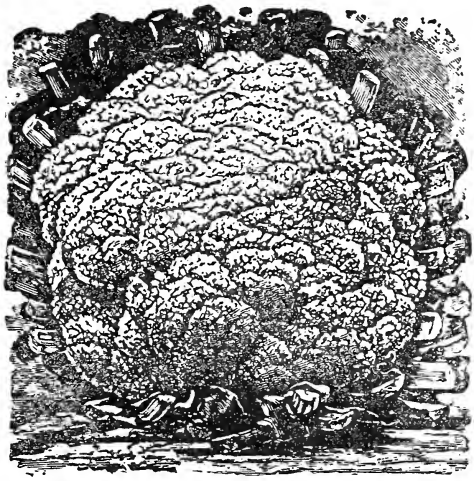
White Plume—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together; all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60; lb., $1.80.**

Golden Self-Bleaching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Winter Queen—Highly regarded by growers for late keeping, preserving its solidity and tenderness very late in the spring. Vigorous in growth and of attractive appearance. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

CAULIFLOWER



For spring crops only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and seed sown in hotbeds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 70c; oz., $2.00; ¼ lb., $5.50.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. **Pkt., 10c; oz., $2.00; ¼ lb., $6.00.**

Vetches Autumn Giant—The best large late Cauliflower, especially desirable for mixed pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., $1.00.**

CHICORY

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., $2.00.**

CRESS

Sow peppergrass early in the spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession; cut often, as it will continue to grow. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream, or running water, or in a very moist location.

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.00.**

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

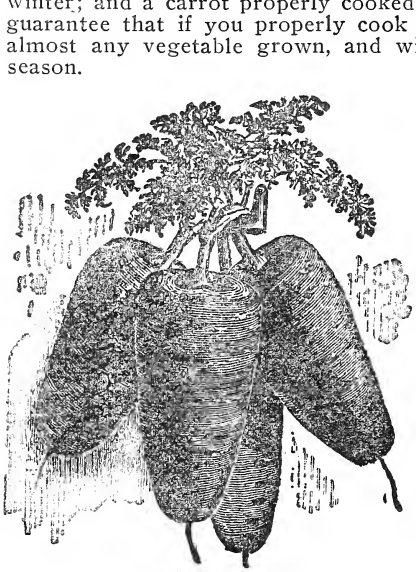
CELERIAC

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots which when cooked and sliced in vinegar makes a most excellent salad.

Large Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.**

CARROTS

The carrot has been one of the despised vegetables by the majority of people for probably centuries, but is at last coming into its own. The carrot is actually one of the most valuable and health giving vegetables grown. A great many people do not realize that it is the most delicious of all of the vegetables. You can commence using them when they are one-half inch through and use them continuously until they are full grown, and then they are excellent all winter; and a carrot properly cooked is the most delicious of any of the vegetables. We will guarantee that if you properly cook them every member of your family will prefer them to almost any vegetable grown, and will call for them more than once a week during the entire season.



Danvers

And for stock purposes plant an acre or more or less of the Mastodon. It will often produce fifteen to twenty tons of roots per acre, and for milch cows, horses etc., it is of nearly as much value, pound for pound, as corn, and can be ground for one-fourth the cost per pound.

The Best Way to Cook Carrots

Select young, half-grown carrots, scrape and cut into one-fourth inch slices; boil in salted water until tender, then drain thoroughly. To one pint of cooked carrots add one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, a generous sprinkle of pepper. Return to fire and simmer a few minutes; serve in a heated dish.

The larger and older the carrots get, the larger quantity of sugar necessary.

There is no better stock feed than Carrots, and every person should plant more than they want for house use. They are abundant yielders and cheap healthy stock food.

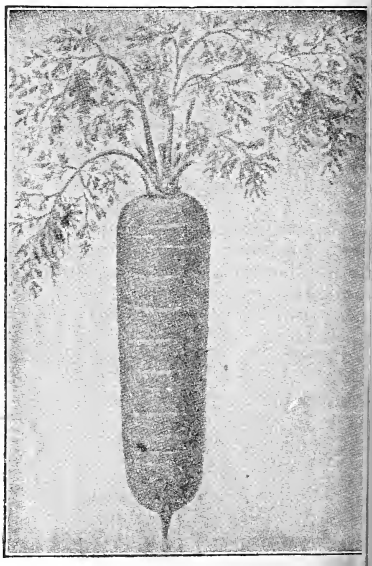
For successful cultivation soil should be light and deeply tilled. For an early crop the Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.

Earliest French Forcing—Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, especially valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.90.**

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity, until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties combined. It is best in shape, deep red-orange colored flesh, finest of all in qaulity. Earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, producing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.85.**

Early Chantenay Carrot—This carrot is considered by the market gardeners as one of the very best for early use; it grows about six inches long, very uniform in size and shape, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet and sugary, and is not apt to crack open while growing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., $2.00.**

Guerande or Ox-Heart—A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.90.**



Early Chantenay

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck; color is a rich orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.80**

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.35.**

Mastodon—Giant white, best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Red St. Valery or New Intermediate—This is a little longer than Danvers, tapering abruptly with pointed root, a very desirable two-thirds long variety and rather preferable to Long Orange, the color being bright orange scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.35.**

Half-Long Scarlet Nantes—The foliage is finely cut, dark and of medium height; roots smooth and of bright orange color, becoming bright yellow towards the center, but with no distinct core; quality extra fine. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.35.**

CABBAGE

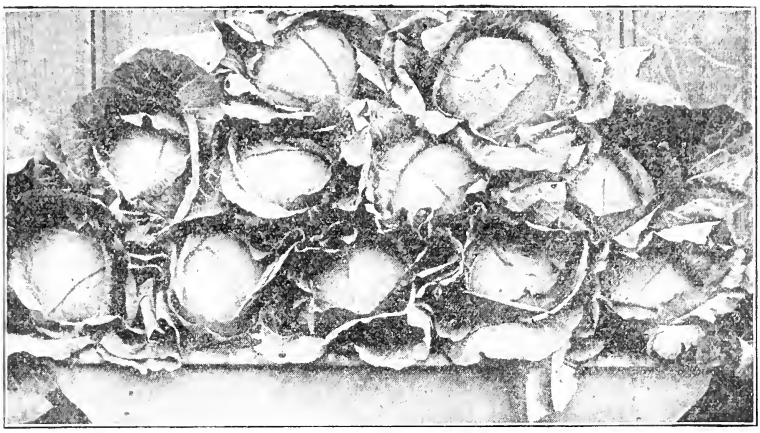
The high cost of living can be materially reduced by the farmer and the person in town with just a town lot, if they will plant more gardens. The garden should always contain a quantity of cabbage because it can be used in so many ways and is in demand by the housewife almost every day. They will yield very large quantities of good wholesome food, and are one of the easiest of all the vegetables grown. Can be kept all winter in an ordinary root cellar or basement of the house. We print small booklets of instructions for planting, care, diseases, pests, and how to destroy them for practically every vegetable listed. In placing your order do not fail to include these free instructions. They are written by experts and will often save you a crop with just a few minutes' work.

Sow one ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Four ounces for one acre if plants are to be transplanted. If drilled in the field and thinned out 1½ pounds per acre.

Extra Early Express—Produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days. It is earlier than Etampes, although not quite as large. An important acquisition for the Market Gardener for very early use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.75.**

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best of the conical types. Very early and makes medium sized, very solid heads, fine flavored and tender. Has few outside leaves. **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.50.**

Charleston or Large Wakefield—This cabbage is of the same type as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is about 50% larger. The heads are very solid and tender. Matures about a week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.75.**

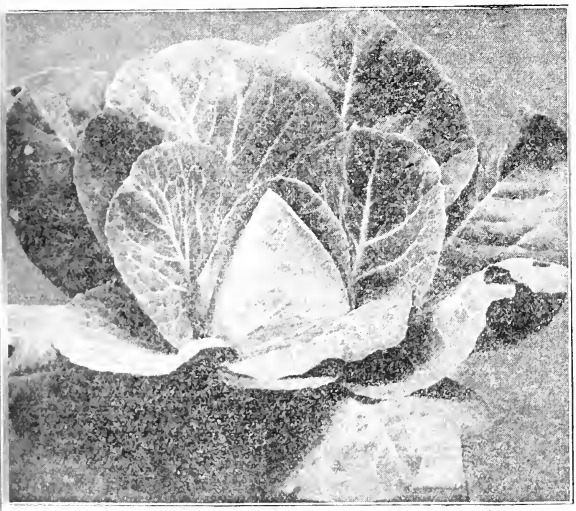


Enkhuizen Glory

Early Winningstadt—Another of the conical type, maturing about the same time as the Wakefields. The heads are very pointed and the leaves somewhat fluted on the edges. For the private garden it is one of the best and in point of tenderness or flavor it has no superior. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.60.**

Copenhagen Market—The best Early Round headed sort on the market. The heads are very solid, averaging about 8 pounds. It is short stemmed, the heads growing very close to the ground. Matures with Charleston Wakefield and will give a heavier crop per acre. Our stock of this is very fine. **Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.75.**

Second Early and Summer Varieties



True Jersey Wakefield

Enkhuizen Glory—Our experience with this cabbage makes it appear more valuable to us each season and leads us to recommend it most highly. It produces a large percentage of perfect, solid heads. It is one of the best to follow after the early sorts. **Pkt., 10; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.75.**

All Head Early—Without doubt this cabbage is unexcelled as an Early Flat Dutch or Summer variety. It makes very uniform, large, deep, flat heads and is a very sure header. Withstands heat and dry weather very well. The grain of this variety is very fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.25.**

Early Flat Dutch—A very good variety for second early use. Makes good sized flat heads and is very tender and of fine grain. It is similar to All Head. Has few outside leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.25.**

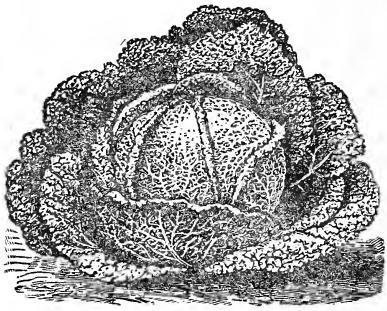
All Seasons—A very fine summer or fall Drumhead cabbage. The heads are at least a third larger than All Head, but if planted early will mature within a few days of the All Head. It is also an excellent variety to plant for fall use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 95c; 1 lb., $3.25.**

LATE VARIETIES

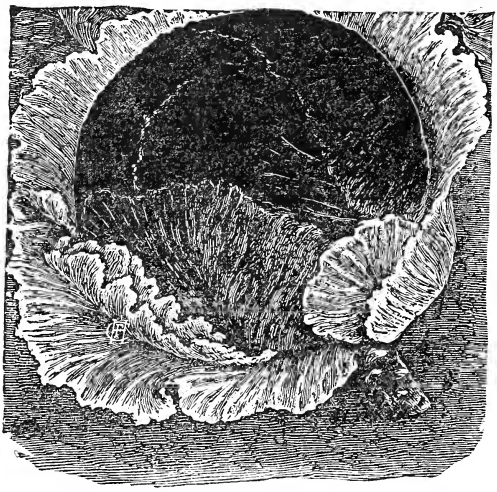
Late Flat Dutch

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., $3.25.**

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., $3.25.**



American Drumhead Savoy



Mammoth Rock Red

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as late Dutch Flats, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.75.**

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.75.**

American Late Drumhead Savoy Cabbage—Heads large, round and compact; excellent for winter use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

CUCUMBERS

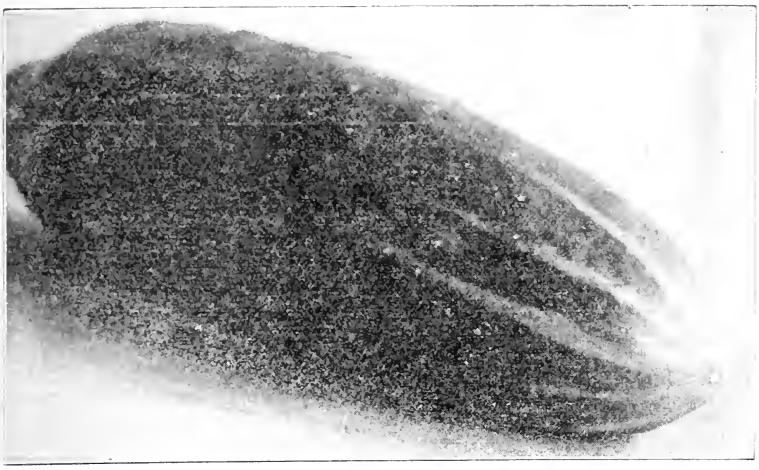
Do not plant cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, thinning out later; make soil very rich. For pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

I don't know as there is any use in my talking to you about cucumbers. A fellow certainly cannot do a subject justice if he don't like what he is talking about, and positively the only time I can look a cucumber in the face is when the vines are commencing to run and the fields are covered with millions of yellow flowers. This time is when the thousands of little fellows, about an inch to an inch and a half long, are picked and made into pickles. At that time I know and relish a good cucumber. As the cucumber increases in size and they commence to bring him in sliced, I am not there. I will let the other fellow eat him, but not me. The next time I enjoy looking at the cucumber is when the fields are covered with the beautiful yellow bronze ripe ones, ready for the seed thresher. It is really a wonderful sight to see fields of cucumbers with hundreds of thousands of the ripe fruit, all practically alike, the ground fairly covered with them, so easy to grow, so good when made into pickles, for myself, and I expect I will have to agree with the millions of people who eat them sliced. Anyone can grow a cucumber.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**



Early White Spine

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

Livingston's Evergreen Cucumber—It is early, of strong, vigorous growth, withstanding drouth, and is very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost. A perfect pickle sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

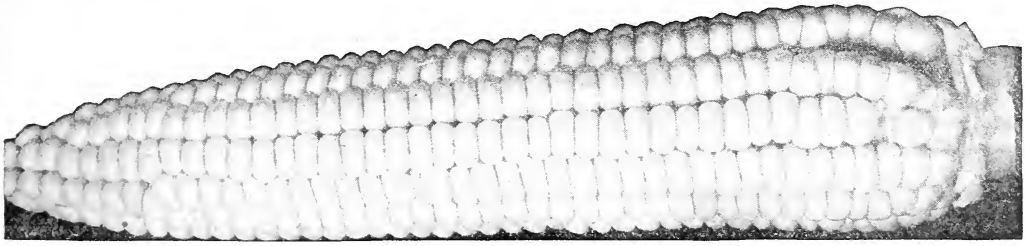
Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR, EARLY MINNESOTA

This is the most satisfactory of all of the grains for table use, and can be made to cover a period from the first of July until the heavy frosts of Fall, if you use proper varieties and season of planting. The earliest of all sweet corn is the Malakhof. By planting this about May 10 to 15 you will have good roasting ears of excellent quality by the first of July. Plant at the same time Golden Bantam and you will have corn a week to ten days later, follow this with Extra Early Cory, then Early Minnesota and then Country Gentleman or Stowell's Evergreen, and you will have a supply of delicious roasting ears through the entire season. If there are any of these varieties you like better than the other, simply make your plantings about one week apart of that variety and you will accomplish results.

A great many farmers, the very fellows who should have the very best of everything, depend on their field corn for roasting ears. By so doing you are missing the most delicious grain you can have. If your planting is a little larger than can be used in the house, stock of all kinds appreciate it, and it is worth 50c more per hundredweight for fattening purposes than the ordinary field corn.

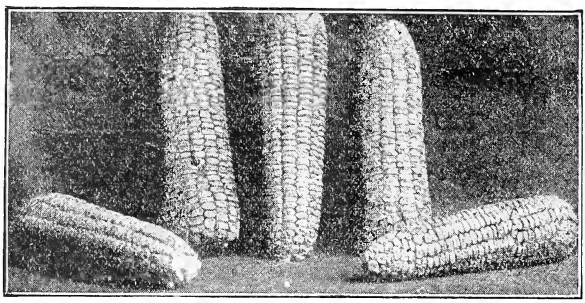


Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. **⅓ pt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $7.00.**

Mammoth White Cory—This cut shows a single stalk with three ears. Produces wonderful yields. This comes in immediately after the Malakhof and will outyield all other early varieties. The quality is strictly first class, size of ear much larger than other varieties of early corn, and an exceptionally profitable variety for market gardeners. **⅓ pt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $8.00.**

Extra Early Crosby—This is one of the very best of the extra early varieties, producing ears about 6 inches long, each ear almost perfect, and producing from one to three ears on each stalk. We consider this one of the very best varieties and it should be used by those who are looking for quality and quantity. **⅓ pt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., $2.20; 50 lbs., $7.00.**

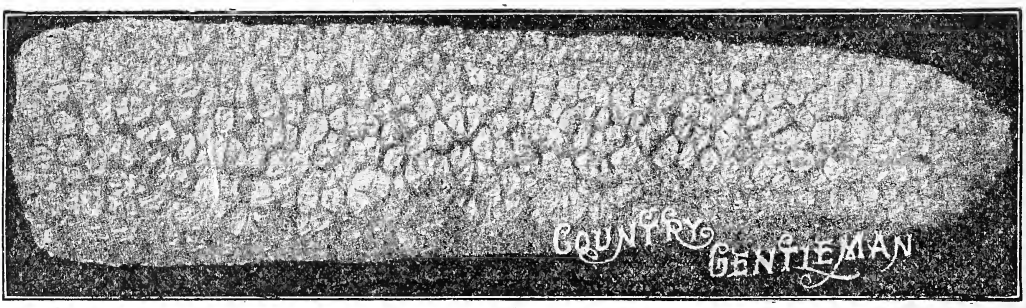
Early Mayflower—A down East Yankee Sweet Corn. Is one week later than Golden Bantam, of mighty good quality, is suitable for roasting ears several days longer than most of the early varieties of Sweet Corn. Pure white in color, ten and twelve rows on each ear, deep tender kernels. **⅓ pt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.20; 15 lbs., $2.75.**



Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn—One of our own origination and introduction; it resembles the Golden Bantam in quality. It will produce at least 50 per cent more ears; they are at least one-half larger, about one week later, and unlike the Golden Bantam, it can be used for quite a long season after it is once in the roasting ear. In color the kernels are yellow; in quality there is nothing better than **Gurney's Early Golden;** the kernels are of a rich, creamy yellow, very deep, sweet and tender. On account of its immense yield it is the most profitable for the market gardener of any of the varieties, and the demand today is for the yellow rather than the white Sweet Corn. **⅓ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 12 lbs., $3.00; 50 lbs., $10.00.**

Golden Bantam—Fifty per cent of the sweet corn planted in the United States is of the Golden Bantam variety. It is one of the earliest and sweetest, yielding very heavily, producing good sized ears of the most excellent quality. On account of the seed being very hardy it allows early planting, consequently it reaches the roasting ear stage very early. You can sow this as early as any variety of field corn. The stalks grow only about 4 to 5 feet high and bear generally two good ears to the stalk. When ready for use the kernels are rich golden yellow color and a mighty satisfying sweet corn. **½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 12 lbs., $3.00; 50 lbs., $10.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn—Due to an oversight, our 1915 catalog failed to list Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. We never knew until that catalog was issued how many fellows wanted Stowell's Evergreen. We were "swamped" with letters from the time the catalog went out until past planting season wondering why we had discontinued Stowell's. Of course, this took a personal letter to all of the people who wanted it and we told them we had the same strain of Stowell's we had been selling them for several years. Absolutely the best of this late, delicious sweet corn. We grow Stowell's in large quantities and we will always grow Stowell's Evergreen until they get something better. **⅓ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 12 lbs., $3.25; 50 lbs., $10.50.**



Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. **⅓ pt., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 12 lbs., $3.50; 50 lbs., $12.00.**

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sowed thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow ½ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels broadcast. **12 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $4.00.**

POPCORN

About one farmer in ten grows Popcorn, even the little amount that is required for the children's popping during the winter months, when it is enjoyed so much. Give the children this year a little spot in the garden where they can plant at least one pound of the White Rice Popcorn, for their own use this coming winter. I would bet you dollars to doughnuts that the little shavers will never let this popcorn bother you, but they will hoe and cultivate it and produce a greater money yield, per square rod, than you will in the best acre of your own cornfield. Give the kids a try at it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice—⅓ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 14 lbs., $1.40; 56 lbs., $4.00.

Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red, ⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot-beds very early in the spring, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.**

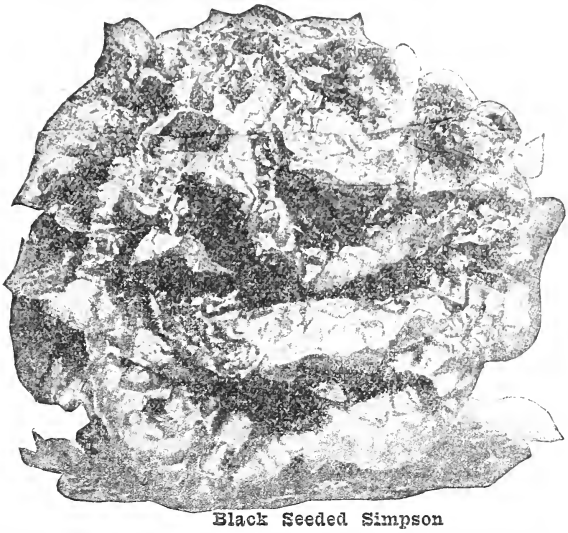
Garlic—This vegetable is very much in demand for use with meats, sausages, etc. We can furnish in any quantity. **1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., $2.75.**

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

LETTUCE

For very best results sow the lettuce in rows just as you always do, but when it is up and making the second set of leaves, transplant it to about four to six inches apart in the rows. Did you ever realize that when you sow lettuce so very thick in the row that you are getting very poor quality lettuce and only about one-tenth the quantity to the row that you should have. By transplanting, the plants will make immense, tender leaves, of good quality, and the headed varieties will often head, making solid heads weighing one pound or more. Give them plenty of room and they will well repay you for the little time and trouble you take in transplanting. Try it out on a small scale anyway and see if we are not right.



Black Seeded Simpson

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

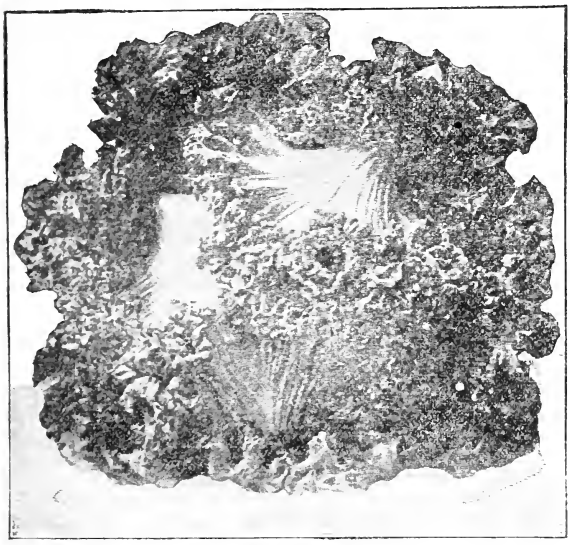
Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth, it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and it is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keeps a long time without wilting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.**

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered; deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.**

Paris White Cos, or Celery Lettuce—This new variety from France is by far the best Cos Lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.**



Hanson

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.**

Big Boston—A large heading, forcing sort, also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and hard leaves, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

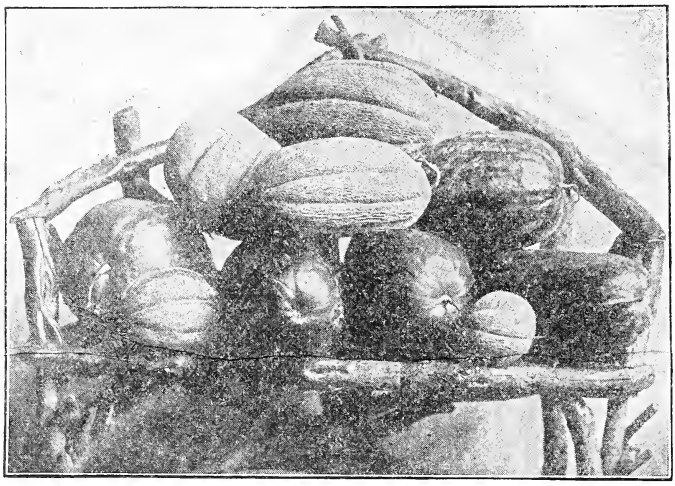
California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing in hot-beds, cold frames or greenhouses. It is preferred by most growers over White Seeded Tennis Ball on account of producing large heads. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

ENDIVE—Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch

Green Curled—Leaves curled, dark green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**



PRIZE WINNERS
All From One Garden, All From Gurney Seed

Melons—Musk

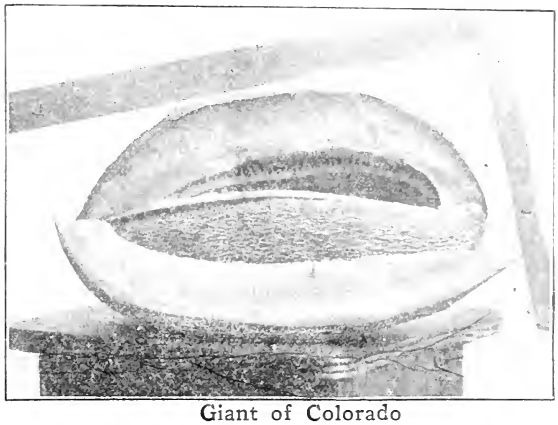
What's the use of letting your boys steal the Melons they want from your neighbors? Why not plant them yourself and have company? Did you ever steal a watermelon? Crawl up through the wet cornfield on your belly, about nine or ten o'clock at night, listening every minute for the watchdog, finally reach the patch, and find one of the largest and ripest ones right in the edge of the cornfield, pick it carefully, roll it ahead of you until you are way back in the field, then pick it up and run, reach the edge of the field and then with your two or three companions, eat the most delicious watermelon you ever had? Possibly those in your father's patch were much better, but you wanted this melon because it was harder to get. I have stolen melons a good many times. As my hair commences to get gray, I don't know that I approve of this, but boys will steal melons for the next twenty generations just as they have for the last twenty, and when they go into the patch and take just what they want to eat, picking and handling them carefully, not destroying the vines nor spoiling melons, I think we can all forgive the crime just for the fun they get out of it. So plant enough for your own boys and a few for the neighbors.

Osage—(Miller's Cream)—This is the most profitable of all Melons for the market gardener; uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the Melons may be, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

Home Sweet Home—This is a very fine market or family melon. As shown in the illustration, it is oblong in shape, very beautifully netted, thick green flesh, and of delicious flavor. The melons run medium to large in size and exceedingly uniform, and a basket of them makes a very handsome appearance in market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

Home Sweet Home Muskmelon

Emerald Gem—I asked the gardener at the Hospital for the Insane to name the muskmelon that he thought the most of, the one that would yield the most, and produce the best percentage of strictly good melons of the right size. Without hesitation he said Emerald Gem first. For the big institution out there he grows several acres of muskmelons, and I noticed a larger percentage of the acreage was Emerald Gem than any other one variety, and he was producing some beauties. They are not quite as much netted as other muskmelons, in fact they are nearly smooth skinned, deeply ribbed green rind, with just a few lighter colored stripes, flesh thick so that the seed cavity is not much larger than a walnut. Flesh of a delicate salmon color, and it would be useless for me to tell you much of their quality because you might think I was prejudiced. I think the best way would be to plant some Emerald Gems and prove for yourself that they are the best of the standard melons. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

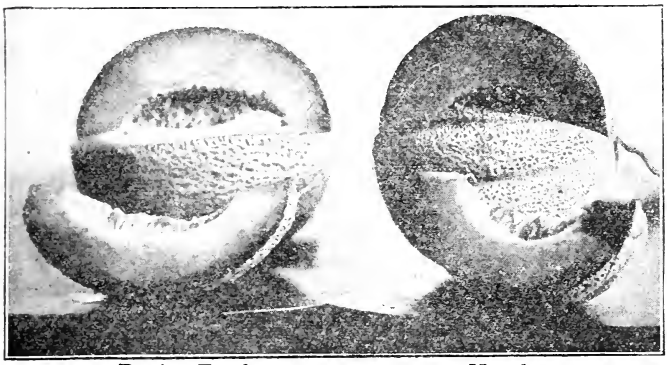

Giant of Colorado

Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons.

This is a very satisfactory melon for the home garden and home market. The melon is very large and attractive and brings a good price always, but not a good shipping melon. We have picked as high as six ripe melons at one time from a single vine, none of them weighing less than 7 lbs. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., $1.10.**

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for the market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weigh from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.**

Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.**

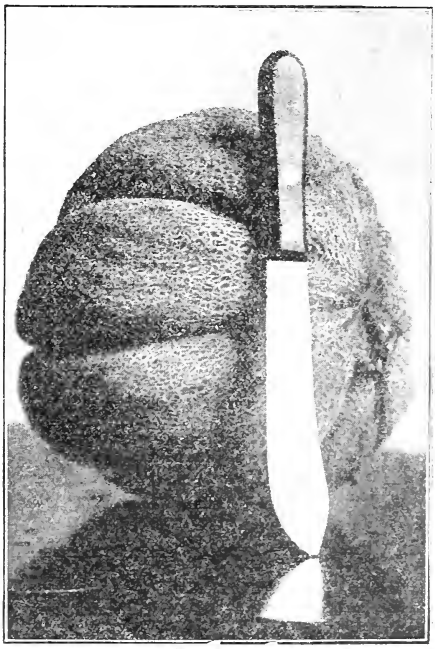

Rocky Ford Hoodoo

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.**

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest melons grown; small, round and flattened at ends, deeply ribbed, thickly netted, which makes it valuable for shipping; an excellent variety for the restaurant trade, flesh light green; sweetest of this class. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for the hotel and table use. **Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.**

Hoodoo—Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons, introduced three years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, meat very thick, seed cavity extremely small, netting is very close and firm, making it one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**


Hackensack

Citron, the Green-Seeded Variety

We can furnish these in either the small round or the large long. They are used for making preserves, and I guess every housewife knows of numerous other ways to use them. They are a very valuable vegetable. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**

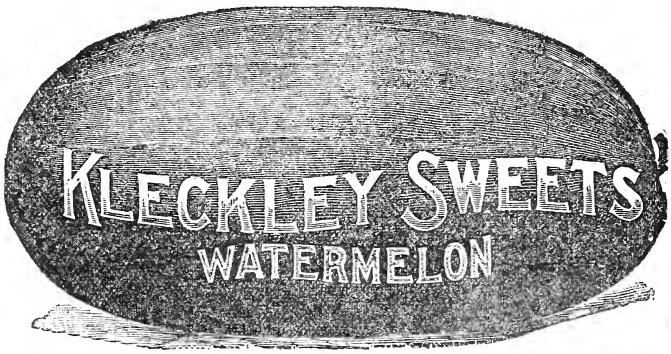
WATER-MELONS

Before

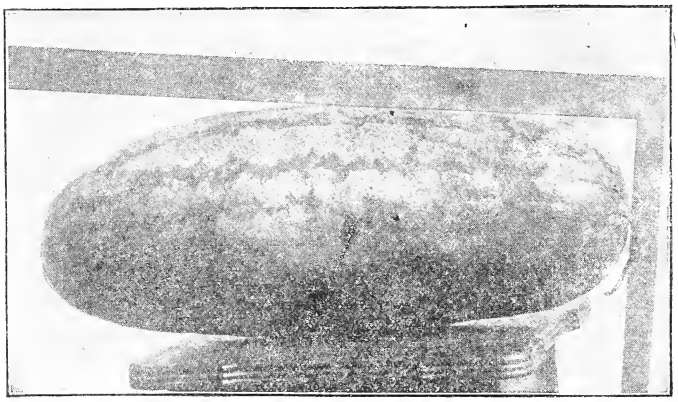
Kleckley's Sweet

After

Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., $4.00.**



Sweetheart — Our field of Watermelons this past season was certainly a pleasant sight. A field of 30 acres of these planted right and growing right was so well covered with melons that a person could have started in any part of the field and walked around all over it and stepped on a large melon each time. Every melon seemed to be perfect in color and shape. This is certainly a fine strain of this very popular shipping melon. Rind is thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender, size large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., $2.75.**



Georgia Rattlesnake

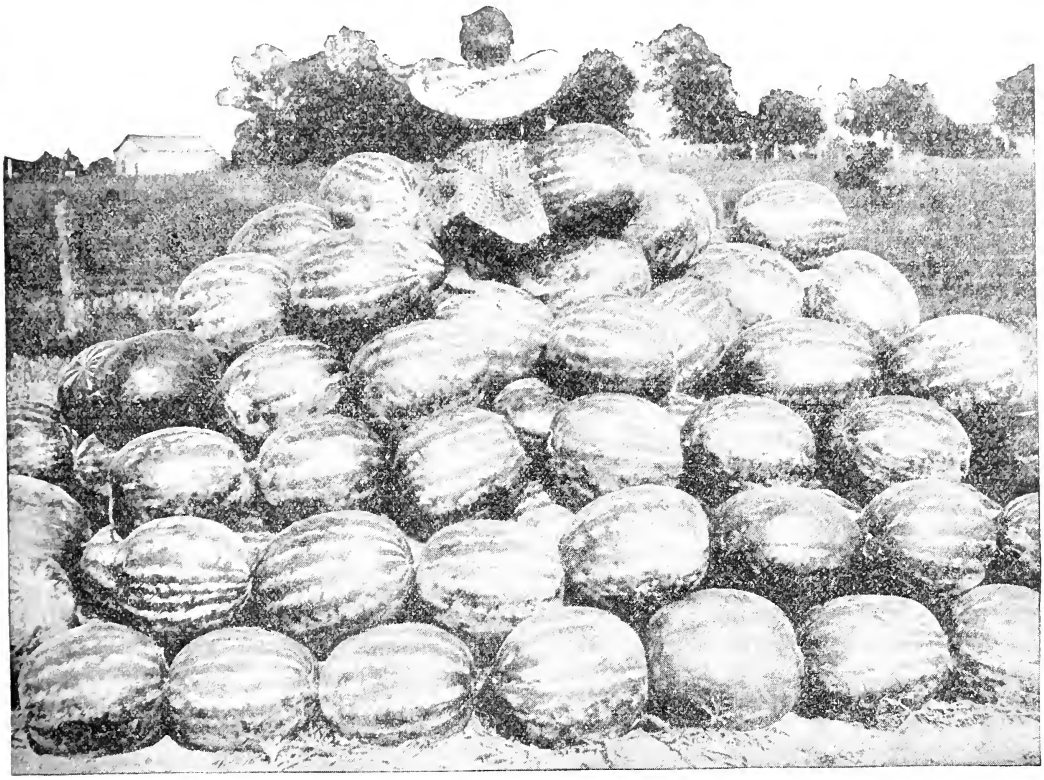
True Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy—Large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., by express, $2.75.**

Tom Watson—The big, long, green melon, sweetest, and the one boys will steal from you if you don't watch out. It is a dandy good shipper, yielding immense crops. We have grown large fields of these where you could start in by walking on a large melon and stay on the big fellows clear across the field. If you want eating quality and something that will stand shipping and always sell at the high price, plant the Tom Watson. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.00.**

Peerless—(Ice Cream)—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., by express, $3.00.**

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited Melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large Melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.**

Light Icing or Ice Rind—Medium sized; very thin rind; color light green; flesh bright red and crisp; seed white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., $3.00.**

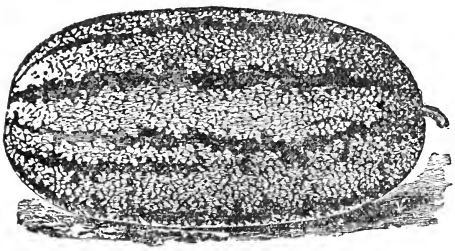


Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon

Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon—This is an improvement over the old COLE'S EARLY. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better quality and earlier; in fact, it is the earliest and sweetest watermelon grown. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened further north than it was supposed possible to ripen them. COLE'S EARLY is no less valuable for the middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weight about 8 to 12 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh brightest red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid, small seed cavity. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.00.**

Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor; oblong, thin rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., by express, $2.75.**

Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 lbs. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., by express, $2.75.**



McIver's Sugar

McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rim. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Pinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.**

Cuban Queen—When the Cuban Queen Watermelon was introduced about 25 years ago it was considered the largest possible in melons and it still produces melons weighing right up with the best of them. We have produced these weighing 65 pounds and of the most excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.**

ONION CULTURE AND PROFIT IN ONIONS

You cannot plant a crop on your farm that will produce more dollars per acre than a crop of onions. The yield in this particular section of South Dakota from the onion **Dakota** and **Southport Red Globe** and other standard varieties has been exceptionally heavy; the gardeners selling but few of them under $1.00 per bu., and lots of them moving at $1.25 and $1.50 per bu., making the greatest yield of dollars per acre of any crop. Onions can be grown and delivered at **your** station for $45.00 per acre; this allows about $8.00 per acre rent for the land.

ONION SEED

Last year we sold a carload of onion seed in lots of from one package to 100 lbs., all going direct to the grower. This would mean a planting of ten thousand acres of onions. Five years ago our sales of onion seed would be less than one-eighth of the amount we sold last year, and there has been a good healthy increase in all of these four years, and we expect this season to sell 25 per cent more than we did last year. Onion growing is very profitable, probably the most profitable of any of the root crops. A small investment, a reasonable amount of work, and an immense income, per acre, and Gurney's High-Grade Seeds will insure you the immense income. Onion seed are our hobby. You know sometimes you will see a farmer who runs a most excellent place, you think that everything is just about as perfect as it can be, but that fellow has a hobby. Possibly it is some variety of seed corn, maybe horses, cattle, or hogs, or some particular variety of these. When you find his hobby you will find him giving this particular item a little better attention than anything else on the place.

That is exactly where you strike us in the seed business. Our hobby is onions.

SELECTION OF LAND AND PREPARATION OF SEED BED

Selection of land for onion growing should have your most careful consideration. Remember that most of the work in an onion field necessarily must be done with hand machines and by hand, consequently you should select a piece of ground kept thoroughly clean the year previous. We would advise using ground that had produced potatoes or a garden crop, or some other crop that had been kept thoroughly free from trash, so there will be nothing left in the ground to catch on the knives of the wheel hoe, which is so necessary in the success of onion culture. The newer and richer the land the better. Do not cover it with coarse manure just before plowing as it would have a tendency to dry out, and more or less of the trash will interfere with the cultivation of the onions. When you have made the selection to your satisfaction prepare the ground; plow it in the best possible shape, disc and drag and float the ground until you have put it in the same condition that you would the very best garden ground you have planted. Remember that every dollar's worth of work you put on the ground previous to sowing the seed will save you $2.00 when it comes to cultivation and care of the crop during the growing season. Do not figure that you are wasting time in preparing the seed bed.

After the seed bed is prepared to your satisfaction and the weather conditions are right, which may be any time during the month of April or the first half of May, drill your onions in, using any good seed drill, though we prefer the **Planet Jr.** Onion seed should be planted at the rate of about 4½ lbs. per acre and should be covered from ¾ of an inch to 1½ inches deep, depending on the kind of land. On rather heavy soil a little less covering, and on light or sandy soil, a little deeper. The rows should be from 12 to 14 inches apart and you should make them just as straight as possible; we advise stretching a line for the first row, and following this with your drill; the marker on your drill will make the next row straight, and so on through the field. After sowing the seed and previous to its coming up, if the ground should become crusted, which it may from several causes—the principal one a heavy rain—you should then put the rakes on your wheel hoe and go over the ground breaking this crust; it can be done as fast as you can walk and will save your onion crop, as onions will not break through the crust. This has caused more failures in onion growing than any other one cause.

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS

After sowing the onion seed and previous to their coming up you may have a good stand of weeds; if it looks as though you were going to have a large crop of weeds, take your double wheel hoe or garden cultivator, whichever you have, put the rakes on it and go over the ground thoroughly without regard to the rows, as the seed will be deep enough so the rakes will not disturb it even if you go crossways. As soon as you can see the rows put on the knives. We advise the double wheel hoe with 6-inch knives. Straddle the row, cultivating as close as you possibly can to the little onions; do not cultivate deep—barely under the surface of the ground, just enough to destroy the weeds. Do not cultivate onions deep at any time; onion roots are very close to the top of the ground and if you repeatedly cut them off, you will induce your onions to grow up **to long necks or scullions** and make them grow much later in the season than otherwise. Follow with thorough cultivation, removing the weeds in the rows by hand just as early as possible after they appear. If you allow the weeds in the rows to grow so they disturb the ground for several inches when you pull them you will have a bunch of scullions where you have disturbed the onions. Remember this always: onions and weeds can be produced on the same ground but it is not profitable, at least from the onion end. Keep your onion crop free from weeds from the time you start until harvest and you will have a profitable crop.

ROLLING THE TOPS

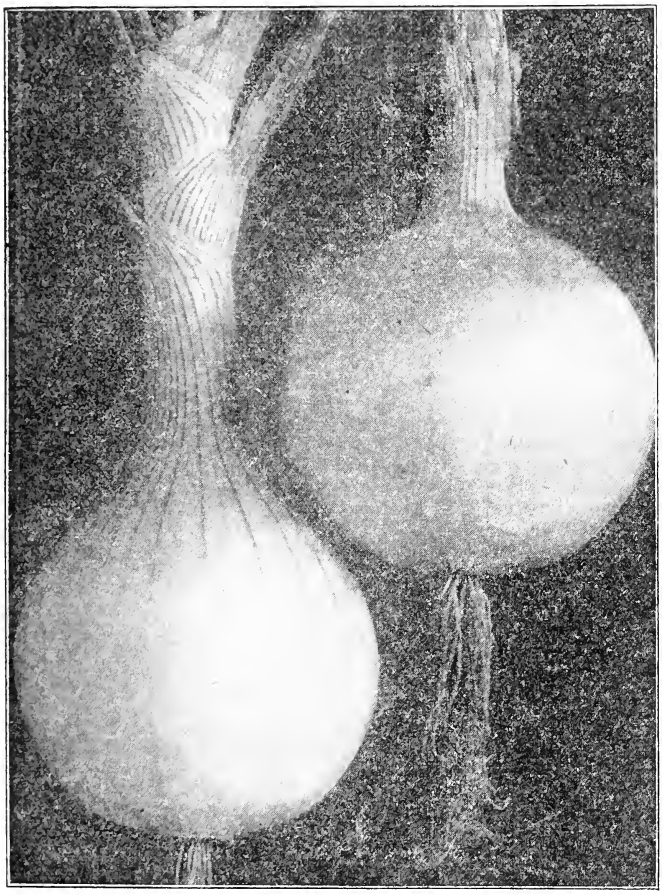
Hundreds of people write us each year asking when they shall roll their onions in order to make them ripen. We have always advised our customers to keep off the onion field with their barrel; we have submitted this question to the best onion growers in the country and they all advise that onions are damaged more than helped by rolling. The proper selection of land, preparation of the seed bed, securing strictly first-class seed, and good care for the summer will produce a crop of marketable onions without the use of the barrel or any other roller.

HARVESTING THE CROP

As early as your onions are mature they should be pulled, left on the field and allowed to cure for several days. For small fields, a boy on his knees—straddling one row and pulling a row on each side and making a windrow of them—is best; for larger fields or where you prefer in the smaller ones, attach the onion lift to your wheel hoe, and lift the onions from the ground; this makes it much easier to handle than pulling them. The onions should be allowed to lay on the ground, if the weather is right, for several days; the tops will then be thoroughly dry and can be jerked off easily as you handle them, putting them into bags or crates. In sacking or crating onions for the market we would advise the use of new bags and new crates, as a new package always brings a better price for the goods they contain than an old, dirty package will. We also advise making two grades of your onions; the increased price for the fancy onions will more than pay for the trouble. If the weather be bad during the harvest time the onions can be spread on corn crib floors and kept there for some time. Heavy frosts or light freezes do not hurt the onions, especially if they have as much protection as they would have in an ordinary corn crib.

MARKETING THE ONIONS

We advise marketing as many onions as you can at home, as it saves the freight charges both ways. After you have supplied your home market there is always a regular market just as there is for potatoes, corn, wheat or hogs. Always remember the better grade you have to ship and the more attractive the package the better the price.



OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee all the onion seed we send out to be of the crop of 1917 and to test to the satisfaction of the purchaser; that is, on arrival of seed test it and if it does not test to your satisfaction return it to us at once and your money will be refunded. We make a specialty of onion seed and probably sell more than any other seed house in the northwest. We offer our customers nothing but fresh seed each year and seed of the best quality. It is absolutely necessary that you should have a strictly first grade seed to produce a good crop, but good seed will not always produce a good crop if you do not handle it properly after planting it. The growers in the Northwest are reporting better success than ever with Gurney's Onion Seed.

White Welch Onions—For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

VARIETIES TO PLANT

GURNEY'S RED GLOBE ONION "DAKOTA"

In offering the "Dakota" Onion for the first time we wish to tell you something of it. The parentage of this onion is strictly Southport Red Globe, but has been grown in Dakota for a number of years and by careful selection of the bulbs and saving of the seed crop we have produced an onion that is very uniform in size, very dark red in color, a perfect globe, and quite a bit earlier than any other globe onion that we know of. We consider this one of the most profitable onions for the people of the Northwest to plant. It has yielded an immense crop of firm bulbs when other seed has failed to do as well. On account of being able to market them earlier than other varieties you can secure a better price, and as the yield is equally as large as any other variety it is certainly more profitable to plant them. The seed will cost you a little more money than the others, but a few cents per acre is more than made up by the results in the fall.

The seed supply of the onion "Dakota" is limited this season, and we cannot offer them in as large lots as we would like. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.25; ½ lb., $2.25; 1 lb., $4.00.**

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—We consider this the most profitable of the onions for planting in the north. Brings the best price on the market of any of the red onions. Its large size, dark, glossy red color and the fact that it is one of the best keepers makes it very desirable. They are just a little later in matu than the Red Flat, but are safe to plant almost any place that onions can be grown. We wou advice that you make the bulk of your planting Southport Red Globes. This variety has given high as 1,100 bushels per acre, and is the leading market variety in the north. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.20; 1 lb., $4.00; 4 lbs., $15.00, postage paid.**

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. It is a more perfect globe than the Yellow Globe Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale, straw yellow skin, mild flavor and a heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We would advise that you plant a part of your acreage to these. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.20; 1 lb., $4.00; 4 lbs., $15.00, postage paid.**

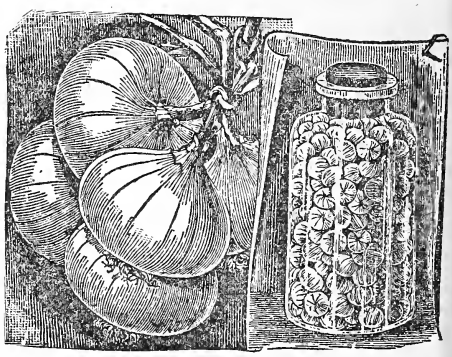
SOUTHPORT LARGE WHITE GLOBE—This is the best all-purpose white onion in cultivation; it is large, a perfect globe, silvery white and the very best keeper, and excellent quality. It commands in a small way a higher price on the market than the Yellow or Red onion, but the demand is not as large for the White. In growing onions we advise that you put in a part of your acreage of this large White Globe, as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them at a better price than you could get for other onions. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunches. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00; 5 lbs., $23.00; postage paid.**

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—One of the old standard varieties and a favorite onion especially in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red, form round, somewhat flat, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and stronger in flavor than most other kinds. Very productive, best keeper, and very popular for general cultivation in most localities. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on very rich soil, but it is the best of any variety on poor or dry soil. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.10; 1 lb., $3.50; 4 lbs., $13.00, postage paid.**

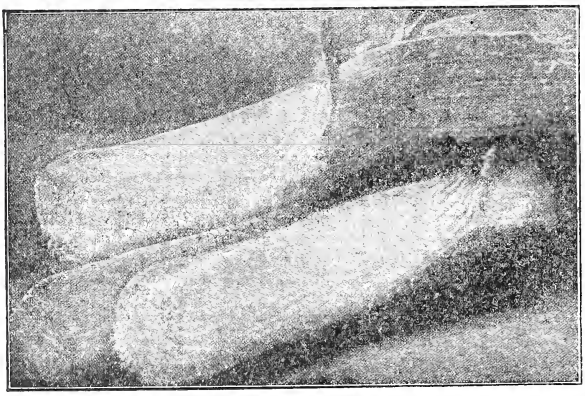
EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT—For the early market we advise this onion, as it matures two to three weeks earlier than other onions. It is not quite so large, medium size, flat in form, flesh white tinged with pink, skin deep red, solid, good keeper. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.10; 1 lb., $3.40.**

PRIZETAKER—This is the largest of all onions and most handsome, the mildest in flavor, not excepting the Bermuda onions. Our seed stock of this onion is pure American grown and produces the largest and handsomest onion we have ever seen; large in size and better in appearance than the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing as high as 3 and 3½ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color, and so mild and sweet that it can be eaten raw like an apple. This variety has been on sale in the grocery stores over the country and usually retails at from 5 to 8 cents per lb. This onion is a reasonably good keeper, but should be disposed of by January 1st. We strongly urge the planting of a reasonable acreage of this variety, as it will certainly prove profitable. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.40; 1 lb., $4.50.**

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—This is absolutely the largest white onion grown, specimens often measuring as much as 20 inches in circumference and weighing as high as four lbs. It is of very attractive shape and color; silvery white skin, flesh a most agreeable flavor, but only a reasonable keeper. We advise the growing of this in small quantities and you should dispose of them by the first of December. For exhibition purposes these should be started in a hot bed and transplanted; in this way you will produce onions of immense size. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.40.**



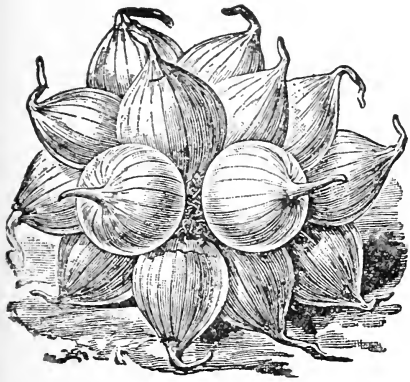
White Pickling



PARIS WHITE PICKLING, OR SMALL SILVER-SKIN—This is used for pickling purposes almost entirely; it is of small size, silvery white and makes the best onion for its purpose. In planting onions for pickling or for sets, seed should be sown at the rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.20; 1 lb., $4.25.**

LEEK

LONDON FLAG—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and 5 inches between the plants, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $1.95.**



ONION SETS—These may be planted early in the spring to be used for green onions, or can be allowed to grow, producing large onions very early. They are planted largely by market gardeners and allowed to grow full size on account of coming into the market when other onions are scarce; in this way they realize the best price. 32 lbs., per bu.

White Bottom Sets—½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; pk., $1.70; bu. $6.00.

Red Bottom Sets—½ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; pk., $1.35; bu., $4.25.

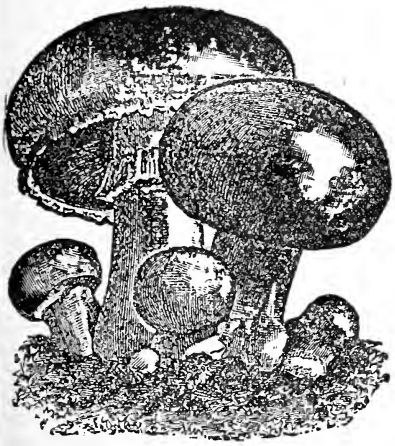
Yellow Bottom Sets—½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., $1.35; 1 bu., $4.25.

White Multipliers—Enormously productive. **Lb., 35c; pk., $1.55; bu., $4.75.**

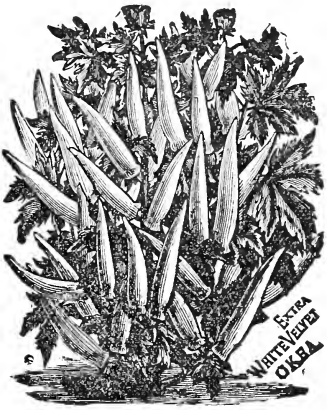
Potato Onions—Should be planted in March or April. **½ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; pk., $1.50; bu., $4.25.**

Evergreen Top, or Winter Onions—These are planted in September, and you should ask for prices.

MUSHROOMS



These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from 50 to 60 degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. **Best spawn, in bricks, 35c per lb.**

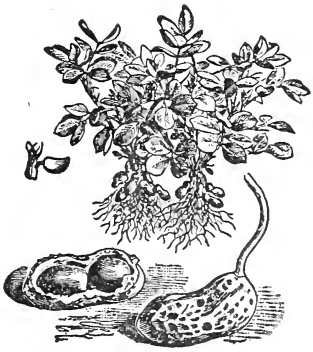


OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pod. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.**

PEANUTS—South Dakota Grown



Two or three years ago we offered a quantity of South Dakota grown peanuts. It sounded almost wonderful to think that South Dakota was growing them, and we find that peanuts are just as easy to grow as potatoes, sometimes a little more so. This last year, for instance, when potatoes failed to potato, peanuts went right on peanutting and made as good a crop as they did any season. Down south they let the hogs harvest the peanuts because it is easier to do that than it is to harvest them in any other way. The southern hog has a shovel nose and enjoys this work. Up here peanuts are grown profitably, and a panful of them set in the oven, baked and eaten during these long winter evenings is certainly worth while. Do you get the idea? The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow wherever the land is suitable for them. They will grow on most any land, but a warm, sandy loam is best. **1 lb., postpaid, 35c; 10 lbs., $2.75, postage paid.**

Pukwana, S. Dak., October 8th, 1917.

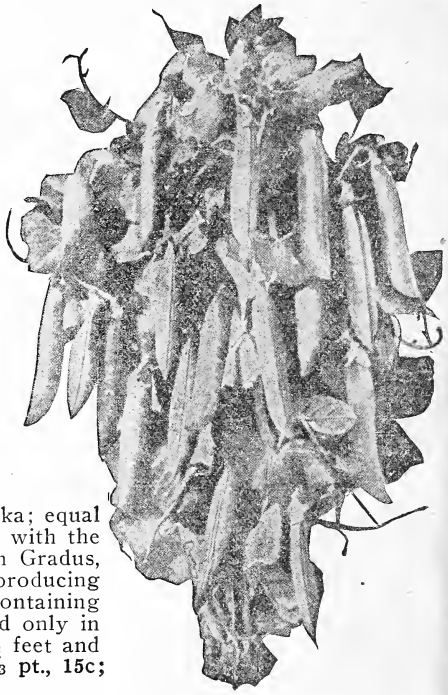
Will you kindly give me information about harvesting and caring for peanuts? I raised a nice lot of them this year from a small quantity of seed from your firm and I would like to hear from you at once as to caring for them.

H. B. CRAFT.

PEAS

For several years there has been a short crop of all varieties of peas and the crop of 1917 is no exception. The crop of 1916 was a little better, but was all used by the planters, consequently there was nothing carried over, and the 1917 crop will be less than 30 per cent of an ordinary crop. This makes the price of seed peas higher than it has been previously, and like everything else, it has cost more to produce it. Even with this high price you cannot afford to leave it out of your garden, and gardens are certainly cutting the high cost of living in all parts of the country. Nothing is so easily grown as peas, nothing so profitable to the market gardener and so enjoyable to the family. The Gurney's strain of peas is the best grown, and we have made our prices as low as consistent with quality of goods which you will receive from us.

Peas, First Earlies



The planting of an early crop of garden peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about 6 inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

Thomas Laxton—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas are large as Telephone, unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlies, with pods double the size, and contain on the average 7 to 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. It is a reliable market gardeners' as well as private gardeners' pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $23.00.**

Gradus, or Prosperity— Early as Challenge or Alaska; equal in quality and size to Telephone. The great drawback with the small, early round peas is lack of size and flavor. In Gradus, however, we have a pea coming in along with Alaska, producing dark green, handsome pods as large as Telephone, containing 8 to 10 large peas, with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2½ feet and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $22.00.**

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early Dwarf Peas; outyields Premium Gem or American Wonder. The best sort for the market or home garden. The vines are vigorous and very prolific, while the pods are closely packed with large peas of very fine flavor. Height, 1 foot. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $19.00.**

American Wonder—One of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is the compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 10 inches in height. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.25; 100 lbs., $19.00.**

McLean's Little Gem, or Premium Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas. Height, 1 foot. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $20.00.**

The Top Notch Early Pea—Laxtonian

This is a pea that just suits me, and I eat some peas during the season. I like them any way they can be served, and the Laxtonian seems to be willing to be served any way, always yielding a bountiful supply. This splendid new pea is of Stratagem type, dark green pod. borne in pairs, larger, longer and more even in size than Thomas Laxton, and contains fine deep green peas of excellent flavor. It is undoubtedly the best early, large-podded pea on the market It can be picked fully ten days earlier than Thomas Laxton. It is in the dwarf class in habit of growth. The vines run about one and one-half feet in height. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $22.00.**

Edible Podded Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Vines grow to be almost 15 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cooked pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., $4.00.**

WHITE PORTUGAL ONIONS

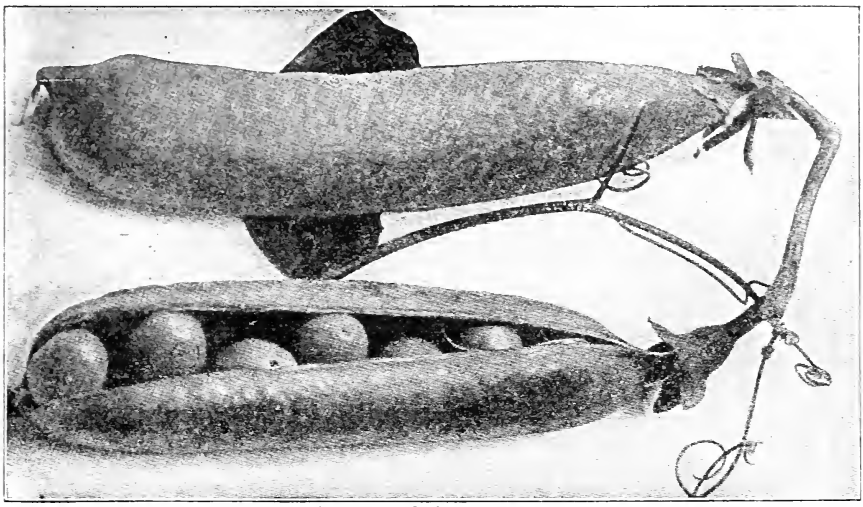
Don't belong on this page, but I find in reading proof that I have left out one of the very good Onions, White Portugal; is very good sized, half globe, pure silvery white, an excellent keeper, and yields heavily. This is the best of all onions for the production of sets or small pickling onions. For sets or pickles sow at regular time very thick—at least ten times the amount you would sow for larger onions. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.50.**

Second Earlies and Late Varieties

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late peas. **⅓ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $3.25; 100 lbs., $20.00.**

Champion of England—Although this is one of the oldest of the tall-growing late peas, we have not yet found one that surpasses it in quality. There is no other pea as sweet as this. The vines grow almost 5 feet high, are very vigorous and produce the large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $19.00.**

Pride of the Market—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. Pods are medium green in color, very large, often containing 9 large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, a very good sort for the home garden. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.25; 100 lbs., $20.0**



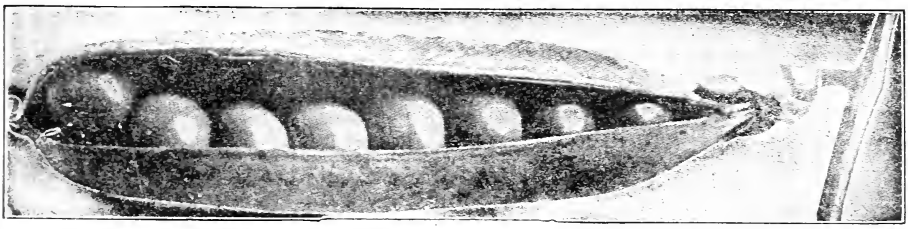
Improved Stratagem

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. Vines grow only 18 inches high, do not have to be brushed; they are extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $23.00.**

The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.25; 100 lbs., $21.00.**

Bliss' Abundant—Remarkably productive. Plant 1½ to 2 feet in height; pods, 3 inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.25; 100 lbs., $20.00.**

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $13.00.**



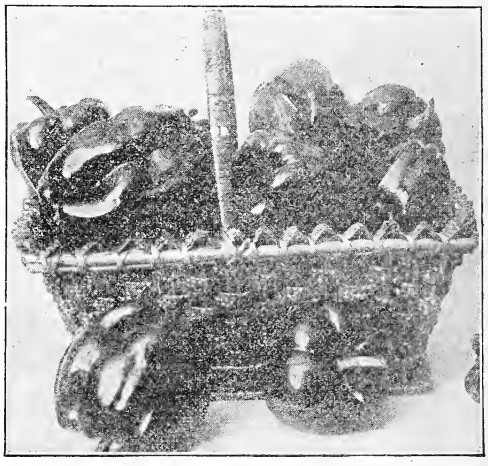
Yankton Main Crop Pea

One dollar's worth of seed of the Yankton Main Crop will furnish an ordinary family with all of the green and canned peas they can use in a year. It is the best quality of any. We will send you 3 lbs., postpaid, for the dollar.

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. **⅓ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $21.00.**

Duke of Albany, or American Champion—Height, 2½ to 3 feet; vigorous, productive, pods about 3½ to 4 inches long, broad, well filled; quality extra fine. Seed large, light green, very much wrinkled; remains eatable longer than other peas. **⅓ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $20.00.**

PEPPERS



Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. Plants well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. The monstrous peppers are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., $1.50.**

Bull Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine. Earlier than Ruby King. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Ruby King—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 95c.**

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 95c.**

Tobasco—Hottest, small, bright red. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

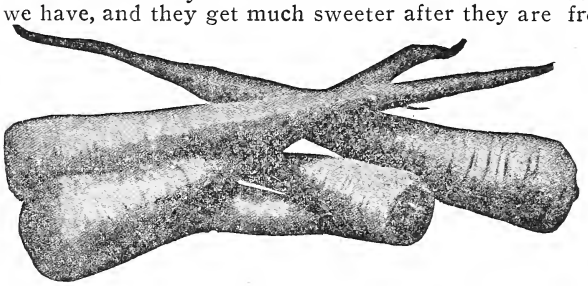
Cameron, Wis., May 2d, 1917.

I will let you know that I just received the strawberry plants and thank you very much for the good measure you gave me.

MRS. L A. GURST.

PARSNIPS

We were told that parsnips were poison until after they had been frozen. This is absolutely an untruth. They never have been and never will be poison. It is one of the best vegetables we have, and they get much sweeter after they are frozen; consequently it is much better to freeze them if you can before using. We dig them in the fall, pack them in boxes in sand and let them freeze. Have the boxes small enough so that you can remove one to the cellar at a time and use them up through the winter for fries and parsnip stews. Nothing better. Try it our way and you will enjoy them.



Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—A great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips improve by remaining exposed to frost. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

PUMPKINS

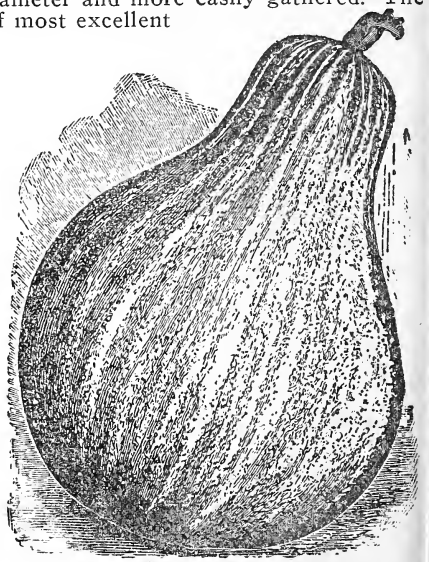
These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way; four plants to a hill.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crook-neck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained, and very productive; superior to many field varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

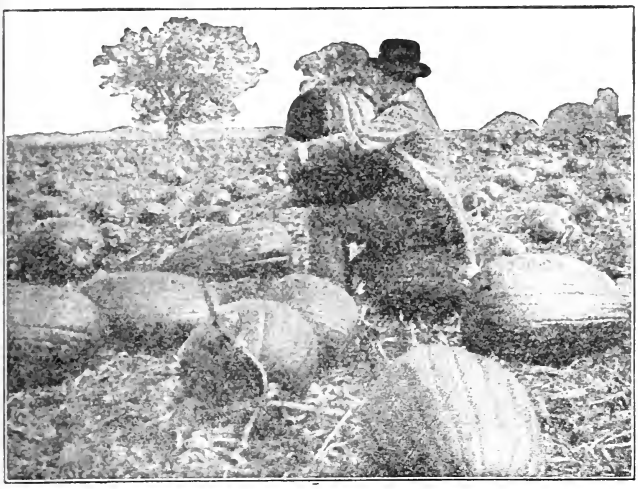
Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Quaker Pie—A distinct and valuable variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 95c.**

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows to a medium size; pear-shaped and a little ribbed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**



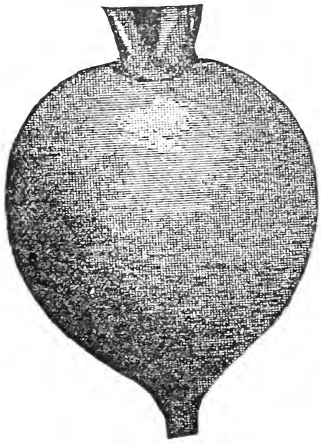
Tennessee Sweet Potato



Field of Connecticut Field Pumpkin

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.35.**



Crimson Giant Radish

RADISHES

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Radish, Half Long, Scarlet or Paris Beauty—One of the most delicious of the half long Radishes; in fact, it comes in season between the Turnip and Globe Root and the Long Rooted one. Upper parts are scarlet, changing to a much lighter pink at the tip of the root. Always crisp and mild. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.30.**

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other red forcing Radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weighing about ten ounces, and will remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Icicle

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early Radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., $1.50.**

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white Radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., $1.00.**

The Icicle—This new Radish is undoubtedly the finest white Radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest of the long Radishes. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Hailstone—The quickest growing white radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb. $1.50.**

Huntley, Illinois, May 1st, 1917.

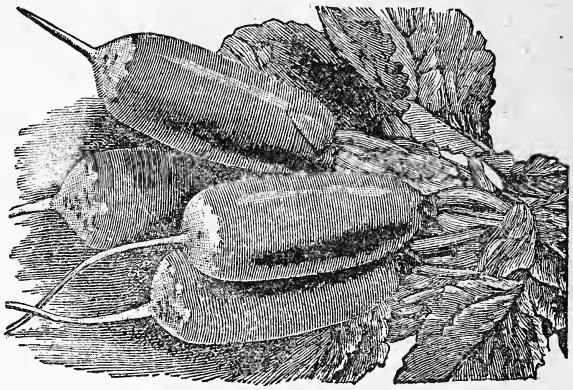
I received the package containing plum trees that you sent by parcel post in good order. They have been planted and we will watch their growth interestedly. We are much pleased with them. Mrs. ELLEN BRINKERHOFF.

Early Long White, Vienna, or Lady Finger—This is unquestionably the finest long white Radish in cultivation. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, and is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.30.**

All Summer's Radish—This new Radish is a great acquisition to the list of Radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pithy or strong if left in the ground for as long as two months. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season and its immense size. At maturity it is nearly as large as an ordinary Globe Turnip and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and is at least the equal of any other Radish grown. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine Radish in bunches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.60.**

French Breakfast—A great favorite, beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**



French Breakfast

Radish, Sparkler White Tip

We consider this one of the most desirable radishes to grow. Color: deep scarlet with a distinct white tip covering at least one-third of the lower diameter of the root. It matures under favorable conditions in about twenty-five days and will hold longer than the other turnip or globe shaped radishes before becoming pithy. The maximum size before becoming over-ripe is about one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Its shape is nearly round, being only slightly flattened on the under side. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.50.**

Winter Radish

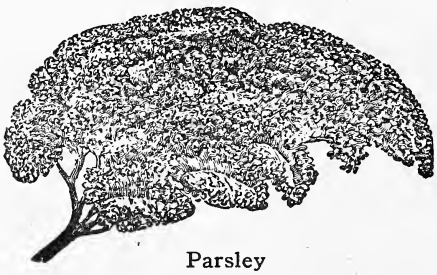
This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the Turnip and Rutagabas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish, as you will not be ready for it before June or July. The result is when planting time comes you have no winter Radish Seed, and consequently you get no winter Radishes. Add enough of these to your spring order so that you may have plenty of the vegetable for winter use. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in your house, or cellar, same as older vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp Radishes nearly all winter. Give these a trial this year.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—An excellent Winter Radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Round Black Spanish—The favorite Winter Radish of Germany. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

Long Black Spanish Winter—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**



Parsley

PARSLEY

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful crimped and curled variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Turnip-Rooted Parsley—This vegetable has the same flavor as the regular parsley, but it produces small turnip-shaped roots underground that are used for flavoring soups, etc. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the escond season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.**

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.**

SQUASH

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables, it is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

Osceola, Neb., Nov. 13, 1917.

I want to let you know that I never had a finer garden in my life. Your seed is great. I had all the peas we could use, canned 60 qts., and sold many dollars' worth. I never had better beans than the Gurney's Rust-Proof. They bear so abundantly and are the best flavor. Everything I got from you is fine. I had the loveliest garden and people envied me. I had one hill of your Mammoth Pumpkins, the largest weighed 111¼ lbs., the next 103 lbs., next 98½ lbs., and another 93¼ lbs., and still another 89 lbs., and there were many more on the vines. That makes 495¼ lbs. of matured pumpkin on one vine.

Mrs. F. L. Johnson.

Summer Squash

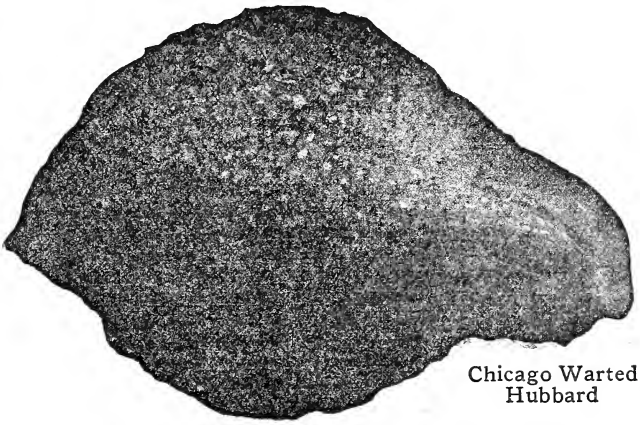
Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Chicago Warted Hubbard—A perfect dark green and very warty selection from the well-known Hubbard, retaining all the good qualities of its parent. Very handsome, a good keeper and sells at sight. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

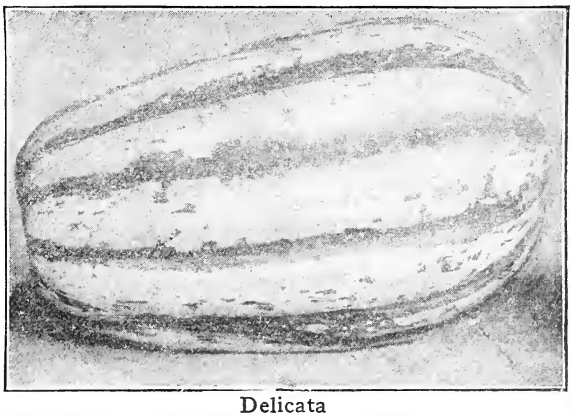


Chicago Warted Hubbard

True Hubbard—This is the well-known Winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance The squashes grow from 2½ to 3 feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of 12 to 18 inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinctive appearance which suggests its name, "Mammoth Whale." Under good cultivation the fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange yellow and excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Delicata—A small-fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.15.**



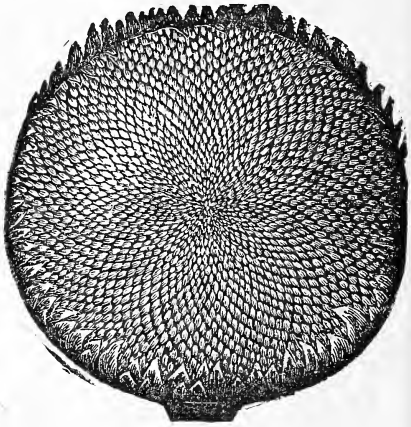
Delicata

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.20.**

SUNFLOWER



Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land. **Ounce, 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $8.00.**

SPINACH

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.40.**

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are krinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.40.**

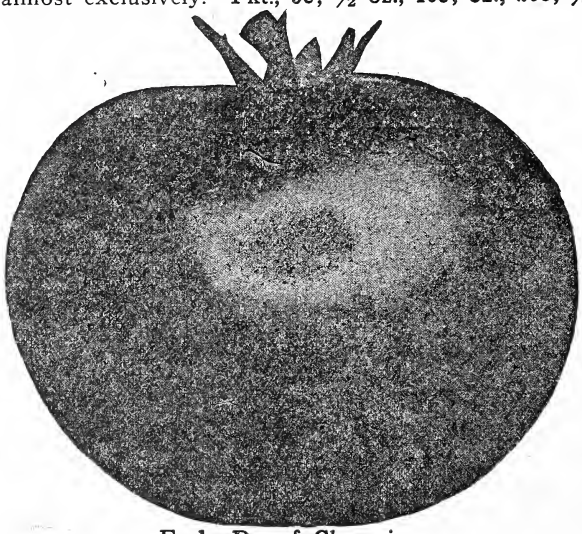
Prickly, or Fall—Stands winter well; of less bulk than the round leaf. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**

TOMATOES

It is not how cheap we can furnish you Tomato Seed, but how good. In buying Tomato Seed from us you are getting the **Gurney quality,** which means the very best produced. There are no better strains of any of the varieties that we are offering and the constantly increasing demand for **Gurney Tomato Seed** proves that we are furnishing seed that produces the best quality, quantity, smoothest and best shipping of **any.**

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest of the extra early bright red Tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana; a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. On account of the handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local market over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.**

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

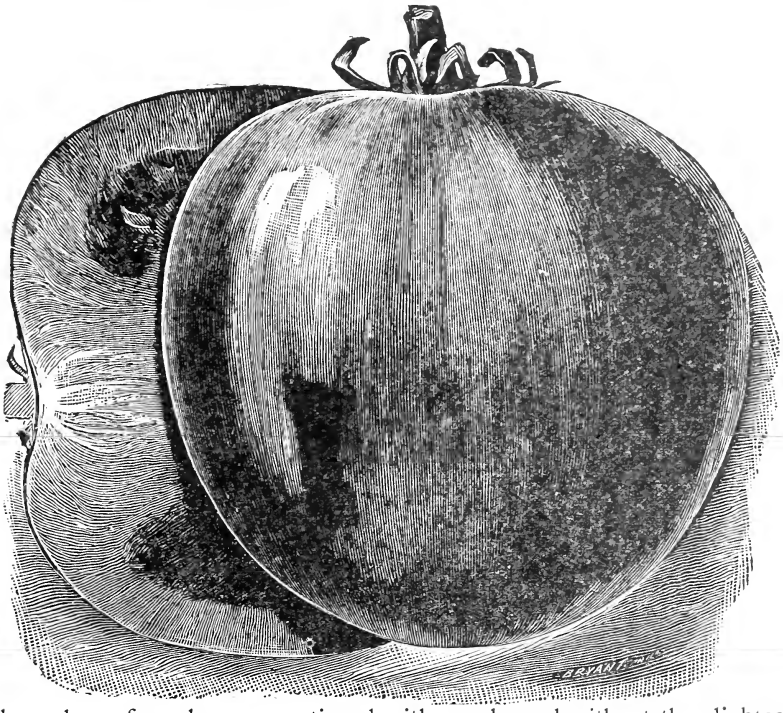


Early Dwarf Champion

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting; fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meated. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color, fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00.**

New "Globe" Tomato



NEW GLOBE

Every Tomato of this variety just alike. Size, color, solid meat and quality. Every vine full and ripens early. Get next to it. Market and Home Gardener.

An extra good all around sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the first earlies. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest hint of yellow at any stage of ripening. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicate flavor; unsurpassed for slicing or to eat from the hand. For early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; ¼ lb., $1.15.**

Ponderosa Tomato—This is the largest of all the tomatoes. Often producing fruit weighing two pounds or more. Very bright red, generally smooth, fine vigorous growers, producing large crops of this immense fruit; quality very good. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c.**

EARLIBELL TOMATO

Once more the **Earlibell** has scored, at least one week ahead of all other varieties in ripening. Every season we receive from people all over the United States samples of Tomato seed, saying this is earlier than any other variety. We plant these samples side by side with the **Earlibell** in our trial grounds, planting them on the same day, and without an exception the **Earlibell** has produced ripe fruit one week ahead of the others. It is an immensely prolific variety, of good, large, smooth tomatoes, borne in clusters of from three, six or eight tomatoes, and generally ripens all of the cluster at once. The vines are extremely vigorous, with medium heavy foliage, bearing continuously until frost. The tomato growers of Texas and other southern states can safely discard all their earlies and use **Earlibell.** We have received surprising testimonials of the **Earlibell** Tomato from practically every state in the Union, but those that we consider of most value are from the high altitude of Wyoming, 5,500 feet, where the tomatoes have matured each season when no other variety furnished even one ripe tomato, and from the southern part of Texas, where they put them on the market ten days ahead of any other variety. **Pkg., 15c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., $2.50.**

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large, purple-yellow Tomato. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., $2.20.**

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record. Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs.; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs., a safe average of, say, ½ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

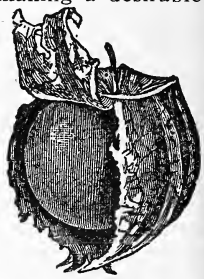
Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making a desirable market variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

Favorite—(Livingston's)—Ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

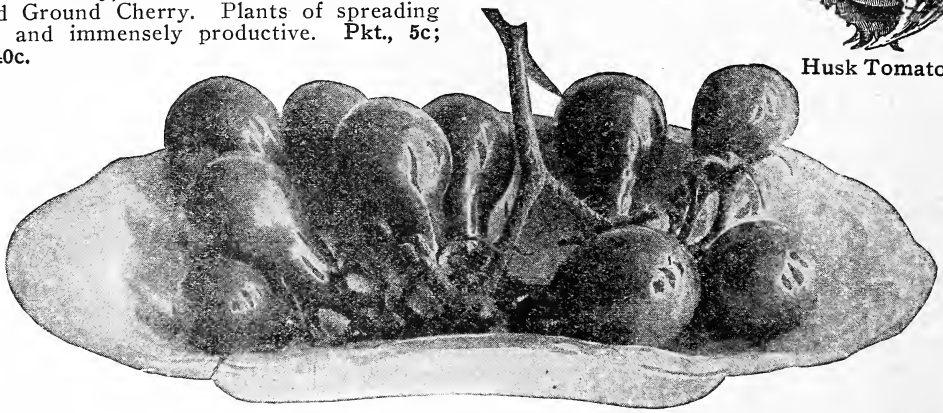
Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme—color, blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape; perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Yellow Pear—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.**

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato—Also called Ground Cherry. Plants of spreading habit and immensely productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**



Husk Tomato



Yellow Pear

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—Cultivated principally for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Balm—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Basil, Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Borage—Excellent for bees. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Caraway—Cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

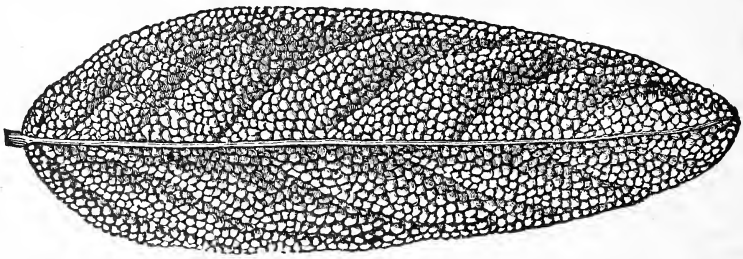
Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Pennyroyal—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Rosemary—An aromatic herb. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Rue—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Saffron (Carthamus tinctorius)—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.**



Catnip—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.**

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum)—Seeds are used by confectioners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Dill—The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

Fennel—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Hyssop—The leafy tops and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Horehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Lavender—A popular aromatic herb. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning, etc. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.**

Wormwood—It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

TURNIPS

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seeds that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with the regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed, so go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good Seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower, globe-shaped and of beautiful color and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.35.**

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.35.**

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

Early Purple Top Munich—A German variety; very handsome, very early, with a bright purplish-red top and fine mouse-tailed root. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

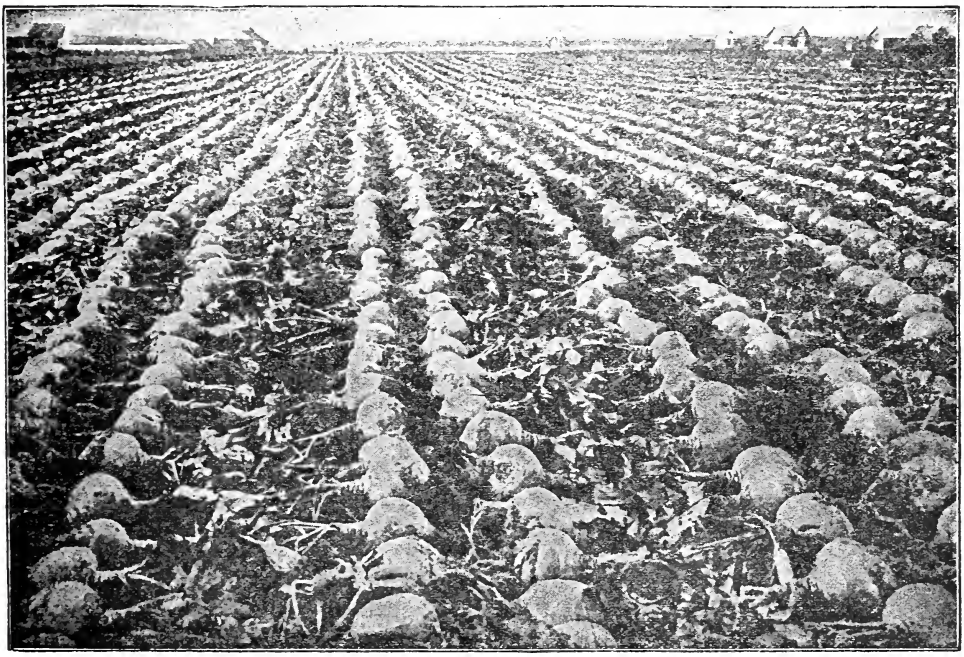
Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with the clear white skin and flesh. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

Aberdeen Yellow—Late, large size, globular form, skin deep yellow, flesh pale yellow. One of the best keepers and equal in quality to the rutabaga. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

Sutton's Snowball—New English Turnip—As its name implies, it is a round, clear white turnip of unusual size and a great yielder. Should be planted in July for winter use. One of the best keepers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

Danish Barthelda—We have tried a great many varieties of long Turnips and have been compelled to discard them on account of quality. This new variety will outyield all others and quality is fine. The best variety for winter. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES



Rutabaga

I am going to make this a little personal appeal to the fellows in the extreme North, Montana, Nort Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, in fact all of that strip of territory across the norther part of the United States where root crops, such as rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., grow to perfection, when you can produce a greater yield than in any other section of the United States, where they will out yield the potato crop, and where they will bring equally as much money if you grow them in quantities as your best acre of potatoes. Do you know that all of us fellows south of that northern point, where these root crops grow to perfection, are hungry every winter for your very best rutabagas, your turnips, your carrots, etc., and we do not get them unless we pay immense prices for them. They are recognized as the acme of perfection in good crops and there is a demand for them that will take every bushel you can grow. When we ship our seed potatoes in from the north we always manage to get a few bags of rutabagas, carrots, etc., in the cars, for the reason that the quality is so much better than those of our own growing in this section, that we simply cannot get through the winter without having these particular vegetables. Why not grow them in larger quantities so that you can load cars? We can find you a market for them every year. We will be glad to do it. In fact, we handle hundreds of carloads of produce of all kinds each Fall and have generally paid nearly as much for these root crops as we have for potatoes, sometimes more.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnips; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.40.**

EVERGREEN AND TREE SEEDS

Sit down this evening, talk the matter over with your wife, and select your Nursery Stock. You will receive quality from us and at prices lower than you ever paid before.

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen Tree is never to allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch with fine soil. Plant the seed in the spring time when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after planting. Shade can be made with a frame made of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.

Colorado Blue Spruce

Bull Pine (Ponderosa)—This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for windbreak. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $2.50.**

Black Hills Spruce—One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Colorado Blue Spruce—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c.**

Jack Pine—A standard rough, rapid cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful windbreak and easily grown. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., $3.00.**

Ash—This is the hardwood tree of the North and is readily grown from seed. About three weeks before planting the Ash seed place them in a cloth sack and soak them for all of the three weeks. They should be planted about May 1st. Do not allow them to dry after they have been soaked; they will germinate and come up within five or six days after planting if they have been soaked long enough. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.**

Box Elder—You all know this tree for a rapid growing, good shade tree, excellent for windbreak and very hardy when produced from strictly northern grown seed. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 70c.**

Catalpa Speciosa, or Hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only Catalpa that is of any value in the North, and all the seed offered by us is Dakota grown; consequently, it is the hardiest of this variety. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Seed are very light and consequently there are a great number to the ounce. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., $3.00.**

Hackberry—This is one of the best ornamental shade and forest trees that can be grown anywhere in the Northwest. It is readily grown from seed, and the seed should be planted in early spring. The seed which we will send you has been stratified and prepared for planting. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.40.**

Honey Locust—This is one of the most rapid growing and most beautiful of all of the northern shade and timber trees. In the spring it is covered with long racemes of pure white, very fragrant flowers, and in the fall and early winter is covered with the long and tropical-looking seed pods, seed about the size of a navy bean. This is one of the most valuable, most rapid growing and easiest grown of any of the forest trees. **Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.**

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber, posts, etc. Along the railroad lines east of Chicago there are hundreds of miles planted to Black Locust. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. **Oz., 25c; ½ lb., $1.20; 1 lb., $2.25.**

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade and fruit tree grows readily from seed. Often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., $4.00.**

Siberian Pea Tree—Very hardy ornamental tree for hedge or low growing windbreak. Very fragrant yellow flowers. **Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

Russian Olive—Easily grown from seed, the hardiest and best hedge and windbreak for north and west. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.35.**

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

We would be ashamed of ourselves, if we dared to be, for asking the price for seed potatoes that we are compelled to, but probably 90 per cent have been eating potatoes that you could sell for, or have cost you as much, as we are charging for this strictly fancy northern grown stock.

Our New Immense Potato Storage Warehouse

In the fall of 1915 we built a potato storage with a capacity of thirty thousand bushels. When this was completed and filled with fancy seed potatoes, it would give me the shakes every time I looked at the balance sheet to see how much money we had invested in it, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have absolutely the finest lot of strictly northern grown fancy seed potatoes stored anywhere in the country. We are not able to offer you the great list of varieties we have other years, but have a fair supply of all of the standard, and new good varieties. We can ship at any time, but if ordered out during cold weather or before we may expect safe shipping weather in the spring, they would be at your risk; otherwise we guarantee their safe arrival, and, of course, if you order them out earlier we will use every precaution at this end in starting them right. We can generally commence shipping from Yankton about March 20, some seasons much earlier. All potatoes will be packed in the best possible manner, using barrels where possible. Try and make your orders for barrel lots of each variety, as they will reach you in much better condition than if you order small lots, which of necessity might have to be packed in bags, though we use bushel boxes for bushel orders. Every potato put in the barrels, boxes, or bags will be strictly fancy seed stock that we know will be satisfactory to our customers. No other potato grown can be compared with those produced in the north. Either for vigor and freedom from disease or producing and long keeping qualities. Our seed potatoes have been carefully and especially grown for seed and the stock is as pure as it is possible to have it.

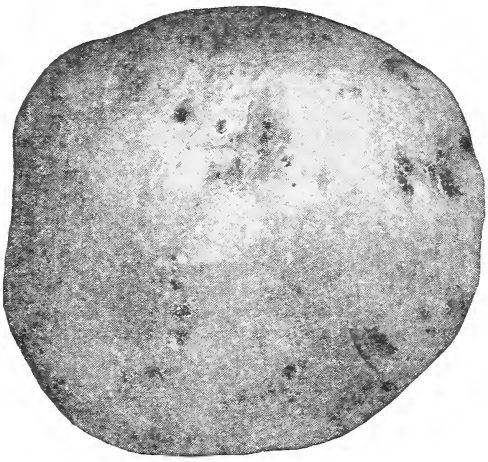
Advantage of Changing Seed

There is no other crop grown that is so much benefited by change of seed as the potato, provided the change is to well selected stock, and the further north it is grown the better. Our best customers will not plant their own seed, but buy of us every year, and they report nearly double the yield, with smoother, handsomer and better quality and more saleable potatoes. Even at the present prices, if you have saved your own seed, you had better dispose of it and buy this strictly fancy northern seed. It will cost you but little difference.

Prices of All Field Seeds Are Subject to Change Without Notice

This is specially true this season on seed potatoes. We would not guarantee the price quoted in the catalog, but will notify you immediately on your placing your order if there is any change in price.

Bliss Triumph Potato



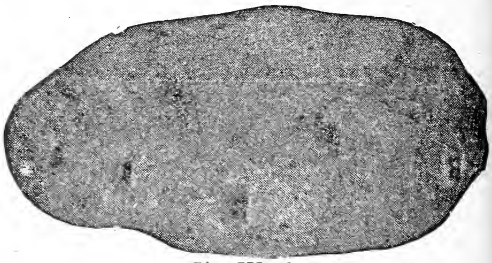
This is positively the earliest potato grown. It is the variety you find on the market first in the spring from the south. A nearly round red potato. On account of its earliness it brings the highest price of any potato offered, and as the seed for this variety for the entire south is grown each season in the north, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It yields enormously. We have had reports of 650 bushels per acre, and it is not uncommon to take out fifteen good marketable potatoes from one hill. It is freer from scab than most potatoes. The stock we are offering is of specially fine quality, strictly Red River grown, and this season, on account of the high price of potatoes, everyone should plant a quantity of these for first early. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid; 15 lbs., $1.00; 60 lbs., $2.75; bbl., 165 lbs., $7.25; 600 lbs., $25.**

Irish Cobbler

This is a variety of eastern Oregon that took Horace Greeley's advice of "Go west, young man; go west." It went west and is prosperous. It has found the climate that it desired and is even more profitable in this western country than in the east, the home of its birth. The Irish Cobbler is fast becoming one of the great northwestern market potatoes. It is second early, nearly round, pure white, a good keeper, and of very excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy. On account of the short, stocky growth of the vine, this potato can be planted closer together than most varieties, ordinarily about one foot apart in the row. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., $1.00; 60 lbs., $2.60; bbl., 165 lbs., $7.00; 600 lbs., $24.50.**

Early Ohio—Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every Potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight every one who knows and appreciates a good Potato. **3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., $1.00; 60 lbs., $2.50; bbl., 165 lbs., $6.75; 600 lbs., $23.50.**

Six Week Potatoes—This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin very smooth, with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. **3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., $1.00; 60 lbs., $2.50; bbl., 165 lbs., $7.75; 600 lbs., $24.50.**

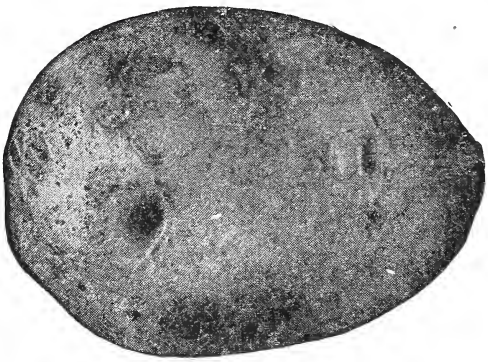


Six Weeks

Carman No. 3—In appearance like Carman No. 1 except that the tubers are more elongated; in general appearance it resembles the Rural New York No. 2, but is regarded as more popular; the skin and flesh are extremely white and of exceptionally good cooking quality, and very prolific. Tubers grow very compactly in the hills and it is therefore more easily harvested than any other variety. This variety of white potatoes of the Rural type has outyielded all other varieties in this section. **Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 95c; 60 lbs., $2.45; bbl., 165 lbs., $6.85; 600 lbs., $23.50.**

Livingston's Banner—This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New Yorker. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white Potato. It does well in most any soil and should be generally planted. **3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 95c; 60 lbs., $2.45; bbl., 165 lbs., $6.85; 600 lbs., $23.50.**

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. **3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 95c; 60 lbs., $2.45; bbl., 165 lbs., $6.85; 600 lbs., $23.50.**



White Pearl—A very clear, white skinned, nearly round, running to oblong, medium late Potato. This Potato is grown largely in Colorado and Nebraska, where it produces immense yields. This Potato will bring as high a price as any Potato can on the market; in fact, they always top the market on account of their beautiful clear, white color and their good quality. **1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 80c, postpaid; 15 lbs., $1.00; 60 lbs., $2.50; bbl., 165 lbs., $7.00; 600 lbs., $24.00.**

Alexandria, S. Dak., April 26th, 1917.

I have received the potatoes in good shape and they are the finest I have ever seen shipped. I wish I could order more.

FRANK WEBBER.

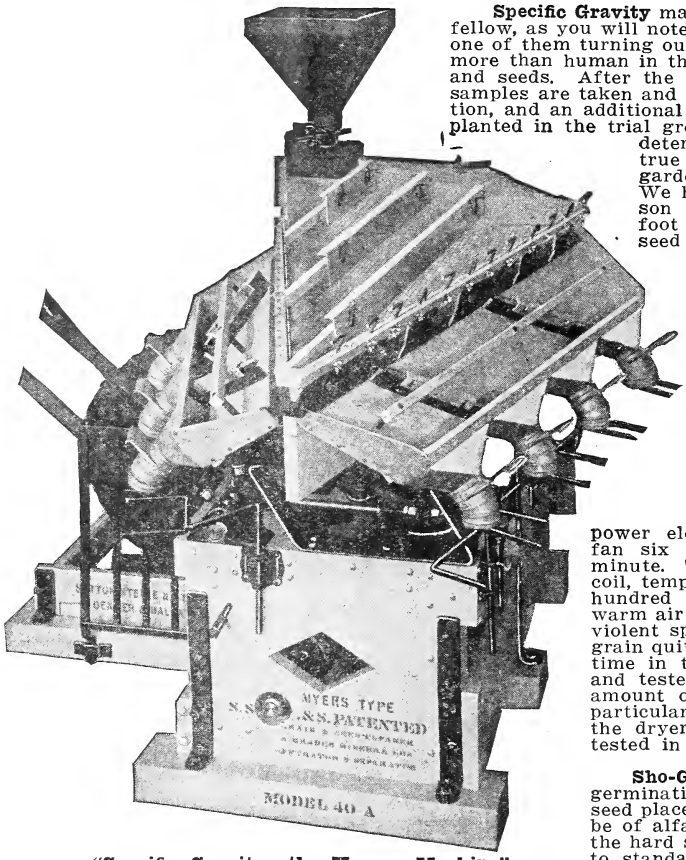
Hickman, Neb., April 30th, 1917.

I received the two sacks of seed potatoes all O. K. They are surely large, sound potatoes and in fine condition.

WM. STAHLY.

Modern Methods of Seed Cleaning

An up-to-the-minute modern seedsman takes more pride in turning out to his customers seeds that are absolutely best than any other person in any other business. You see, there is so much depending on the good seed that they should be free from weeds, etc., and the seedsman sees so many seeds sold to people, generally coming direct from the threshing, full of foul seed, dirt, etc., for which all of the people are paying good money and getting very little of anything but grief in return. He gets to be such a crank on the subject that when a traveling man comes along with a model of some other machine that might be better than anything he has now, or will do some work that some of the machines will not do, it is a very easy matter for this traveling man to secure an order for these new machines at a price that would make the price of a Ford car look like Fourth of July or Christmas spending money. I suppose nearly every reader of this catalog has bought some seed of some kind of their neighbors. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he did not even have an old-fashioned fanning mill with which to clean it, but sold it to you at practically the same price that you could secure strictly first-class seed from the seedsman. If your seed had been recleaned, you would have found the price at least 50 per cent higher or that you were buying 50 per cent poor seed, weeds, dirt, etc. I am just going to take you through a modern seed house, our own, in this little talk. We are going to let you come up on our own track in, we will say, a carload of western South Dakota grown alfalfa seed. It is "spotted" at one of the large unloading doors and samples are taken from various parts of the car to determine whether or not the seed which we have received is equal to the sample from which we bought. These samples are compared and if found O. K. the work of unloading and cleaning commences. The first operation is to start the electric motor; we make our own electric power and each machine has an independent motor, belted direct to this machine, so that we have done away in our warehouse with nearly all of the belts and all of the shafting that generally run through buildings. The current is carried to all of the machines on small rubber covered copper wires and consequently there is little danger to the workman in operating any of our machinery. The motor which we will start first is the one operating one of the **No. 109A Clipper Cleaners.** The hourly capacity of this Clipper 109A Mill is from 65 to 100 bushels alfalfa seed per hour. The seed passes over four different screens, and the air blast, and is divided by this machine into five different grades. The Clipper machines are located in the basement of our cleaning houses. All of these different grades of seed are elevated to various floors in the warehouse, weighed carefully and sampled. This first operation over, the Clipper Mill has disposed of all the dust and the dirt, the straw and chaff, all small and light weed seed, broken alfalfa seed, and any other weed seed that are larger than the largest of the alfalfa seed. The five divisions that we have made are now taken to various machines, determined by the expert who is operating them, and cleaned again. We will suppose that one of these divisions contained quite a large quantity of Russian thistle seed and a quantity of immature alfalfa seed. It would then be taken to what we call the **Rice Machine.** This machine was invented by a man by the name of Rice in Illinois. The purpose of the machine was to take buckhorn out of clover seed. We call it a fanning mill without fans, wind or screens. It is nothing more nor less than twenty combined machines, all operating on endless canvas around metal rollers. The method of separation is for the thistle seed to stick to the canvas and be carried over and brushed off. The good alfalfa seed is smooth, shiny and works its way down beside the roller until it discharges at the lower end, generally perfectly cleaned, absolutely free from any weed seed with a rough surface. This machine will take out of any smooth surfaced seed all rough surfaced seed, and while it is very slow in operation, it is a machine we could not get along without. It will separate only a very few bags per hour. It is located on the second floor of the warehouse, has a large supply tank above, and a large supply tank below. We simply start the motor and let it run, as it is often working twenty-four hours per day, so that in the aggregate a great many bags of seed can be run over it during the season. After this separation is made, samples are again taken and examined and if found to be perfectly free from weed or injurious seed of any kind, trash or otherwise, it is then run over the **Specific Gravity** or human machine. The foreman of this department says it will hand pick and sort by color, refuses to work if improperly fed, refuses to do a bad job under any consideration, will work for man or boy and works overtime without a kick; in fact, is a model hired man. It works on all kinds of seed, will clean Bromus or Parsnip, the lightest seed, and handles Beans, Peas and Corn equally as well. Is it not better to plant seeds of quality? Seed properly graded by size, weight and shape. The growth is more even, produce better yields and this means more dollars per acre to you, and dollars per acre are the goal for which we are striving when we sow and reap.



"Specific Gravity—the Human Machine"

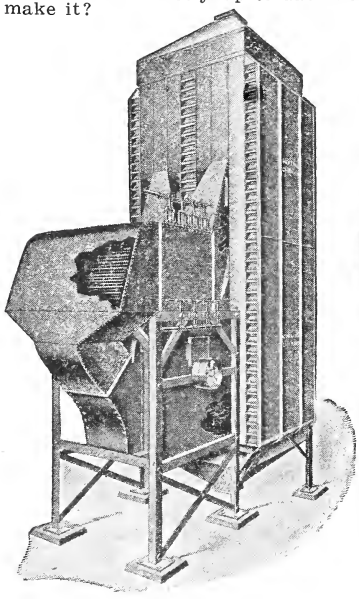
Specific Gravity machine. This is rather a complicated fellow, as you will note by the picture, lots of spouts, each one of them turning out a different grade of seed, and it is more than human in the separation of the different grades and seeds. After the seed has passed over this machine samples are taken and tested for both purity and germination, and an additional sample is taken at this time to be planted in the trial grounds at the next planting time to determine whether or not this seed was true to type. This last applies more to garden than to grass or alfalfa seeds. We have in our trial grounds each season more than four thousand twelve-foot rows, each row representing a lot of seed that has gone through our warehouse. Some seed may come into the warehouse with a greater amount of moisture than it should have and this is determined by a

Hess Moisture Tester. This machine will show in just a few minutes the exact percentage of moisture contained in any seed or grain. If it shows a larger percentage of moisture than is desirable it is then run over the big

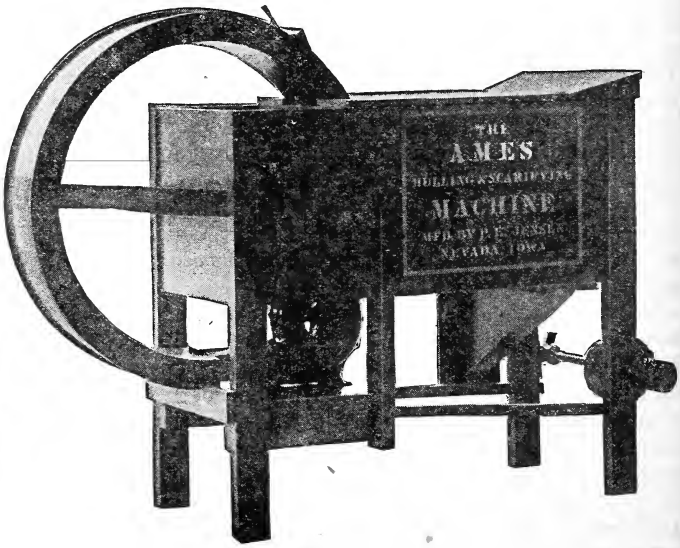
Hess Dryer. This machine has a capacity of a good many hundred bushels every ten hours. It is operated with a five horse power electric motor, turning a three-foot fan six hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. This fan draws the air over a steam coil, temperature one hundred and ten to one hundred twenty degrees. This forces this warm air through the grain or seed at a very violent speed, driving the moisture from the grain quite rapidly. After the usual required time in the dryer samples are again taken and tested and found to contain the proper amount of moisture that should be in this particular grain or seed. After passing over the dryer the samples are then taken and tested in the

Sho-Gro seed tester, where the exact germination is made and recorded. If the seed placed in the Sho-gro germinator should be of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, or any of the hard shelled seeds failed to germinate up to standard, that lot of seed is then taken and put over the

Scarifying Machine, manufactured by P. E. Jensen, of Nevada, Iowa. This machine was invented and patented at the Ames (Iowa) Agricultural College. Its purpose is to scratch or scarify the outside hard hull or the water proof hull so that the moisture can get into the meat of the seed and cause germination. You understand that sweet clover especially requires this scarifying if you want it to germinate, the same year you plant it. Sweet Clover seed of the very best grade will often germinate as low as fifteen or twenty per cent if taken right from the thresher and planted. By running it over the scarifier this same seed will often germinate 95 to 98 per cent on three days' test, after the scarifying. The method of scarifying is to throw this seed with extreme force against a rough surface. This is done by operating a fan, about three thousand revolutions per minute; this throws the seed violently against another part of the machine equipped with a very coarse sandpaper, and while the machine is very simple it is very effective in its work. Do you wonder that when you receive seed from a strictly up-to-date house like ours that it is as near perfect as man and machine can make it?



The Hess Dryer



Scarifying Machine

GURNEY'S HIGH-GRADE EAR AND SHELLED SEED CORN FOR SPRING OF 1918

In talking seed corn to you today, I am going to talk the cost of seed per acre because the price of seed corn this year is going to be higher than you have been in the habit of paying, and you must consider the cost per acre rather than the cost per bushel.

A bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 pounds. A bushel of ear corn weighs 70 pounds and is supposed to shell out 56 pounds of corn. 56 pounds of corn will plant from 6½ to 8 acres depending on the variety, the locality in which it is planted, and whether it is drilled or checked. Under ordinary conditions and in other years, you generally pay about 50 cents per acre for your seed corn. This is about the cheapest seed you can plant. There is hardly another crop grown on the farm that does not require several times this amount to plant an acre. The returns are generally less per acre than from corn, consequently an advance in the cost of planting your corn field this coming season is not serious and should not be considered so and should not reduce the acreage planted.

The supply of seed corn for 1918 is the shortest and the highest priced in our experience. There are several reasons for the high price. First:—The cost of the crop when it went into the warehouses. Second:—Which is by far the greatest item of cost this year in seed corn is the immense amount that had to be sorted out when we were grading and testing. Third:—A very large item, labor connected with it. There are other costs that enter into the expenses of making seed corn and our profits on seed corn this season will not exceed those of any other year though the price may be twice as high.

Our Supply of Seed Corn—Our supply of seed corn this season is not as great as other years, neither is it 100 per cent germination unless you take the ear tested corn at a higher price. We wish to assure you, however, that our corn is absolutely the best corn obtainable. It is, at least, as good as you can secure elsewhere, and we believe with our system of handling that we have made it better than other seed corn. We are so well satisfied that our corn is strictly first class and the best obtainable and that it will be satisfactory to you that we make the following guarantee:

Our Guarantee—In order that you may have a chance to know just what you are planting, we send our seed corn on the following guarantee: We guarantee any seed corn purchased from us to test to the satisfaction of the purchaser; that is, on arrival of the corn, test it and if it does not test to your satisfaction, return it to us within fifteen days after you have received it and we will refund to you any money which you have remitted to us and any money which you have paid for transportation charges on the corn. If our corn was not as good as the best, we could not make this guarantee.

Nearly One Acre of Floor Space Devoted to Seed Corn—Our warehouses for handling seed corn are frost proof, steam heated, and the floor space devoted to seed corn covers nearly one acre. This enables us to cure an immense lot of corn, put it in the best possible shape and keep it in that shape until it is ready to be shipped to the customer.

If this corn will produce one bushel to the acre more than any other seed corn you might be intending to plant, then the cost of the seed corn is nothing to you. Instead of it producing one bushel more, it is more apt to produce from five to fifteen bushels more. See the difference in the profits. If you are a renter the increased crop would be very apt to pay half of your rent. If you own the land and feed cattle or sell the corn, the increased yield would pay a good share on the investment in the land. Get into the family of customers, place your order with us this year, and you will place it continuously after that. Our storage facilities are perfect and we will ship the corn whenever you designate.

Our Location—Did you ever stop to think the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company is located at the extreme north edge of the absolutely sure seed corn producing belt of the United States? For the last twenty years this particular section of South Dakota has never failed to produce good seed corn; while about one year out of two or three, thirty or forty miles north of this point has failed to, but has produced plenty of good feeding corn. All of the corn grown for us is brought to our main warehouse here in Yankton and dumped into the corn elevator and carried to the upper floor of the warehouse, where it is deposited on endless canvas aprons or conveyors alongside of which our seed corn experts stand and remove from the conveyors such ears as they wish to retain for seed purposes, allowing all of the refuse to go down an incline into outside cribs.

After taking the seed ears from the conveyors they are placed in our neat bushel boxes that are known in every town in the Northwest, and are always a standing advertisement for the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company and their quality of corn. After the corn is placed in these bushel boxes they are stored in well-ventilated warerooms that never freeze. This insures you strictly high-grade seed for your planting. This means more to you, possibly than you realize. It costs no more, if as much, to cultivate a field in which you have a full stand than it does a field in which you have only one-half or one-third of a stand. Where the stand is thin the weeds grow much more rapidly and luxuriantly than in a field with a full stand where the shade is dense; consequently it is a less cost for cultivation. In this day of $100 or better per acre land you cannot afford to have a half stand in your corn field; you cannot afford to put hired men into a corn field where the stand is poor, because the man and your team are only earning the same percentage of his wages as your stand appears in the field. Possibly you have never looked at it in this way, but it is absolutely true. Supposing you have a field of 100 acres with just one-half stand, against your neighbor's 50 acres with a full stand. He will produce just as much corn as you do at exactly one-half the expense.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE AND A DAY WITH PROFESSOR H. HOWARD BIGGER, OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CORN INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 1

On August 4th, 1917, Professor Bigger dropped in on us at Yankton and wanted to see some of the corn of Yankton County.

We drove with Professor Bigger over quite a large portion of the southern part of Yankton County, examined fields on our own grounds and those growing on various farms. Professor Bigger took a few pictures of the fields and was kind enough to send them to us and we are reproducing them here.

The photograph **marked No. 1** is of a field of August 15th corn on our own ground planted on the 19th day of June. This corn was in tassel and a number of the ears were in the roasting ear stage on that date. You will note the stalks were about 6 feet high.

No. 2

Photograph **marked No. 2** is Professor Bigger in a field of Northwestern Dent on our own ground and planted from June 17th to the 20th. You will note Professor Bigger holding an ear of the corn in one hand. This was in the roasting ear stage and is a wonderful showing for the number of days planted. This corn was about 7 feet high and past tassel.

The photograph **marked No. 3** is taken in a 60-acre field of our Rainbow Flint and was really past the roasting ear stage at that time. You will note this flint corn is about 7 to 8 feet high and is one of the very best flints, producing immense ears, a large yield, and is very early. The ear that took our $10 premium for the largest and best ear weighed 1 lb. 5¾ ozs. This is the coming flint corn.

The photograph **marked No. 4** shows Professor Bigger holding 3 stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent, stalks more than 12 feet high and ears higher than his head and higher than the top of the automobile beside them. This is our strain of Dakota Reid's Yellow Dent.

Professor Bigger has been spending a great deal of time in corn investigation work and spent a portion of the summer of 1916 among the various Indian Reservations and found that the Indians for generations have had primitive and crude methods of corn testing. Probably the Indians practiced the testing of their seed corn before the white man knew of corn.

No. 3

Under date of August 11, 1917, Professor Bigger sent us copies of the pictures and wrote in part as follows: "Enclosed find a copy of the pictures taken the day I was at Yankton. I will send you another set when printed. If you want to borrow the films of any of them, you are more than welcome. I surely cannot forget the splendid day spent at Yankton and more than appreciate the chance to have met you all. I have shown the pictures to a good many and they think that South Dakota surely has corn this year. I have been at Grand Forks, Larimore, and now at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and corn prospects are very poor thus far. I think that seed corn will be greatly in demand." Very truly,

H. Howard Bigger.

No. 4

WHO INTRODUCED AND ORIGINATED THE BEST VARIETIES OF EARLY CORN?

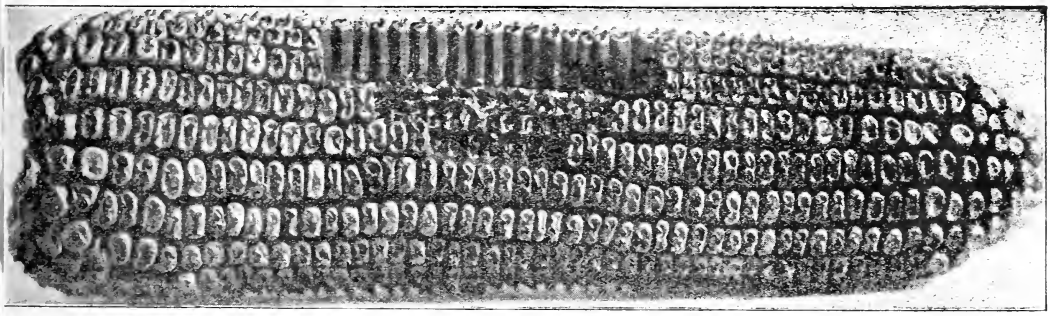
We are practically the introducers of most of the early varieties that will absolutely mature within the ninety-day limit in North and South Dakota. For instance most Minnesota No. 13 offered by other parties can be traced back to the original stock from Gurney's. We do not claim to have originated Minnesota No. 13, as it was originated by the Agricultural College of Minnesota, but we do claim to have had more to do with introducing it to the planter and extending the Corn Belt many hundreds of miles north than others. We originated and introduced Gurney's Model Dent, that has given the very best results over the southern half of South Dakota, southern Minnesota and northern Iowa; it is a mighty good corn to tie to in these sections. Our August 15th is of our own origination and introduction and is safe to plant anywhere that corn of any variety can be grown. By purchasing the early varieties you can always get in on the old corn market with new corn. The latter part of October or early part of November the price for shelled corn in the terminal market is always high. By planting early varieties and husking your corn early you can get this high price, which is generally ten to twenty cents better than new corn moves at. We claim, and justly, that the early varieties of corn, such as Minnesota No. 13, Gurney's Model Dent, and August 15th, have increased the land values of northern South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota millions of dollars. Previous to the introduction of these varieties it was not considered profitable to grow corn, and land that will not produce corn, but small grain only, is soon worn out and of but little value. Any land in the corn belt that will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre per season is worth $150 per acre of any man's money.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided from practical experience that Minnesota 13 will outyield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by May 25th they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September 1. This variety is outyielding by actual weight the large late varieties. The person who grows corn for market can realize what this means. If you can husk and market your corn in the first half of October, you can always receive old corn prices for it, which generally means from 10 to 20 cents per bushel more than corn is worth in November and December.

In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant North Western Dent. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying seed corn, figure on one bushel for each 6 to 8 acres you wish to plant.

Prices of Seed Corn subject to change without notice.



Minnesota No. 13—The Corn That Added Millions of Dollars to Farm Values by Crowding the Corn Belt 300 Miles Further North

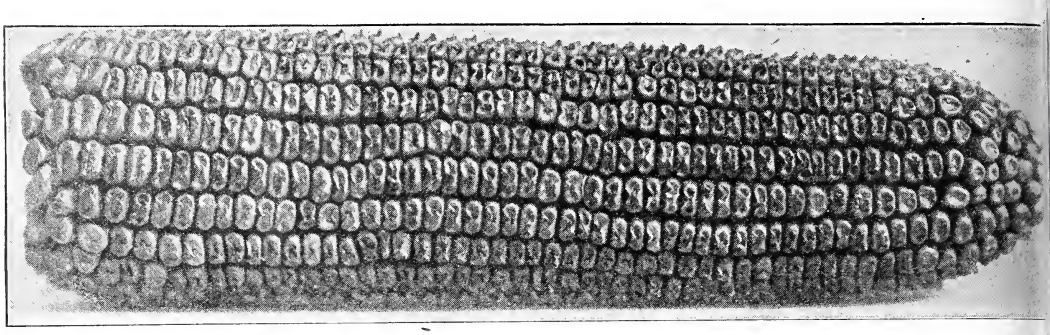
Grown in Yankton Co. and near Chamberlain, S. D.

This corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College of Minnesota, and is recommended by them and by the South Dakota College, at Brooklings, as the very best corn for the North. We have sold in the last six or seven years hundreds of thousands of bushels of seed corn, and we do not believe any variety has given the average yield and the satisfaction that Minnesota No. 13 has. It is certainly a wonderful corn. It is the dependable kind. The kind that matures every season. **The price per bushel, $9.00.**

Pride of the North—A very desirable first early Dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. Color deep yellow; grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows, generally 16, grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like Flint Corn. If you have to replant even as late as the middle of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow Corn. Grown in South Dakota. **Price, per bushel, $9.00.**

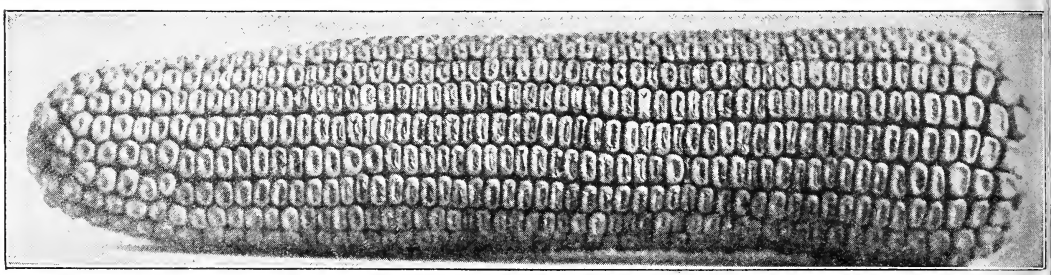
WEIGHTS OF CORN

All corn listed by us is on a basis of **Seventy pounds of Ear Corn** or **Fifty-six pounds of Shelled Corn** per bushel.



Wimple's Yellow Dent—Probably a larger acreage of Wimple's Yellow Dent is planted in southeastern South Dakota than any other variety of corn. This corn originated in Union County about eight years ago and has spread in all directions from there, giving good satisfaction anywhere south of central South Dakota, the southern tier of counties in Minnesota and all points south of there. It is a very deep, broad kerneled, rough corn, producing good sized ears and yielding heavily to the acre. It grows well up on the stalk, and stalks 7 to 9 feet high, depending on the location, soil, etc. Grown in South Dakota. **Price, 14 lbs., $2.25; Per bu., $8.00.**

Reid's Yellow Dent



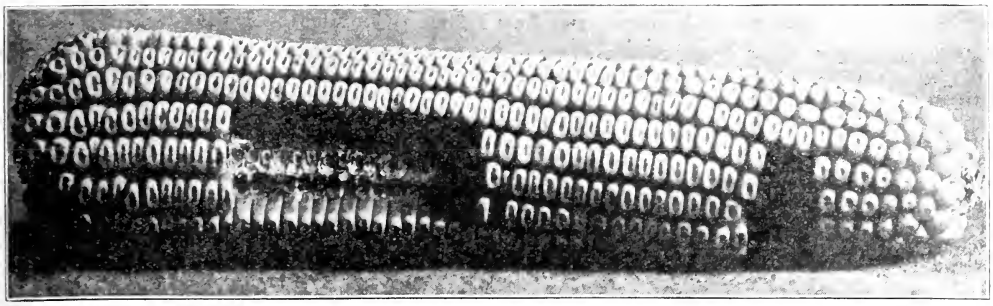
For the last six years we have grown and selected a **Reid's Yellow Dent** that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and Northern Iowa, as well as those farther south. **Reid's Yellow Dent** is the ideal Corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown, so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. Regret that we will not have any of the **Dakota Grown Reid's** this season. Our Reid's this year was grown in Iowa and Nebraska. **Price, 14 lbs., $2.00; per bu., $7.00.**

Northwestern Dent—The earliest Dent Corn grown. Planted June 6th to 20th. Our Seed of this variety was secured in the spring of 1914, in central North Dakota, and matured thoroughly in nearly all North Dakota points in the poor season of 1915. Grows to a height of about 5 or 6 feet, produces a large number of ears to every hill, and will mature in the shortest season of any Dent or Flint Corn grown. Yield with us on good soil and good care, 43 bushels per acre. All the Seed offered by us this season of this variety is of our own growing within 10 miles of Yankton, S. D. **Bu., $10.50.**

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., plant this, you will be pleased with it. Grown in South Dakota. **Price, per bu., $7.50.**

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this $6.50 corn exactly, except this is yellow. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. Grown in South Dakota. **Price, per bu., $7.50.**

King of Earliest—This Corn is really an improved **Pride of the North,** resembles that Corn in every way except size of ear, which is larger. This Corn is specially valuable for all of **Iowa, Nebraska,** Southern South Dakota, Illinois and probably safe in south tier of counties in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Our supply of this variety is reasonably large and of best quality; you will be well pleased with it. Cob very small, kernel bright yellow and very deep. Our supply of this variety was grown about 20 miles west of Omaha and was the earliest maturing Corn in that locality. **14 lbs., $2.25; 1 bu., 56 lbs., shelled, or 70 lbs ear, $8.00.**



NORTH DAKOTA WHITE DENT

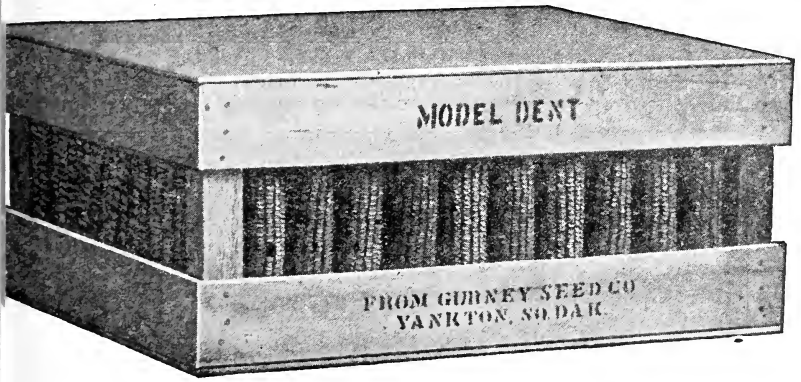
This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north nd has made good, maturing in North Dakota in any ordinary season.

In size like Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the xtreme North. Stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground, making easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This Corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme Iorth. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather ıan any other Corn grown. Might not be an ideal Corn for some of Iowa and Illinois ırmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver ıine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to row Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. t stands up well, 7 feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre.)ur supply of this Corn grown in Yankton, Bon Homme and Douglas Co's., S. Dak. **Price, 1 lbs., $2.50; per bu., $9.00.**

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent

This variety of Red Corn, originated and introduced by us, has become one of the best nown in the state of South Dakota and is producing wonderful crops each season. There no other variety of Corn that will yield with it and mature so early. If you are located nywhere south of Aberdeen, S. D., or Willmar, Minn., and can plant by May 20, plant this Corn for general crop. The past season we sold large quantities to Nebraska and Iowa farmers and we have received wonderful reports from them. It matures perfectly and is producing 10 to 25 per cent over later and larger varieties, and none of the planters had to worry about the early frosts. Grown in Yankton Co., S. D. **Price, 14 pounds, $2.25; per bu., $8.50.**



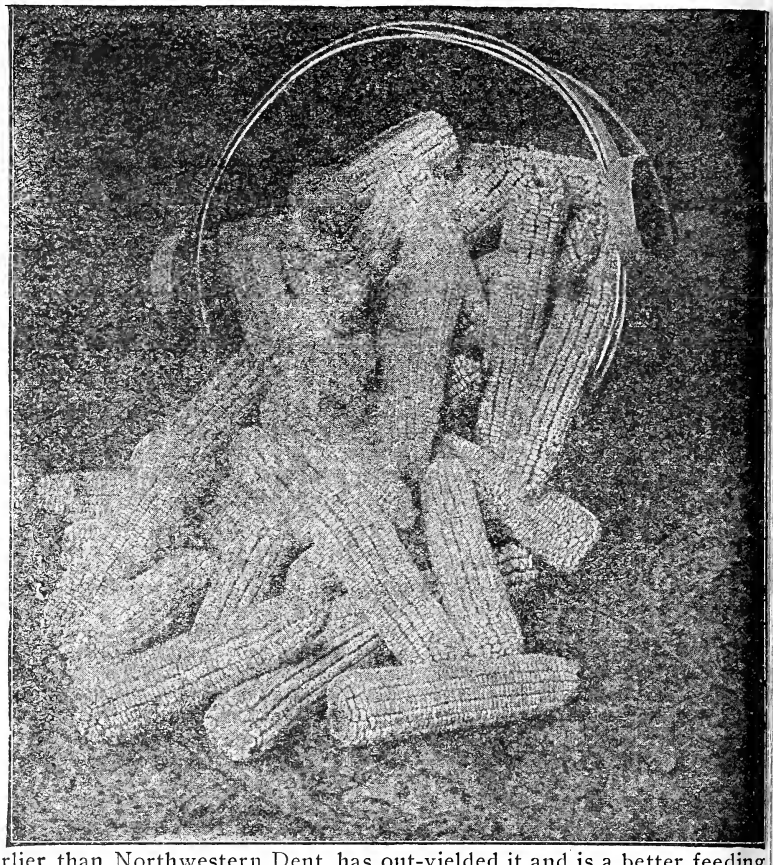
Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12

This corn was originated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and to them belongs the edit of bringing it out. It is a cross of Minnesota No. 13 and a corn known as North Star. he idea being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with a larger ar and deeper kernel of the latter, and when you see our Golden Glow you will readily under- and the success of this cross. Golden Glow has been awarded a great many first prizes at ıternational corn shows and state fairs and holds the record for yield per acre in the State f Wisconsin, producing in one instance over 133 bushels per acre; this in 1913. This corn is ure yellow, ears fully as large in length as Minnesota No. 13, much larger around; very deep ernel; stalks large, with abundant foliage, making it a desirable corn for silo purposes. With s this season the Golden Glow has proven nearly as early as Minnesota No. 13 and has produced ery heavy yields. The Golden Glow can be planted safely in any part of South Dakota rown in Yankton Co., S. Dak. **Price, 14 lbs., $2.50; per bushel, $9.00.**

Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King

Grown in Yankton and Bon Homme Counties, S. Dak.

Wisconsin No. 7, or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable white Corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their state generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early white Corn grown, the deepest kerneled, in fact the best bred of any variety of white Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

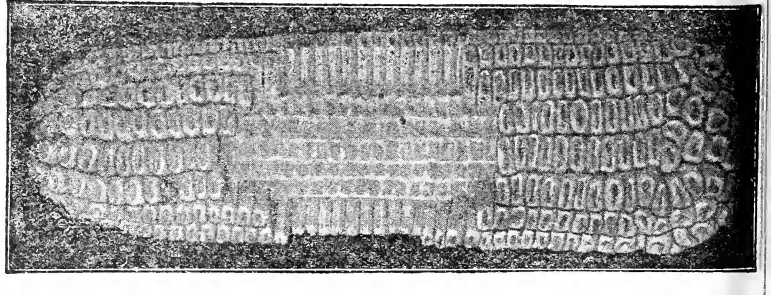


It has been recommended by the Ames College for Northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King,** and is certainly king of the white Corn.

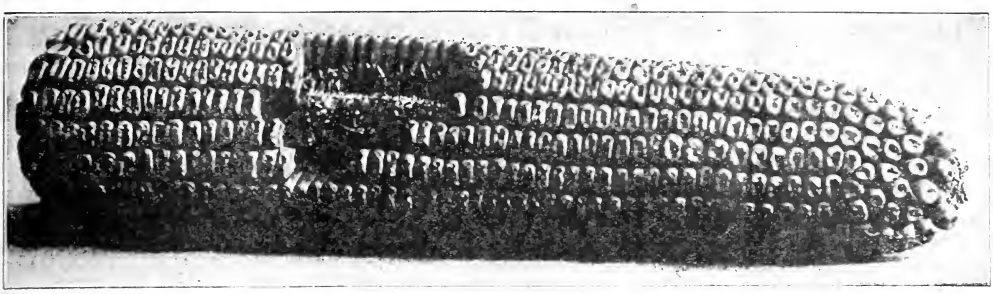
This should be planted any place north of Central Iowa to northern line of South Dakota. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about 2½ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally pretty white Corn. **Per bu., $9.00.**

Gurney's August 15th

We have given this corn a place in our catalog for the last several years, and we are becoming more impressed with it each season. This season it has been one of the very few varieties that have matured sufficiently for seed purposes. It has matured with us about four to six days earlier than Northwestern Dent, has out-yielded it and is a better feeding and market corn than Northwestern Dent. Gurney's August 15th corn is almost identical with Minnesota No. 23, but was introduced one year previous to the introduction of Minnesota No. 23.

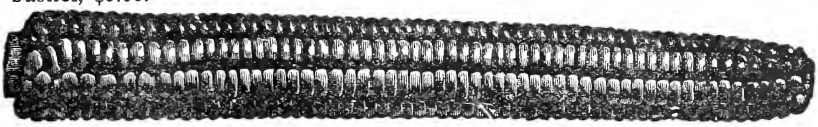


In 1910 we first catalogued Gurney's August 15th corn; we only had a very small quantity of it and listed it at pounds only. This was tried from southern Nebraska into Canada and it gave a very flattering result wherever tried. In southern Nebraska they reported corn thoroughly ripe sixty days from time of planting; in North Dakota about 65 days, and as it yields much heavier than most varieties of early corn it is going to be one of the main crop varieties all over the Northwest. Comparing it with Northwestern Dent for yields, year after year here at our own place, it gives us about 30% more corn per acre. It is a better corn for market purposes, as when shelled it has the appearance of yellow corn, and when on the cob almost a white variety, or rather a White Cap Yellow Dent. Do not confuse this with other White Cap Yellow which we offer as there is several weeks' difference in the maturing season. We earnestly urge every person who wants the earliest possible Dent corn to plant August 15th. The people who want it for general crop purposes are those living north of the south line of South Dakota; you can plant it in North Dakota or Canada and be sure of its maturing if any corn matures in that locality. Plant at about the rate of seven acres to the bushel. **Per lb., postpaid, 35c; 15 lbs., $2.75; 56 lbs. $10.00.**



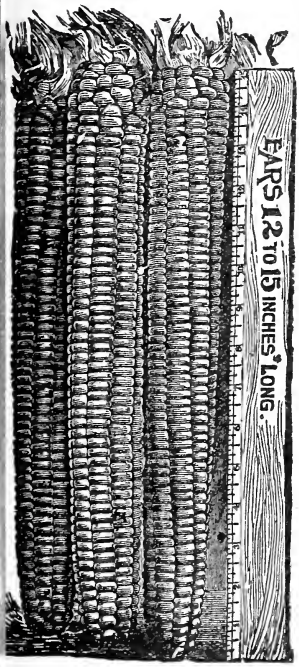
Early Murdock

We have been watching the Early Murdock for the last several years, and we have come) the conclusion that it is a direct descendant of Minnesota No. 13. A little larger ear, ıst a little later, probably one week; yields well and is an excellent corn for any part of outh Dakota or any point south of the north line of South Dakota. We would not plant Early lurdock beyond the South Dakota line. It will be one of the main varieties in the south wo-thirds of this state and all states south of that point. South Dakota grown. **Price, 14 lbs., 2.50; per bushel, $9.00.**



Squaw Corn, Blue and White Flint

This is the old fashioned Flint corn that is known by every one the country over as Squaw orn. It yields an immense ear and exceptionally large number of them; this is the first ear we have catalogued it, **although there has been** an immense demand for it other seasons. Ve wish to expressly recommend this to our southern Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklaoma farmers who failed to produce a crop of corn this last year, and who are just as anxious) secure the earliest possible feed for their stock as we are to have them secure it. Plant an creage of this corn, and you will be feeding new corn before you know it. In planting Flint orn figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than ther varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season hen you want early feed. **Price, 14 lbs., $2.50; 56 lbs., $9.50.**



Longfellow Flint

Dakota White Flint—This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its sample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. Dakota grown. **Per 56 lbs., shelled, $9.50.**

Longfellow Flint—A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint; ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. South Dakota and Nebraska grown. **14 lbs., $2.50; 56 lbs., $9.50.**

Gurney's Rainbow Flint

Matures in British Columbia—Seed Dakota Grown

This is absolutely a new corn. It, we believe, is the most productive of any flint corn grown; very early, and produces ears of immense length and size, generally ten to fourteen rows instead of eight as the ordinary flint. This corn is called Rainbow Flint on account of its color; it seems to contain practically all of the colors, red, white, blue, yellow, and a mixture of all these colors.

We are offering **a cash premium of $10.00** for the longest good ear of this corn received by us on or before the 1st day of December, 1918. When you are husking this Rainbow Flint, select the longest good ear. We mean by this an ear that is reasonably well kerneled up to the ends, and of the largest size around. The person sending us the ear that conforms nearest to this will receive our check for $10.00 on the 15th day of December, 1918. In order to thoroughly introduce the Rainbow Flint Corn, we are going to put a small package of Rainbow Flint in with each vegetable seed order free of charge, so there is no reason why you should not compete for the $10.00 premium.

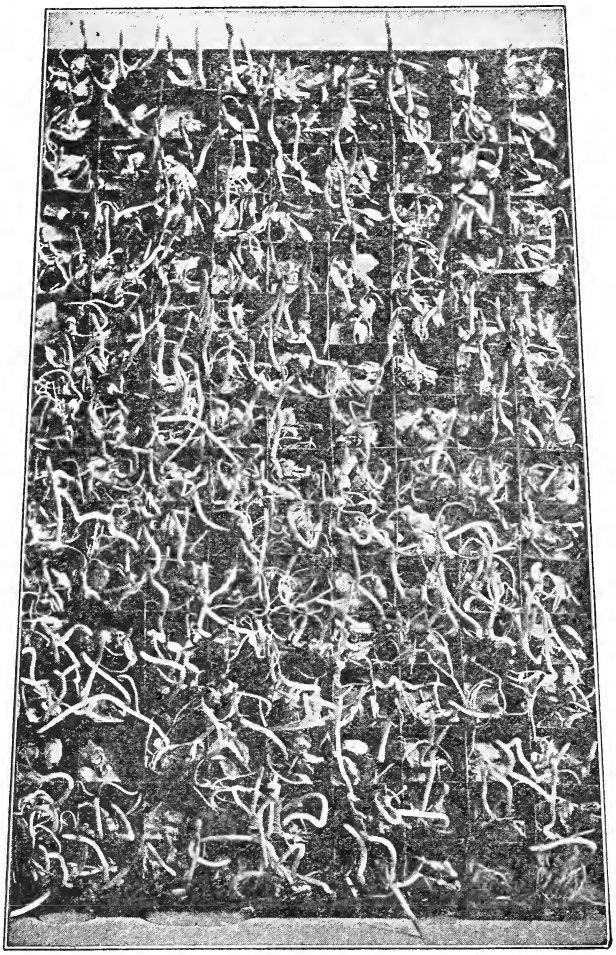
We do not advise you to stop on the Rainbow Flint with the small package which we are oing to send you, but you should purchase enough to plant a larger field, as you will find it a ery excellent variety, we believe equal to or better than any other variety of Flint now culivated. **1 lb., postpaid, 35c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 28 lbs., $5.00; 56 lbs., $9.50.**

Jehu Flint—This is absolutely the earliest Flint or Dent Corn grown. We grow this in large quantities for Canadian seed houses and for the extreme North trade, also very valuable where the prices of old corn are high and you are short of early feed. We have planted this corn in July and commenced feeding it the first of September. If planted by the 20th of May, August 1st would give you corn that is practically matured, and it will produce an immense quantity of ears yielding exceptionally heavy for so small a corn. Hills will often produce six to eight ears, and you can plant it about four inches apart in the row. It is not unusual to get from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre. The ideal corn for hogging off, if you need the early feed. One bushel will plant about four acres. Grown in Yankton Co., S. D. **14 lbs., $2.25; per bushel, 56 lbs., $10.00.**

Fodder Corn

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow ½ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels broadcast. **12 lbs., $2.00; 50 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $9.00.**

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 7½ tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary field corn for ensilage purposes, but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance, and will not withhold a small outlay for the best Seed. An increased yield of several tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent, as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant the extra outlay for Seed. **1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., $1.50; 56 lbs., $4.50.**



Gurney's Ear-Tested Ear Seed Corn

This season there is probably more necessity than ever before for the testing of each ear separately of the corn that you plant. We have, during the winter put on a very large force and tested a quantity of the various varieties of corn, taking not les tnan three kernels from each ear, and where all three kernels have grown strong we have placed this in the ear-tested corn. There is lots of labor connected with this; lots of shrinkage in the quantity of corn, consequently we shall have to have a higher price for it than the other corn. It will be shipped to you in crates or sacks on the ear, and at this time we could furnish you the ear-tested corn of all the varieties listed by us. Of course, it will not last through the season as it would be impossible for us to test enough to supply everyone. While it lasts the price will be $12 per bushel. It would cost you about $2 per acre to plant this corn, possibly a trifle less. **Per bu., 70 lbs., ear corn, $12.00.**

PEDIGREED STOCK OF SEED GRAIN

We have a great many letters during the season from planters of seed grains, asking for a reduction in the prices at which the goods are quoted. We think a word of explanation here would show the reasonableness of the charge which we make for these grains. There is a much larger cost attached to the production of these better grades of grain than to the grain grown in the ordinary way. In the recleaning there is a great shrinkage, as we take out all of the small grains and light ones, and give you none but the very best grade of grains. We do not believe that you can object to the price we charge for this extra fancy stock. There is but little profit to us in the grain at the prices at which we catalog them.

FLAX, MINNESOTA. No. 25

This wilt-resistant Flax is a selection made by the Minnesota Experiment Station from stock received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in repeated trials at the Minnesota Station and points in the Northwest it outyields all other varieties of Flax from two to four bushels per acre, and where other Flax wilts and fields are entirely destroyed this has stood perfectly. Not in all cases, but nearly all.

If you can increase your yield even one bushel per acre by planting this Flax and have the added advantage of leaving your ground clean and free from foul seed on account of planting absolutely clean Flax, you would be ahead if you could secure the common dirty Flax for nothing. **56 lbs., $4.50; 560 lbs., $42.50.**

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

Silver Hulled—A great improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. In a great many sections of the United States Buckwheat is not a paying crop, if you figure on using it as you would other grains, like wheat or oats. There is no crop that will yield a greater amount of food for fowls than Buckwheat. We know of one case where one quarter-acre field furnished seed for over 300 chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. **12 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., $3.20; 100 lbs., $5.25.**

MARQUIS WHEAT

The World's Championship Wheat—Extremely Early Wonderful Yielder—The Millers Like It

Bulletin No. 400, issued by the Department of Agriculture, goes thoroughly into the growing of Marquis Wheat in all parts of the United States, and as it is actual figures and conclusions we shall use extracts from that bulletin, and then you can readily determine whether or not it would be profitable for you to change from the ordinary varieties of wheat and grow Marquis. We would say that 99 times out of 100, unless you are growing some specially selected strain of the best yielding varieties, you should change to Marquis, because the yield of Marquis at almost all stations in all parts of the Northwest is much in excess of the yield farmers are getting from their common varieties of wheat. The following is taken from Bulletin No. 400:

"Marquis Wheat has attracted much attention in the United States during the past three or four years. Large quantities of this wheat have been imported from Canada and sold to farmers in this country. In a period of only three years the production has increased until it has become of commercial importance. Government experiments have been conducted under varying conditions of climate and soil. The results obtained in these tests are shown in this bulletin; in addition there are given some results obtained independently by state agricultural experiment stations."

Waitsburg, Wash., April 29th, 1917.

The plums and raspberries came to hand yesterday and I have set them out this morning. They are in fine condition. I expect to order more this Fall. A. C. MURPHY.

Washington, Iowa, April 21st, 1917.

I received my potatoes in fine shape this morning for which I thank you very much.
Mrs. M. C. GROVE

HISTORY OF MARQUIS WHEAT

The Marquis variety is a Hybrid wheat bred by the cerealist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Canada. All of the details in regard to the origin of Marquis are not available, but it is one of the descendants of a cross between an early ripening Indian wheat, hard red Calcutta, and Red Fife. The cross was made at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz in the year 1892. The high bread-making strength of the Marquis and color of flour were demonstrated in the test made at Ottawa in the early months of 1907, and all of the surplus seed was at once sent to the Indianhead Experimental Farm for propagation. The Marquis variety was tested in competition with Red Fife at four of the Canadian Experimental Farms during various periods during the years of 1907 to 1914 inclusive. At three of the stations, the overyield of the Marquis was from 13½ per cent to 38 2-10 per cent higher than Red Fife, the highest yielding wheat in the Canadian Province. At one station the Red Fife outyields Marquis by 4-5 of a bushel per acre. The Marquis is an early variety. It is three or four days earlier than most of the other Fife varieties, because of its earliness it escapes the drought of dry years, the rust and fall rains of wet seasons, and also the early fall frosts. These are the characters which have made it specially valuable in Provinces of Canada. Tests have been obtained at 22 different Experiment Stations. Results at Ames, Iowa, the data show that the hard red winter wheat of the Crimean group far outyield any spring wheat. The Marquis, however, is compared with three other Spring wheats. These varieties representing the three different groups of hard spring common wheat, which are extensively grown in the hard spring wheat states. In these two years the Marquis outyielding them all by three to four bushels to the acre. In Nebraska the hard winter wheats again outyield the Marquis, but the Marquis exceeds the Preston by one and four-tenths bu. per acre. At the South Dakota Agricultural Station, in tests including 1913, 1914 and 1915, the Marquis outyields all varieties of spring wheat, including Kubanka Durum, its nearest competitor, by three and eight-tenths bu. per acre. In Minnesota covering four years Marquis outyielded all other varieties of spring wheat. Its nearest competitor being Preston, yielding an average of one bushel per acre less than Marquis. At Crookston, Minn., in a three-year test, it outyields the Kubanka by 5 per cent, the Preston and Blue Stem by from 25 to 30 per cent. In all cases where the hard varieties of winter wheat, such as Turkey Red, can be grown, they outyield all of the varieties of spring wheat, including Marquis. Marquis outyields all other varieties of spring wheat at all of these stations. The increased yield of Marquis over other varieties is from 1½ to 7 bushels per acre. The gain in yield of the Marquis over Durum wheat is from 1½ to 5 bushels per acre. At Newell, S. D., the Marquis variety outyields all varieties of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Highmore, S. D., it outyields all varieties of spring wheat, including Durum. At Eureka, S. D., it outyields all varieties of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Edgely, N. D., it outyields all varieties of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Williston, N. D., Power, Dakota, Fife and Blue Stem show a slightly increased yield over Marquis, Durum wheat showing quite a heavy yield over any other variety of spring wheat. At Dickinson, N. D., the Marquis shows a greater yield than any other variety of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Moccasin, Mont., a greater yield than any other spring wheat excepting Durum, and Preston the Preston or Velvet Chaff beating it about one bushel per acre. Summing up the whole matter, the bulletin says that Marquis outyielded all varieties of the Preston group everywhere, excepting Moccasin, Mont., and Akron, Colo. At Moccasin the Fife and at Akron the Red Russian outyielded the Marquis, but by only about 3 per cent in each case.

Marquis Wheat

From these facts it is seen, first, that winter varieties are best where they can be grown in the northern section of the Great Plains; second, that Durums are better than any spring common wheat in some sections; third, that the **Marquis** variety is better than any of the spring common wheats at most stations, and as good as any at the rest. The **Marquis** is a safe variety to grow anywhere in this section when spring wheat is to be grown. The **Marquis** wheat is specially well adapted to central South Dakota; here drought and rust often reduce the yields of later maturing varieties.

The Preston or Velvet Chaff, a bearded wheat, is now the leading variety in that district. The Marquis is beardless, a better yielder, as well as a better milling wheat.

"Milling and Baking Qualities"

Marquis wheat samples were equal, or slightly superior in most respects, to the sample of Fife, Blue Stem and Preston wheats raised under similar conditions. A higher total yield of flour was obtained from the **Marquis.** The percentage of bran was less, while that of shorts was greater. Compared with Durum wheat, the Marquis is slightly lower in yield of flour and shorts, but higher in yield of bran. The baking quality of Marquis flour is high, contains more crude protein than the flours of the three principal spring wheats. The amount of water absorbed by the Marquis flour in dough making is also high. The loaf volume of the Marquis exceeds that of the other hard spring common wheat. There is comparatively little difference in the color and texture of the Marquis and the other spring common wheat. In short, the Marquis is a first class milling wheat, and from the results obtained by the Government and various Experimental Stations, we shall discard all of the spring wheats excepting Marquis, Preston, Fife, or Velvet Chaff and Kubanka Durum. These three varieties show the greatest yield of spring wheat anywhere in the Northwest. Your local conditions will determine which you should use. This season of high prices it might be policy for you to plant most fields of your own, or seed from the neighborhood, if it was from high yielding fields this past season, and of good weight per bushel, I would say not less than 56 pounds weight per measured bushel. Then we would buy smaller quantities of any one or more of these three best varieties, plant and harvest them separately, saving the product for your next season's seeding. It will surely pay you well in the long run. We are making just as close figures as possible on these wheats and would be pleased to submit samples to anyone wishing to purchase. You can depend on their being strictly first class, and testing 58 to 62 pounds per bushel. Amount of seed to sow per acre varies with your rainfall. In the more humid sections, six pecks will give the best results, down to three pecks in the very driest country.

PRICE LIST

Marquis Wheat—15 lbs., $1.50; 30 lbs., $2.90; 60 lbs., $4.00; 300 lbs., $19.00.
Velvet Chaff or Preston—15 lbs., $1.50; 30 lbs., $2.70; 60 lbs., $4.00; 300 lbs., $19.00.
Kubanka Durum—15 lbs., $1.50; 30 lbs., $2.75; 60 lbs., $4.00; 300 lbs., $19.00.

RYE

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. **15 lbs., $1.00; 60 lbs., $3.00; 300 lbs., $14.50.**

Winter Rye

This valuable forage plant produces pasture from early in the spring until late in the fall if sown in the spring. It seldom produces any head and gives you good pasture all summer. It is also an excellent fertilizer, plowing it under in mid-summer. In sowing the same variety in September it produces a crop of seed for the next year. **15 lbs., 75c; 60 lbs., $2.50; 300 lbs., $12.00.**

KHERSON OATS

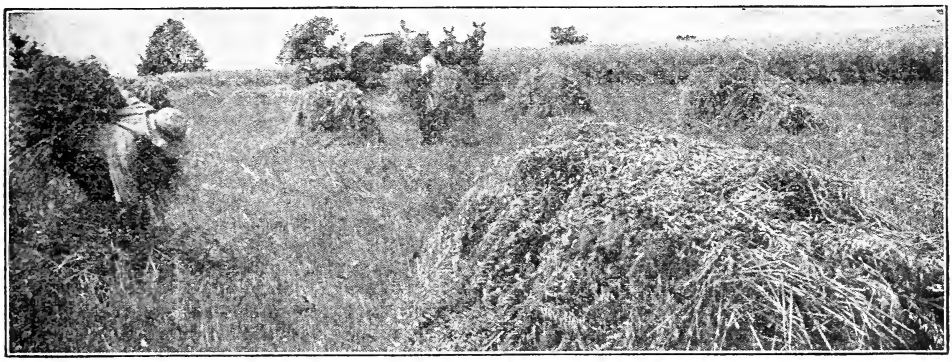
The 1915 crop of Oats in the Northwest of nearly all varieties made a good yield. There was one variety that was generally tried last season that made larger yields and weighed better than any others. This refers to the Kherson Oat, and we believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This Oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow Oat known as Sixty-Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia: one has come out under the name of Sixty-Day and the other as Kherson. They both outyield all others.

This new, valuable early Oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure seed of certain grains.

Our Seed from this variety is secured from Seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller Oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This Oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. **[illegible] lbs., $1.30; 64 lbs., $2.50; 320 lbs., $11.50.**

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly taking the lead at the present time and it is probable they will continue to do so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bu. per acre and weighing as high as 45 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this Oat is strictly pure and at the low price you should sow a good field. **32 lbs., $1.35; 160 lbs., $6.25.**



Iowa's 103 Earliest White Oat—A Descendant of the Kherson

For the last several years we have been getting some very satisfactory reports of yields of the New White Kherson or New Iowa 103, and have decided that it is absolutely the best of all of the early oats from point of color, earliness, and yield, consequently we are strongly urging that you plant a quantity of it this year. Our stock is from seed furnished by the Iowa Agricultural College in 1915 to the growers and they have not grown any other variety on their place, so that it is the genuine Iowa 103 or White Kherson. Under date of March 3, 1916, the following letter was received from Professor J. Buchanon, Secretary and Director of Experiments of the Iowa College:

"Your letter of February 17th, in regard to Iowa 103 Oats, has been referred to me for answer. This is an early White Oats originated here at the Experiment Station by the pure line selection method. After proving its superiority in the Experiment Station test it was distributed to a large number of farmers for co-operative test throughout the state. In 119 co-operative tests conducted in the years of 1913, 1914 and 1915 the Iowa 103 gave an average of 49.94 bushels per acre, and the home varieties an average of 46.01 bushels per acre, making a difference of 3.93 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. In 32 of the 119 tests the Iowa 103 gave an average yield of 54.4 bushels per acre, and the Kherson an average of 51.59 bushels per acre, making a difference of 2.81 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. I should state here that the Kherson is the parent variety. In 15 of 119 tests the Swedish Select was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 5.25 bushels more than the Swedish Select. In 11 of the 119 tests the Early Champion was the home variety used and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 2.8 bushels more per acre than the Early Champion. The demand for this Oat is becoming very large, as, in many places, it has outyielded the more common varieties by a wide margin.

J. BUCHANON,
Secy. & Director of Experiments."

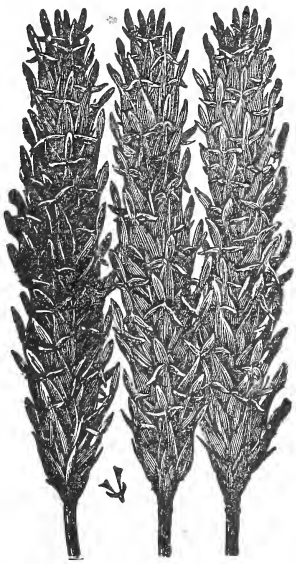
8 lbs., 45c; 16 lbs., 80c; 32 lbs., $1.50; 320 lbs., $13.50.

BARLEY

University, No. 105 (New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. **48 lbs., $2.00; 480 lbs., $18.50.**

Odebrucker Barley—In this age of improvement in grain, Barley has come in for its share of attention and experimenters have shown wonderful progress in securing better grades and yields.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College has taken a leading part in the improvement of Barley, and in introducing the Odebrucker they are beyond question several years ahead in improvement of all other varieties. The Odebrucker is a better color, heavier yielder and the very best Barley that can be grown. The Seed we offer is produced from Seed secured direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College and the quality is certainly fine, and we ask all our intended customers to send to us for a sample of it, which we will be glad to submit. The quantity of available Seed of this new variety is not large, and we would advise all Barley growers to make their orders early for this. **48 lbs., $2.00; 480 lbs., $18.50.**



Beardless Barley—This Barley will mature in 60 days from date of sowing under ordinary conditions. A Barley without beards. This must be admitted by all as a very desirable thing. Most of you have threshed barley and some of you have been in the stack and you know what bearded barley is. The greatest advantage lies in the extreme earliness, which makes it absolutely desirable if not indispensable for early feeding when old grain is scarce. Being a sport from the old bearded barley, there may appear a few heads in the field showing beards. **12 lbs., 80c; 48 lbs., $2.25; 240 lbs., $11.00**

HULLESS BARLEY—Has no beards or hulls. Earliest and best Hog Feed grown. Yields immense crops. Better for feeding purposes than any other Barley. Plant for earliest feed. 15 lbs., $1.00; 30 lbs., $2.00; 60 lbs., $3.50; 300 lbs., $16.50.

COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich, makes good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or June, at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early, say the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

New Era—15 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs., $6.00.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. **25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $3.50: 500 lbs., $16.50.**

CANADA FIELD PEAS

FOR HOGS, HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP
Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier

(Extract from Department of Agriculture Year Book)

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. . . . They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle Peas are probably unexcelled.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form and they are also excellent for milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk they may usually form from one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.

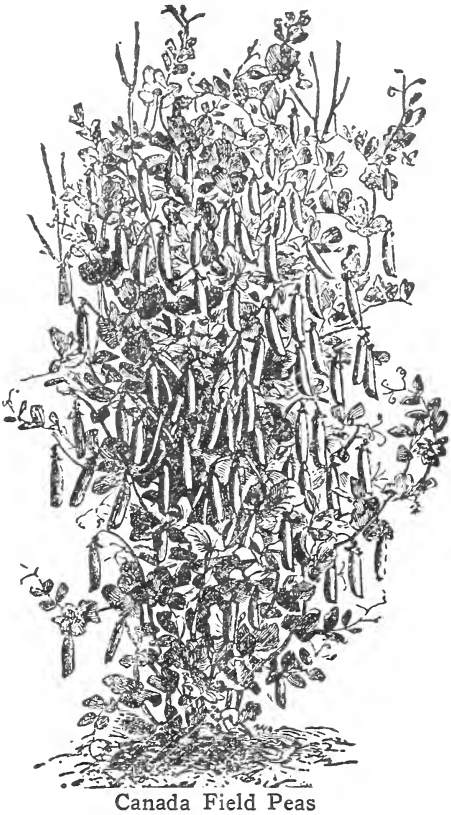
Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them freely.

When Pea straw is well cured it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats.

When sown with oats or barley Peas make a good summer pasture for sheep.

Peas grown in conjunction with some other kinds of grain are of great value as a soiling crop, owing, first, to the larger yields obtained (from 10 to 20 tons per acre may be expected on average soils); second, to the high nutritive value of the food, combined with its palatability; and third, because of its timeliness.

Sow 90 lbs. per acre. **60 lbs., $6.40.**



Canada Field Peas

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A much neglected, valuable forage corp, for the same reason that you neglect to get a crop of turnips. For early sowing with grain you place this with your other orders, but the people who are going to sow later in corn field or otherwise, neglect to buy and so miss a valuable crop of several tons to the acre.

Make one order for all you will need during the season. It will not be any cheaper, and you will then have it when you want it.

A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown Rape will furnish pasture for ten to twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz.: First—in the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. Second—in June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. Third—along with grain, using two pounds of seed per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. Fourth—along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover. Fifth—along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep. Sixth—in corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn. Seventh—along with rye, sown in August in sheep pastures. When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds will be enough. A director of one of the agricultural experiment stations says: "We have one-half acre of Rape this year, which gave an actual yield of 9¾ tons, or at the rate of 19½ tons per acre." Beware of the kind of Rape Seed you sow. There is only one sort of any value in this country for sheep feed, and that the true Dwarf Essex Rape Seed. Some are worthless as fodder plants, while others are fictions, for the purpose of extorting a higher price from the buyer. We import our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed every year, and know it to be genuine, and of the very best quality, which alone is a sufficient guarantee, worth much more than the price of the seed. This is the article to sow this year, as the price is lower in proportion than on any other fodder crop. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., at 20c per lb.; 25 lbs., at 18c per lb.; 100 lbs., at 15c per lb.**

Winter Vetch

Sand or Winter Vetch—(Vicia Villosa)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. Thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. In the North it remains all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For Hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds Seed per acre. **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., at 25c; 100 lbs., at 22c.**

Kaffir Corn—Grows from 5 to 7 ft. high, making a straight upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow 50 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. **Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., $7.00.**

Canary Seed—For birds. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c.**

Jerusalem Corn—(White Durra)—Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows three to four feet high; produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. **1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $8.50.**

BROOM CORN

Wilson's Improved Tennessee Everlasting—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $5.00.**

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $5.00.**

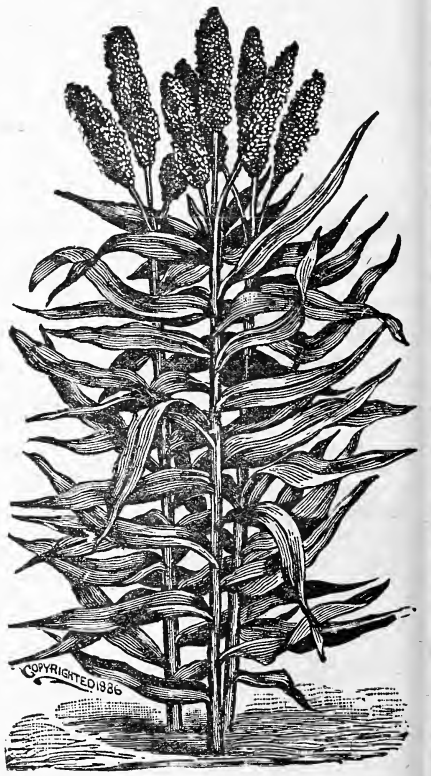
CANE OR SORGHUM

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the Seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $8.50.**

Dakota Grown Amber Cane—We have quantities of cane grown for us each season in Dakota, and while we do not claim better yields for it than other canes, we do claim earliness and drouth-resistant features over other canes. **1 lb., 30c; 50 lbs., $5.50; 100 lbs., $9.50.**

Teosinte—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced, the stalks containing much more saccharine matter, are very nutritious; it can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed often produces twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. It requires about 6 lbs. of seed to the acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, two or three seeds every twelve inches. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00; 4 lbs. (enough for an acre), $3.75.**



Kaffir Corn

BRANCHING YELLOW MILO MAIZE

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out heads of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00.**

SHALLOU

This comes originally from India, where it is extensively cultivated; it grows tall and stools out from the roots, a single grain producing from 3 to 6 stalks. The heads are quite large and produce lots of grain. The seed is large, plump and white. Very drouth-resistant; makes excellent feed for stock. Can be popped like popcorn and is the very best chicken feed; is ground like corn meal and makes excellent griddle cakes. Five pounds per acre if sown in rows. Broadcast for fodder, 50 lbs. **Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $1.40; 50 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $10.00.**

SWEET CLOVER, MELLILOTUS ALBA

The White Blossom Kind

A great many years ago a Nebraska farmer called at our office and wanted to purchase one bushel of the white flowered Sweet Clover seed. We were both pained and surprised to think any man wished to plant the so-called weed. We told him so in a few harsh words, and refused to sell it to him. He told us if we did not get it for him he would buy it himself and plant it anyway. We finally consented to get it and told him we would watch results. This was planted opposite Yankton, on the Missouri Bottoms, and produced an immense quantity of bee feed, for the purpose for which this man purchased it. After it had grown one or two years he commenced to take a crop of hay from it and found that it produced more bee feed and a good crop of hay that his stock were equally as fond of as alfalfa. The next party to whom we sold seed was a man at Bassett, Neb.; he came to our office and wanted 500 lbs. to sow on sandy land for fertilizing purposes. We told him something of the results of the Nebraska farmer's one bushel, and he said that it might make hay, but he wouldn't risk it; he wanted to plant it in the fall and plow it up the next mid-summer. He said that by doing this he could produce as much corn on his very sandy land as we could on the best $100 per acre land near Yankton. This last customer, from Bassett, Neb. increased his purchases each year until he was buying in ton lots. Then we commenced to wonder why so much, and inquired, and found that he was using it for hog pasture, pasture for his immense herd of cattle and horses, and was making excellent hay of it, besides using it for fertilizing purposes.

Then we commenced to write about it, and urge its planting almost everywhere. Today there is as great demand for the white flowered Sweet Clover as for Alfalfa, but the demand cannot be supplied, as the seed is very difficult to save. It will outyield Alfalfa as far as seed production is concerned, but the seed drops so easily that no one has been able to discover a method of harvesting that will save more than 10 to 20 per cent of the crop.

Prof. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, the Alfalfa expert, and probably the best posted Alfalfa man in the United States, says: "Sweet Clover hay has much the same feeding value as Alfalfa, and more than that of Red Clover. Animals show a marked fondness for the hay after becoming accustomed to it (which, by the way, is usually a matter of education). Its ability to improve soils lies not only in gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the earth where grown as do other legumes, but also in its uncommonly large roots penetrating to considerable depth, perforating and subdividing the subsoil. Decaying, they contribute humus, and the innumerable openings they cause admit air, light and moisture. Used for green manuring, its value as a soil improver is still greater. the Illinois Station finding that one acre of Sweet Clover yielding 6½ tons of dry matter would furnish as much humus-forming material as 24 tons of barnyard manure. Those who have had experience with it are praiseful of Sweet Clover for pasture and hay. It provides early and late grazing about equal to Alfalfa and Red Clover, but without their tendency to bloat. In the second year after planting it is ready to graze upon as early as mid-April, and may be used the first year until killing frost." No other clover or grass can be pastured successfully the first season.

Scarified Sweet Clover Seed

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become such a necessary crop on the farm, and under old conditions there was so much trouble having satisfactory germination, that we shall **scarify** all of this sweet clover seed that goes to our customers and we will not charge you one cent more for this than you would have to pay for that which is not scarified. On numerous tests of sweet clover seed, unscarified, we find the germination from 25 to 50 per cent; on the same seed, scarified, we often have 95 per cent germination in a seven days' test. We also find in the unscarified seed that the largest, plumpest, hardest seed, and consequently the best seed, are those that did not germinate, but probably stayed in the ground one year before germination. By this scarifying process we scratch the hull of this hard seed, which allows the moisture to get in, and hastens germination. Do you see the difference?

The following analyses were made by the Wyoming Experiment Station of Sweet Clover and Alfalfa grown on the experimental farm, and published in Wyoming Bulletin No. 70, pages 70 and 74. These analyses show Sweet Clover to be richer than Alfalfa in protein (muscle, bone and tissue material), and in ether extract, or fat-forming substance.

	SWEET CLOVER		ALFALFA
	Cut Oct. 4, 1904.	Cut Aug. 10, 1905.	Average of 11 Samples
Water	6.02	6.88	6.57
Ash	9.57	11.03	8.79
Ether extract	4.42	1.96	1.66
Crude fibre	21.77	22.27	31.25
Crude protein	18.00	22.19	15.14
Nitrogen free extract	42.22	35.67	36.59

It is shown by experiments at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., that grasses grown with legumes contain more protein and consequently are of more economical value than when grown alone. It would seem that while they are both growing together, the grasses receive directly from the roots of the legumes a large supply of available nitrogen which makes not only more feed, but richer in feeding values.

The following table is taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 294:

Crop.	Protein in Dry Matter **Per Cent**	Protein Per Ton of Hay (10% moisture) **Pounds**
Timothy grown alone	17.19	309
Timothy grown with Clover	24.56	442

Protein is the most expensive constitutent of farm feeds. Comparative analyses of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, and cow peas showed that only the alfalfa and cow peas excelled sweet clover in percentage of protein, the alfalfa by one per cent and the cow peas by three per cent. Considered from the standpoint of digestible nutrient, we find the following comparative values for the different feeds:

	Per ton
Sweet Clover hay	**$18.49**
Alfalfa hay	**20.16**
Timothy hay	**9.80**
Red clover hay	**14.12**
Cowpea hay	**19.76**
Shelled corn	**20.16**

Price and Sow Per Acre

If for seed purposes, 5 lbs. For hay purposes, 15 lbs. We would advise that you place your order very early, as there will be an immense demand for it this season. **Per lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00; 50 lbs., $16.50; 100 lbs., $30.00.**

CLOVER, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

We quote only on Fancy Seed. You can buy a cheaper grade of Grass Seed, but it does not pay.

A South Dakota Field of Medium Red Clover

Medium Red Clover

Our Red Clover Seed is all northern grown. It is first class in every particular. This seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than seed grown in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 45c; 30 lbs., $9.50; 60 lbs., $19.50; 100 lbs., $31.00.**

Our Grass and Clover Seeds are good enough to comply with any state laws. It's the kind we sell always, not sometimes.

Alsike Clover

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other Clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 45c; 30 lbs., $9.50; 60 lbs., $19.50; 100 lbs., $31.00.**

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This Clover comes from the little province of Alsike, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound 45c; 60 lbs., $19.25; 100 lbs., $30.00.**

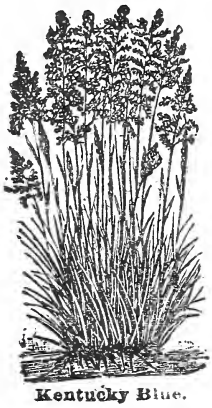
White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture Clover, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 70c; 10 lbs., $6.50; 20 lbs., $12.00.**

Alsike and Timothy—in the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportion ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the Grass Seed Line. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., $7.00; 100 lbs., $13.50.**

Bromus Inermis

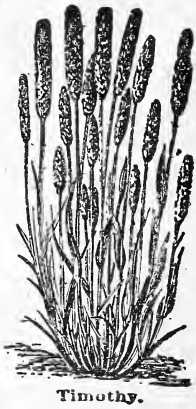
5,500 Pounds Dakota Grown Bromus For One Planter

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch, establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand Grass has been highly indorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. Prof. Shaw, of Iowa says: "This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drouth and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's Grass than any other sort introduced in recent years." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.). We have this variety true to name and absolutely pure **Per lb., 30c; 14 lbs., $2.75; per 100 lbs., $18.00.**


Kentucky Blue.


Orchard.


Red Top.


Timothy.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact, it thrives over as wide a range as any of our Grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pastures and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.) **Per lb., 35c; 50 lbs., $10.00; 100 lbs., $19.00.**

Orchard Grass—(Dactylis Glomerata)—it is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly, and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 35c; 14 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $22.00.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(Avona Elatior)—The earliest of all the grasses and the one that has naturalized itself all through the Western States. It is the first Grass to show itself in spring, and grows rapidly in good soil, showing a height of 4 feet by June. It should be cut for hay just as coming into bloom; will furnish two and three cuttings per year, and is invaluable for early and late pasturage, furnishing a nice, sweet and tender herbage. Sow, when alone, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. (10 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00.**

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass, or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass; Fancy Cleaned)—(Poa Pratensis)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned Seed. (20 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 45c; 20 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $30.00.**

Red Top, Choice—(Agrostis Vulgaris)—Grows on almost all soils, but best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 35c; 15 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $17.00.**

English Rye Grass—(Lolium Perenne)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; 24 lbs., $2.70; 100 lbs., $11.00.**

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early will produce a large crop the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; 18 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $11.00.**

Timothy—(Phleum Pratense)—Dakota grown; thoroughly recleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota, from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and Clover meadows and pastures. Our Seed is all northern grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., $10.00.**

For Permanent Upland Pastures—Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary May grasses, as a rule, will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently settling upland pastures. **Pound, 30c; 100 lbs., $20.00.**

For Permanent Meadow Pastures—The object to be obtained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and condition being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture. **Pound, 30c; 100 lbs., $20.00.**

Western Wheat Grass—This valuable forage plant grows wild over North Dakota and, in fact, all of the northwestern states, and is considered one of the best hay grasses in those sections. I have seen it growing abundantly and luxuriantly on some of the poorest rocky land along the railroads in some of the western states. I consider it one of the most valuable grasses for those sections. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 50 lbs., $6.50; 100 lbs., $11.**

South Dakota State Capitol Building

LAWN FROM GURNEY SEED

We are showing here a photograph of the new Capitol building at Pierre, South Dakota, together with the lawn surrounding same. These grounds were planted with our special lawn mixture in May; this photograph was taken in early September and shows something of the luxuriant growth of the grass and the beautiful lawn surrounding this elegant new Capitol building. The marvelous beauty of this perfect lawn produced in so short a time has created a great deal of favorable comment among the newspapers of the Northwest, some of them devoting columns to it this past summer. Gurney's Lawn Grass will produce this kind of a lawn anywhere. South Dakota is to be congratulated on its fine building and beautiful lawn.

Capitol Lawn Mixture—It is made up of the Seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose Grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and has proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. **Pound, 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50.**

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. **Pound, 55c; 10 lbs., $4.50.**

MILLET

Early Fortune—This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the Seed being the richest and most valuable stock food that can be produced, while the Hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the Seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be threshed for Seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. **Pound, 20c; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

German Millet—Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for Wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow ½ bushel to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. **50 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

Hungarian Grass—(Panicum Germanicum)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drought; yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 lbs. to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. (Weight, 48 lbs. per bu.) **50 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $5.70.**

Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the Hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to Corn Fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of Seed per acre as Oats. Fifth, it requires less seed per acre than any other Millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine silage, especially if mixed with Soja Beans or Sand Vetch. Seventh, it is highly indorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experiment Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us, as we are headquarters. Treat it exactly as you would German Millet, only sow it a little earlier for best results. We know it will please you. (40 lbs. per bu.) **10 lbs., 75c; 40 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

Pencilaria Pearl Millet—This mammoth Millet is unlike any other Millet grown, and is often referred to as Cattail Millet on account of the resemblance of the heads to that of the cattail, grown in the sloughs. This Millet grows to a height of 10 feet; produces a wonderful amount of forage and will produce two crops in one season. After the first crop is cut, it immediately sprouts up from the roots and gives you another good crop. It can be sowed broadcast or in drills and cultivated. It requires about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. **Price, per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.**

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destine it to take front rank if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **50 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

Kursk Millet—This very valuable Millet is one sent out by the Department of Agriculture several years ago. We find that it will produce more hay in the dryer regions than any other variety of Millet you can plant. The color of the seed is red like the Siberian, only a little darker in color. It yields heavy crops of seed and forage. We especially advise the planting of this in any section where the rainfall is not ample and regular. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 20 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

PROFESSOR HANSEN'S SIBERIAN PROSO

(See Colored Photo, Outside Back Cover)

There are a number of varieties of **Proso** brought over by **Prof. Hansen** previous to this one. This is the best, and other varieties should not be confused with this large seeded **Hansen's White Siberian Proso.**

In **Professor Hansen's** various trips to the Siberian country he has brought many valuable forage plants, vegetables and flowers to the United States. The Siberian Proso is one of the very valuable ones, especially at this time, when we are trying to conserve wheat. The protein contents of Proso compares very favorably with that of wheat and is an excellent food for human consumption. It can be ground with wheat and makes excellent bread, and it alone makes one of the very best of breakfast foods, higher in food value than probably any grain now used for the purpose. Professor Hansen's description of the Proso is given in one of the bulletins issued by the Brookings College in 1914. We are copying in part from that:

"A large-seeded white-grain millet of the Proso type grown by the Kirghiz Tartar nomads in the Semipalatinsk region as a grain for their stock; also grown extensively by the Kirghiz for themselves, produced in their climate, where the annual rainfall is about eight inches. It will probably yield well on the driest upland in the driest years in all our western states. When it is hulled and cooked for the table the Russians call it **'Kasha,'** and it is very extensively used in European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, Mongolia, and other parts of Asia, especially the driest regions.

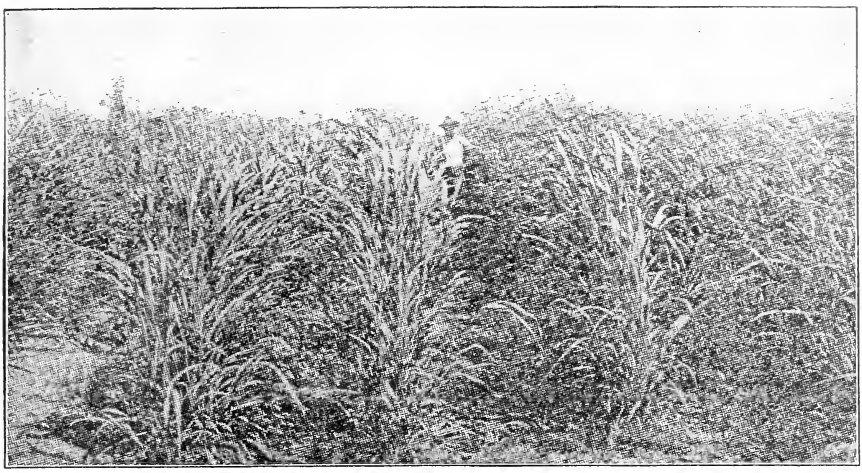
"I was favorably impressed with its table qualities near Semipalatinsk, Siberia, in 1913. A favorite method is to boil the hulled seed in water, season it with salt, then serve with milk or cream and sugar. The seed is very easily hulled. The Russian peasants use hand hullers. The Kirghiz nomads often merely pound the sack with a stick, then winnow it in the wind.

"This variety was extremely productive here at Brookings the past season, the yield being over four bushels of grain from one pound of seed sown thinly at the rate of five pounds per acre."

This is a specially valuable grain now, as you can produce large crops of it and conserve the wheat where you have been using wheat. For feeding stock, poultry, and everything of that kind Proso is equal to or better than the wheat.

Proso is also specially valuable as a summer catch crop, something that can be planted very late. It can be planted as late as July 15th and still mature a crop of grain and hay. Do not consider that Proso is going to produce much hay to the acre or be of great value. It is a grain crop, the hay or straw being equal to, at least, that of wheat or oats straw.

There are so few late catch crops that Proso will be used extensively on land that has had an early crop removed from it or where it has been drowned out and not in shape to work until midsummer. Sow 12 pounds per acre. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid; 12 lbs., $1.25.**



Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed was received, and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be of the greatest value in the Central States, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass is strictly an anuual and dies each year like millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change in crop and this is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces under favorable conditions as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

Makes good when it is dry; makes better when it rains.

Produces from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre when planted in 3-foot rows.

Takes about 4 pounds of seed per acre to plant in 3-foot rows.

Can be cut from two to four times per season.

Stock eat it in preference to all other hays, including alfalfa.

Analyzes 9.13 per cent protein.

Has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate under all sorts of conditions.

Prices: 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., $1.00, postpaid; 10 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $12.00; 100 lbs., $23.00.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE,
Brookings, South Dakota,
October 26, 1914.

Mr. D. B. Gurney, Secretary,
Yankton, South Dakota.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry regarding Sudan Grass, I would state that it is a fine stemmed specimen of sorghum, introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture and tested at the South Dakota Experiment Station for the past three seasons on the Brookings and Highmore farms. It has given excellent results at Brookings, and, moisture conditions being considered, has given good results at Highmore. It will make two crops a year with plentiful moisture. It is very palatable and is readily eaten by cattle. I think it would be safe to count on a yield of three tons per acre in the eastern part of the state and one and one-half tons in the central part of the state, although much higher yields might be obtained under favorable conditions. It requires from four to six pounds per acre to seed in rows three feet apart, or about thirty pounds per acre for solid seeding. The former method has several advantages, because it insures a crop in a dry season, saves on the cost of seed and leaves the land in good condition for the ensuing crop.

Very truly,
MANLEY CHAMPLIN,
Assistant Agronomist in Charge of Field Experiments.

Renville, Minn., February 14, 1917.

It may interest you to know that the 2 bushels of Wisconsin No. 7 I bought of you last year yielded 60 bushels to the acre. Also, I selected 10 ears when husking and exhibited at the First National Corn Show held at St. Paul, December 11th to the 16th. Same was awarded 2nd prize for my district. This speaks well for your seed corn, which I consider well bred and capable of producing large yields. The weather conditions the first part of the season last year were anything but favorable. Had the weather been more favorable I would have had a still larger yield. Wishing you a prosperous season.

G. A. ANDERSON.

Alfalfa Seed, Dakota No. 12

Dakota Grown, 99½% Pure, Guaranteed

FOR more than forty years the state of South Dakota has been producing crops of alfalfa that are profitable. When I say profitable I mean that when the first acre of alfalfa seed was planted in South Dakota and that seed commenced to grow and they cut the first crop, that acre of alfalfa was producing a profitable crop, more profitable than other crops, no matter what they were, in that neighborhood. When that single acre of alfalfa had increased to more than one hundred thousand acres the state was made richer by millions of dollars, and today South Dakota and the World feel the effect of the single acre of alfalfa planted in South Dakota more than forty years ago. We do not know the source of the seed first planted in South Dakota, but we do know that by process of elimination and the "survival of the fittest" the present day alfalfa seed being produced in South Dakota owes its parentage to the original field planted; that South Dakota is producing alfalfa seed that in turn produces the hardiest alfalfa plants, and those that will yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other part of the world. That is a broad statement, but it has been demonstrated, and today alfalfa seed produced in South Dakota is worth and sells for from two to six cents per pound more on the open market than seed produced in any other state. The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota grown is known as DAKOTA No. 12. This seed is produced from old fields or from fields whose parentage is the old Dakota fields. Our seed is all from the high and dry section of western South Dakota (where the rainfall is much less than in Minnesota, the home of the much advertised high priced Grimms Alfalfa), where the snow covering is very light or none at all, where the temperature drops from five to fifteen degrees lower than any other point in the state. These strenuous conditions have eliminated any plant that may have been tender, leaving nothing but the hardiest to produce seed, and in each successive generation any plant showing any inherent weakness has been destroyed by these conditions and the fittest has survived. Alfalfa growing in the United States is no longer an experiment. There is not one state in the Union but what can produce alfalfa on most of its land profitably, and with the advent of DAKOTA GROWN SEED, GROWN ON VIRGIN SOIL, FREE FROM FOUL SEED OF ANY KIND, IT MAKES THE PROFITS LARGER AND THE TASK OF SECURING A PERFECT STAND VERY SIMPLE.

Every bushel of alfalfa seed offered by us is recleaned and first class in every respect. Any acre of land, no matter where located, if it will produce either a crop of alfalfa seed or hay, is worth $200.00 per acre or more and will pay a good income on that amount; in other words, if you can produce a crop of alfalfa seed or hay your land, figuring it from an investment standpoint, is worth $200.00 or more per acre. It will produce more forage, either green or dry, than any other known clover or grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drought; in the dryest weather when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture, alfalfa stands up bright and green as in the spring. **South Dakota No. 12** is proof against our severest winters, it is adapted to dry and sandy soil where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring twenty to thirty feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant foods that cannot be reached by any other plants. It draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil more than 100% faster than any other clover excepting sweet clover. Alfalfa is better than a bank account for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. The rust does not affect it, a severe hail storm might beat it into the ground, but in six weeks from that date you could cut a crop of from one to two tons of hay per acre. Fire will not kill it, fields can be burned over safely early in the spring. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a twenty acre field, and when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other. For fattening your cattle and hogs it will save one half of the grain commonly used. This has been absolutely demonstrated by the best feeders, and in this time of high priced grain, and lots of alfalfa hay, you can feed stock profitably. If your ground will grow alfalfa, you have "the world by the tail with a down hill pull."

A WORD OF WARNING. We wish to impress on our readers that nearly all of the alfalfas offered under various names and at high prices are nothing more or less than the western South Dakota grown alfalfa seed, and this seed you could not make any better than it is no matter what price you pay for it, consequently you had better purchase it under its correct name and at a reasonable price, rather than at a high price, and secure the same seed. In some cases this is the fault of the growers, who find that by changing the name to Grimms or some other as well advertised they can secure a higher price for their seed, and judging from reports from our purchasing agents they have caught a crop of suckers. It is absolutely impossible for you to get better alfalfa seed, in commercial quantities, than **Gurney's South Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa.** We guarantee it to be 99½% pure. Sold for just what it is and at a price that brings it within the reach of all. **Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.25; 50 lbs., $14.00; 100 lbs., $27.50.**

PROFESSOR NEILS E. HANSEN AND A COSSACK ALFALFA PLANT.

Does it look as though the people of the state of South Dakota and of the United States have squandered one cent in sending Professor Hansen through the wilds of Siberia in search of this wonderful alfalfa? This plant was grown in Lyman county, South Dakota, on a high, dry place, and produced eight pounds of dry hay from the one plant in one season. We will be pleased to send you a reproduction of this picture of Professor Hansen and his Cossack Alfalfa on very best paper, without printing, suitable for framing, if you request it when you order Cossack alfalfa seed.

Professor N. E. Hansen's Cossack Alfalfa

Every pound of Cossack Alfalfa seed sold by us was purchased by our own buyer of the original growers on their own farms, brought into our warehouses, cleaned carefully, placed in sealed bags. This insures you genuine Cossack Alfalfa. This insures you alfalfa seed that will grow and produce crops on the highest and dryest places in the country. It insures you a crop of alfalfa where the annual rainfall is eight inches or better; it insures you a crop of alfalfa even though it gets so cold the mercury freezes. This insures you a better crop of hay, under adverse or good conditions than can be secured from any other variety of alfalfa, no matter what it is.

Extracts from Letters Received by Me from Professor N. E. Hansen

"Above all things, as you know, it is essential to know the man of whom you buy this seed, as one sack of wrong would work great damage to the whole business. I wish very much that the state in some way could get to seal the sacks at the huller, such seed could then have a state guarantee the same as Denmark guarantees her quality of butter by national butter seals.

"Quality first, price a secondary consideration, I really believe is the better way for both grower, dealer and purchaser. This is merely my observation from the side lines of the football game of business. Farmers who sell their seed direct will have trouble of their own, as the purchaser demands more and more that the seed be standardized as to purity, and this means expensive machinery."

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION

Brookings, Oct. 31, 1916.

Mr. D. B. Gurney,
Yankton, S. Dak.
Dear Mr. Gurney:

In reply to yours of the 18th inst., the Cherno has been consolidated with the Cossack alfalfa. The Cossack has certainly pushed very quickly to the front, as it is very resistant to both cold and drought.

The Cossack has shown such great superiority that the acreage will increase very rapidly. As you indicate, a fair price will make the seed sell better and be better business for all concerned. I am very glad to note your intention of being a **leader** in the great work of distributing this variety. The Cossack alfalfa can no more be held back than a bull can be kept in an ordinary poultry yard. The bull will go through the wire and take some of the posts along with him.

If I knew what you are willing to pay for the Cossack seed it would facilitate matters. Some growers would be fair and others do not fully realize the great cost of getting up a large catalog and what advertising expenses are in general. I should judge that if they understand you would be in the market right along for this seed, you can get hold of some of these fields that you know positively are right. In this way you could do very useful work for the country in spreading this valuable alfalfa and make a fair profit for your company. But that is for you to judge.

The Semipalatinsk is just as I judged it at the beginning; it is especially a plant for the driest uplands. As a seeder it cannot be grown in comparison with the Cossack. All I claim for the Semipalatinsk is that it will make an abundance of hay on 8 inches of rainfall per year. I have very good reports of the Semipalatinsk in the driest regions from the Mexican border north, to Alaska. Will be pleased to write you further at any time.

Many farmers who have tested Cossack alongside of Grimm write me they find Cossack greatly superior in every way.

N. E. HANSEN.

Lever, S. D., May 22, 1917.

My Cossack field is looking fine and is not winter killed. Quite a lot of alfalfa killed here on account of the hard winter, so it would look as though Cossack is the right kind to have.

W. R. BURNHAM.

Extracts From Bulletins Issued by Prof. N. E. Hansen

ALFALFA AND OTHER SEEDS FROM SIBERIA

Gathered in 1913 by Prof. N. E. Hansen.

These seeds were gathered upon my fourth expedition to Siberia on the dry, open steppes near Semipalatinsk, southern Siberia. This is a region with a total annual precipitation of eight inches, including both rain and snow, and with a temperature range of from 106 degrees in summer to 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in winter, often without snow. The expedition was authorized by the South Dakota State Legislature, March, 1913.

Planted in rows 2x4 feet or 5,444 plants to the acre, this figures out 8 to 12 tons, dried weight, per acre. You could cut this twice in two and still do very much better than we are doing from buffalo grass. I ask no one to believe any faster than can be demonstrated by field tests.

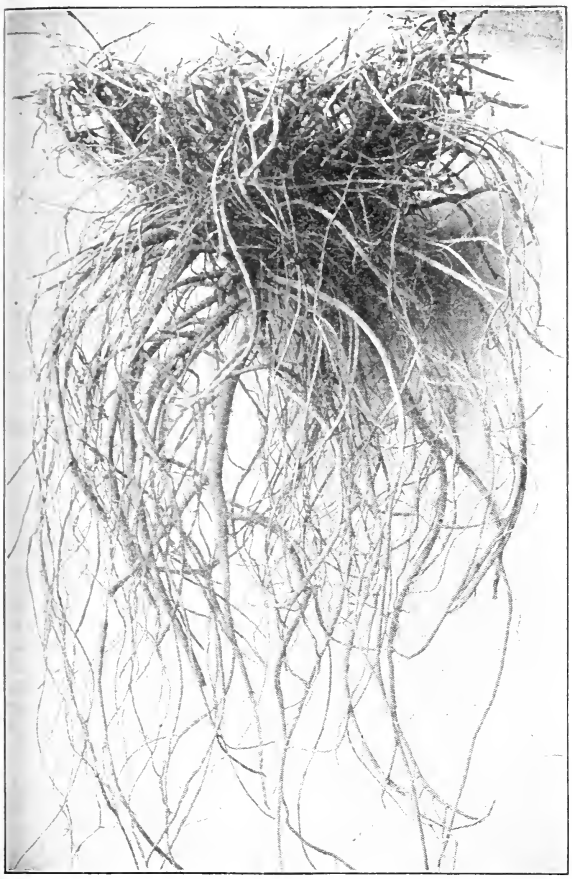
As to how far north this will go, some encouraging reports have been received from Canada: F. Maclure Sclanders, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, reports it hardy after three years' trial and states: "My own experience with Hansen's alfalfa leads me to look upon them as the most important agricultural innovation for very many years."

In a circular sent out by Prof. Hansen on the date of February 12, 1914, (he headed it "Siberian Upland Alfalfa") there had been a great deal of criticism by an envious few of his work in introducing these new alfalfas. The following are extracts from his answers to them. You will see by this he strongly recommends the Cossack Alfalfas for the highlands and the dry places where other alfalfas are not a success:

"The history of all new plants, inventions and methods shows that unfavorable evidence can be secured in abundance from experts on any new proposition. When the first steamboat was about to cross the ocean, experts figured out the utter impossibility that any boat could be made big enough to hold enough coal for the voyage. A similar incredulity is evident when I express my belief that we can raise this Siberian alfalfa on the highest and driest uplands from the Panhandle of Texas to the Canadian boundary. The fact that this plant is native in an 8-inch rainfall climate, with a temperature ranging from 50 degrees below in winter to 106 degrees above in summer gives me confidence in the ultimate outcome.

"My work aims to add many millions of dollars to the value of our western uplands. Three years ago, in my address on 'Hardy Alfalfas for Northern Prairies' at the State Conservation Congress at Pierre, January 27, 1911, I made the following statements:

" 'Some people are inclined to shut their eyes and ears to the fact that the common alfalfa is sometimes winter-killed, and to blame the farmer for all the failures; such people like to tell only about its successes and to disregard the failures. This is not the best way. The other extreme would be to wait with sowing any alfalfa until seed of perfectly hardy plants is obtained in commercial quantities. Either view is extreme and unwise. My own position in the matter is that we should plant the best seed that we can get. In plain English, try all other alfalfas first. If you succeed, hang on to what you have. If you fail, try my Russian variety, Cossack. Any fair-minded man will admit that this proposition at once removes the matter from all controversy. Letters from every western state, from the southern to the northern boundary of the United States, show that farmers on dry divides and bench lands want something requiring less water than any alfalfa they now have. These letters show that low bottom land and high, dry bench land are two different problems for the alfalfa grower.' "



Root system of Semipalatinsk Alfalfa. A single plant transplanted spring, 1911, Stanley County, South Dakota, on high dry gumbo, without irrigation. Grew well during the dry years of 1911-1912-13. Plant dug September 4, 1914, and exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair. Green weight, first cutting, 13 pounds; second cutting, 4½ pounds; diameter across crown, 16 inches; length of root about 40 inches.
(Courtesy South Dakota State College.)

Kimball Co., Neb., Aug. 6, 1915.

I was down on the ranch a few days ago and found my 14 acres of Hansen alfalfa in fine shape. It was cut for hay about July 1st and has since made a splendid growth. I regard Cossack as king of alfalfas.

The interesting thing is that last spring we had a terrible late freeze and snow, which turned all the ordinary alfalfas in the country brown; in fact, badly froze them; while the Hansen alfalfas were not hurt at all.

This tallies with my own experience. I had noticed one fall that 18 degrees above zero did it but little damage and that it took about zero weather to badly injure its green foliage.

M. Markley.

December 10, 1916

At this date, after 2 degrees below zero, our field of Cossack alfalfa is green and growing, could be pastured safely and profitably. All other alfalfas are killed to the ground and will remain dormant until spring. Centuries of cold, nearly to the arctic circle, has made this alfalfa work overtime whenever the warm days of the short summers of its native land commenced; it works whenever the frost is out even a few inches, and keeps working, growing and producing profitable crops when all others are sleeping away the greater part of the year. Nature taught it through probably hundreds of generations and it will take generations to change its habit. In the meantime we shall profit from its industry.

Le Mars, Iowa, April 20th, 1917.

I wish to thank you for the Professor Hansen World Wide Search For Alfalfa which I have received from you. It is interesting and I enjoy it very much. I hold Professor Hansen in high regard, as he has done wonders for the Northwest.

(Signed) A. G. DEMARAY.

Photo of myself in my Siberian alfalfa field. Seed sown, 1 pound per acre in rows 3 feet apart. Plants 11 months old.
PAUL GERLACH,
Allan, Sask.

Remember, **Cossack Alfalfa** is all put up in **sealed bags; 1 lb., $1.75; 3 lbs., $5.00; 5 lbs., $8.00; 10 lbs., $15.00.**

All Cossack Seed used by us is purchased direct from the grower on his own farm, after thorough investigation. It's genuine. All sold in sealed bags, 1, 3, 5 and 10 lbs. in each bag. We also have the Cossack plants of our own growing.

Extracts From an Article Written by Hugh Jeffries of Wisconsin

We are using the Cossack (Russian) alfalfa, imported from Siberia a few years ago by Prof. N. E. Hansen, the plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, as it does not winter-kill nor kill out from drought, and has a more widely spreading root and crown than the tap-root alfalfas. It also produces a heavier crop of both hay and seed than the ordinary varieties, and the seed is retained in the pods several weeks after ripening without shattering, which gives us time to let the plants fill up well before harvesting.

The Cossack alfalfa crowns spread underground until they are about 16 to 18 inches across, and each crown will send out up to 500 stems. When they have plenty of room the stems all send out side branches, beginning right at the crown and continuing all the way up until each stem will have from 10 to 20 side branches. This makes the very best quality of hay, and if left to mature seed each branch will be loaded with pods.

It is quite resistant to frosts and gets a very early start in the spring, having a good crop made before it is time for hot, dry weather. It grows in the fall until the ground freezes and is not injured by late cutting or fall pasturing. It will stand wet feet and as it has no tap-root, but a mass of spreading roots it is not injured by the heaving of the soil by freezing.

There are now about 100 farmers in Burnett county, Wisconsin, who are using this method with the Cossack alfalfa, and the success they are making of it is attracting a great deal of attention. There is little question but that this will develop into a big industry here, especially with the Russian and Siberian varieties, which are, by reason of their extreme hardiness and their habit of establishing wide-spreading crowns, adapted to this method of culture.—Hugh Jeffries. Burnett county, Wisconsin.

A Report From the Canadian Northwest

BOARD OF TRADE

Saskatoon, Sask., 27th November, 1916.

Messrs.
The Gurney Seed & Nursey Co.,
Yankton, S. D., U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of the 22nd inst. to hand with regard to the Siberian alfalfas.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, I was the first to introduce these into this country when Professor Hansen could only provide me with a few hundred year-old roots of the Cossack and Semipalatinsk. These I gave out to a number of our progressive farmers, and I can only say that they have in every sense more than fulfilled all Professor Hansen's recommendations. I have had absolutely no report of winter-killing; and these Siberian alfalfas are rapidly coming into their own throughout this great country, where the production of tame fodders is now one of our most pressing problems.

At first it seemed to me that some of our agricultural institutions, with their characteristic conservatism, were inclined to look somewhat askance at these Siberian introductions; why, heaven knows. If these alfalfas are good in Russia why should they not be quite as good here? Our conditions are more favorable; if they are readily taken by stock in Russia, and if stock thrive on them there, why should it not be the same thing here? Two things equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

Let me suggest that you write for reports and photos of Mr. Paul Gerlach, of Allan, Sask., a winner of the world's wheat championship; and to Mr. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., who has won the world's wheat championship some five times. Both of these gentlemen will be glad to give their tribute to Hansen's alfalfas. They received their plants from me, and later they also had some seed from me.

If there is anything further that I might do to help you in this matter, please command me. To my mind, Siberian alfalfas are an exceedingly valuable introduction, to which fact the general public is quickly awakening.

Yours very truly,
F. MaCLURE SCLANDERS,
Commissioner.

F. R. G. S., F. R. H. S.,
Member Royal Agricultural Society of England.

You will see from these extracts that the Cossack Alfalfa is doing equally as well in Wisconsin as in South Dakota, and we are getting equally as good reports from states both south and north from us.

We find the Cossack Alfalfa is very frost resistant, in fact, almost frost proof, as heavy freezes in the middle of May have killed back and destroyed the first cutting of the common alfalfa while the Cossack continued to grow and produce its regular crop of hay. We find in the fall it will be green and suitable for pasture long after all other varieties are spoiled for that purpose by the freezing.

We are showing photographs of a forty-acre field of Cossack Alfalfa in Lyman County, South Dakota. This you can see is planted right over the tops of the high hills of that section of the country. The field in which the man appears, the photograph was taken three weeks after the first cutting of hay. You notice that it is up to his knees again, almost ready for the next cutting. This forty-acre field is planted in rows three feet apart, and is cultivated after each cutting. The second picture, showing the automobile on top of the high hill, is taken when the field is in full bloom, and shows the field ready to be saved for the seed crop. These photographs were both taken in the summer of 1916.

To sum up the whole matter of the Siberian Alfalfas: The United States invested a few thousand dollars in the several exploring trips of Professor Hansen in search of these alfalfas. The State of South Dakota invested about ten thousand dollars for the same purpose, and the people of the United States are millions of dollars better off today than they were before this expenditure of a few thousand dollars. I did not mean that they have already received these millions of dollars, but they are worth it just the same for the reason that Professor Hansen has discovered and brought over an alfalfa that will grow on the millions of acres that would not produce alfalfa previously, and the seed will be distributed just as rapidly as possible. Every farmer owning land that would not produce the common alfalfa profitably and successfully is now assured of a hardy alfalfa that will produce paying crops on that ground. Consequently his land is equally as valuable as the more fortunate neighbor owning the low or bottom land. This **Cossack** Alfalfa has extended the alfalfa growing territory hundreds of miles north and over an area of millions of acres of the higher and dryer parts of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canada. These trips to Siberia and Asiatic Russia made by Professor Hansen were trips that required lots of endurance, many dangers, and all of the inconvenience that one could possibly suffer, traveling as he did thousands of miles into the interior among the half-civilized tribes in that country These trips were made by Prof. Hansen without a thought of ever receiving

one dollar additional for himself, and he will probably not receive much proof of appreciation from this great American people until he has passed from this world, then the millions of acres of Cossack Alfalfa and thousands of acres of orchards and gardens produced from fruits, etc., that he has originated, will be the most lasting monument and tokens of appreciation that a man could need. I will confess, however, that a small bouquet of flowers to the living might be appreciated more than a casket piled high with the most beautiful floral emblems after death. Let us all in some way show Professor N. E. Hansen, the Great Agricultural Explorer and Horticultural Inventor, that we appreciate his work. Let us show this while he still lives and can enjoy it.

We have prepared a small booklet giving some of the more important points and experiences of Professor Hansen in his various trips, and telling something of his introductions and inventions in the vegetable, grass, grain and fruit line. We shall be more than pleased to send one of these booklets, free of charge, to anyone asking for it. This little booklet is written on a very conservative basis and after you have read it you will realize something of the difficulties he has surmounted in his work.

This little history booklet of Professor Hansen which we are publishing will tell of his three separate trips to Russia and Siberia as an American Agricultural Explorer. It will tell of his trips into the Province of Semipalatinsk and from there into the land of the Don-Cossack, of his failure to secure any quantity of seed in his first and second trips, and the success in his third trip. Tells of the land where they milk five different animals, of the land of the big, fat rumped sheep, sheep that weigh twice that of the American kind and store up in the summer forty to fifty pounds of pure mutton tallow on their rump. This is their winter food. It will tell of how he has in the Brookings College produced the new small fruits, raspberries, etc., the wonderful Hansen Plums that have made it possible for you to have all of the plums you want for yourself and the market. It tells of the things that Professor Hansen will do in the future. This little booklet will go free to you for the asking.

In the spring of 1914 we purchased from the South Dakota Agricultural College a quantity of the seed of the Cherno, Cossack and Semipalatinsk alfalfa, paying $5.00 per pound for this seed. We planted this with a Planet, Jr., hand drill, in rows 18 inches apart, during the latter part of May. On the same date we planted three rows of Grimm's and three rows of South Dakota grown alfalfa seed next to the Hansen alfalfas. The same care and cultivation was given to both; the rainfall for the months of June, July and August was about six inches—less than one-half of the normal—and we had an exceptionally dry, hot summer. The Hansen alfalfas produced 50 per cent more green fodder per plant than either the Dakota grown or the Grimm's.

HANSEN'S SIBERIAN ALFALFA IN CANADA

On Page No. 81 we are showing a reproduction of a photograph of a field of Hansen's Siberian Alfalfa in the Saskatchewan Province of Canada. This seed was planted at the rate of one pound per acre with rows three feet apart and the photograph was taken eighteen months after the seed was planted. It is absolutely hardy. On account of the higher price of the Siberian Alfalfas, we recommend that they be planted with a drill in rows, sowing as little seed as possible to the acre. We recommend for this sowing of the Cossack seed any of the Planet Junior drills listed in the machinery section in the back part of this catalog. You will find the Planet Junior goods absolutely the best for drilling any kind of seed where hand work is necessary. They are absolutely guaranteed to do the best possible work.

Realizing there would be a shortage of Planet Junior tools, as well as other tools, this coming spring, we purchased early and secured our supply so that we could make prompt shipment through the season.

In purchasing the Cossack Alfalfa, we advise that you look over the Planet Junior section and select a drill. In sowing, we will say, 10 pounds of Cossack Alfalfa you would probably save nearly half the cost of one of the Planet Junior drills in the saving of seed or in the greater space of ground that you could cover with the 10 pounds, and on a sowing of 20 or 30 pounds I venture to say that you would save the entire cost of the machine in the one operation. **Price of Cossack seed in sealed bags, 1 lb., $1.75; 3 lbs., $5; 5 lbs., $8; 10 lbs., $15, postpaid.**

FLOWER SEEDS
New and Standard Varieties

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen Seed the first year and then perish.

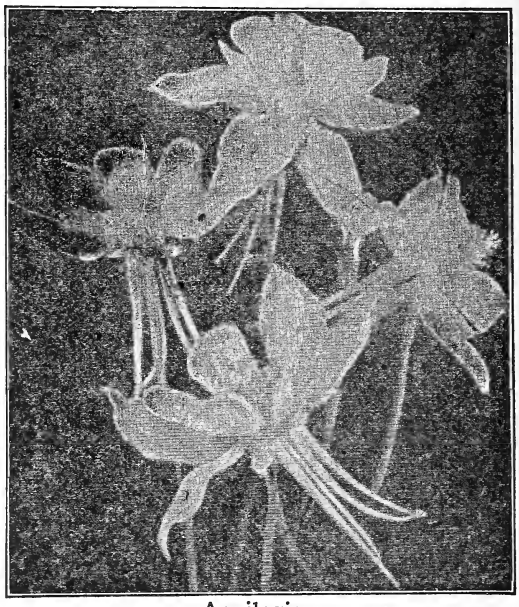
Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection one year.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, if desired, the Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.

Aquilegia (Columbine) — Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. **Pkt., 5c.**



Aquilegia

Alyssum

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.**

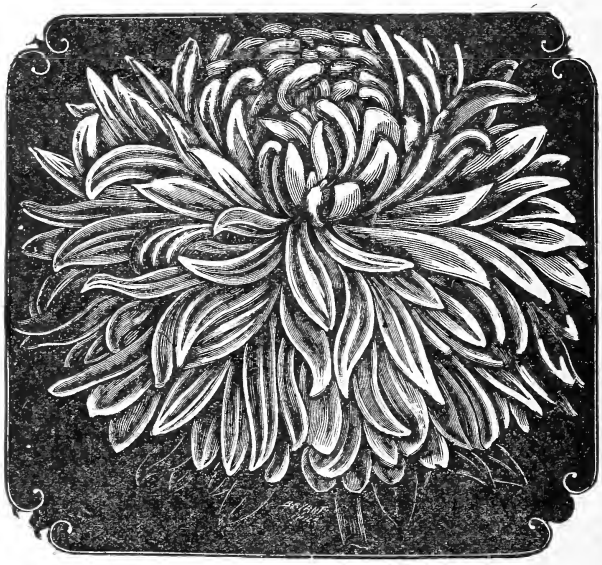
Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual. ½ foot. **Pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 10c.; oz., 25c.**

Asters

The Rochester, or Vick's Mikado—Pink petals, narrow, long and reflexed, bending and curling across each other in such magnificent disorder as to make it the fluffiest aster grown, color most exquisite shade of lavender pink, plants are very vigorous and produce immense quantities of very large flowers, ranging from four to six inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

Queen of the Market—The earliest of all the Asters. Grows about 9 inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Mixed, pkt., 5c; ⅛ oz., 20c.**

New White Branching—The magnificent large double white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The big broad petals are curled so as to give the blossoms the appearance of a graceful Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., $1.00.**



ANTIRRHINUM, SNAP-DRAGON

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from Seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter, or they may be treated as annuals.

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant-Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. **Pkt., 5c.**

Balsam Apple—A very beautiful, cut leafed, rapid growing, annual climbing vine, producing beautiful flowers, followed by seed pods bursting open and showing the interior, bright crimson. A very satisfactory climbing vine for hot, dry places where others will not do well. The seed grows readily and rapidly. **Pkg., 10c.**

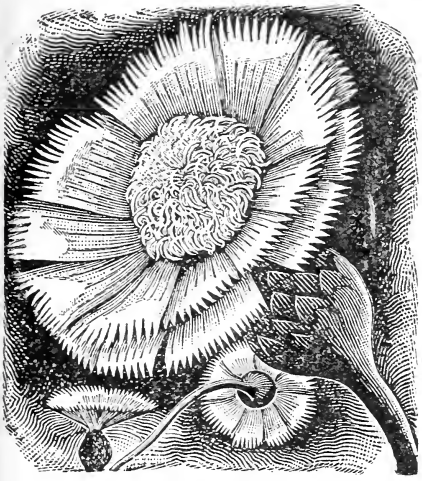
Balloon Vine

Hardy Annual Climber—A rapid-growing climber, very desirable in its place. It will grow to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, bearing beautiful white flowers which are followed by its seed-pods of a balloon shape. **Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.**

Balsam or Lady Slipper

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camelia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure 2½ inches across, the plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. **Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.**



Centaurea

CENTAUREA

Centaurea Imperialis—The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when just about to open. **Pkt., 10c.**

Corn Flower—The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with its graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. **Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.**

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. **Finest mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Cosmos

Early Flowering—This early flowering strain may now be had in bloom from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fine, fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson or rose-purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. All colors, Cosmos, mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cosmos

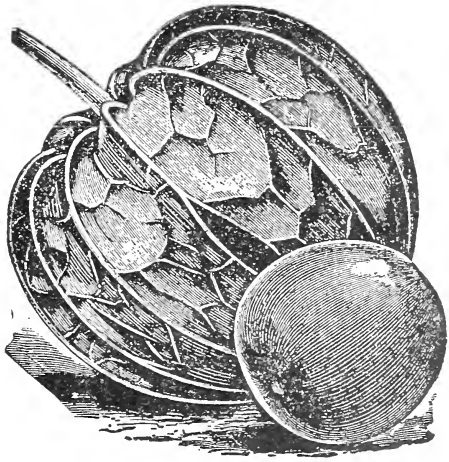
White Lady Lenox—This gigantic Cosmos is a forerunner of an entirely new race; it is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flowers measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter, which is three times larger than the ordinary. Color, an absolutely pure white. This is an excellent flower for cut flower purposes, lasting an unusual length of time in water. Plants grow very strong, and the flowers may be cut up to any length of stem. **Pkg., 10c.**

Pink Lady Lenox, description same as for White Lady Lenox with the exception the color is a beautiful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. **Per pkg., 10c.**

One each of the White and Pink Lady Lenox, **15c.**

Giant Flowering Cosmos—Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Lantern — A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, making plants 18 to 24 inches high and producing large balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. The husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through and the fruit is usually about three-fourths of an inch through and excellent for eating from the plant or for preserving. It bears a fruit at every leaf bud and late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. It is a hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. **Pkt., 10c.**



Chinese Lantern

Cannas

Wild Cucumber

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Cannas

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus-flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Coboea Scandens—A rapid growing vine with beautifully cut foliage producing large quantities of bell-shaped flowers of a beautiful violet hue. **Pkt., 5c.**

Candytuft

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Candytuft Empress, or Snow Queen—A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

New Crimson—A profuse bloomer of bright flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Cockscomb

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shapes. **Pkt., 5c.**

The Wife should select Flower Seed for Premiums. They most always do anyway, and Gurney's Flower Seeds **never disappoint. We know better than let them.**

Carnation

Carnation

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Marguerite — Very free flowering. With ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. **Mixed, pkt., 5c; ⅛ oz., 20c.**

CYPRESS VINE

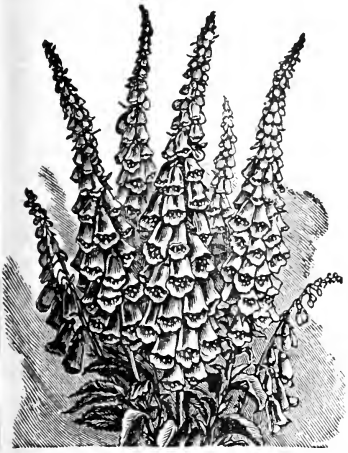
Cypress Vine

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Moccasin, Mont., April 30th, 1917.

My shipment of nursery stock arrived last week in splendid shape. I was very much pleased with everything.

MRS. F. B. JACKSON.



Digitalis or Foxglove

Dahlia

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our Seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Digitalis, or Foxglove

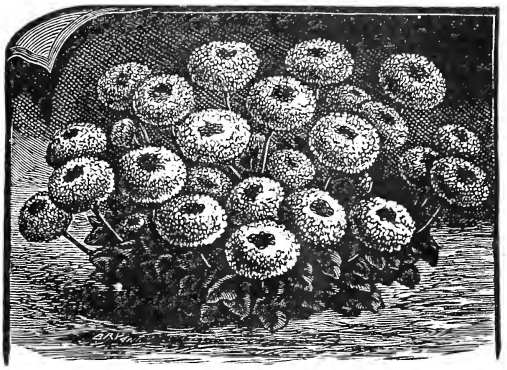
The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow Seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. **Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.**

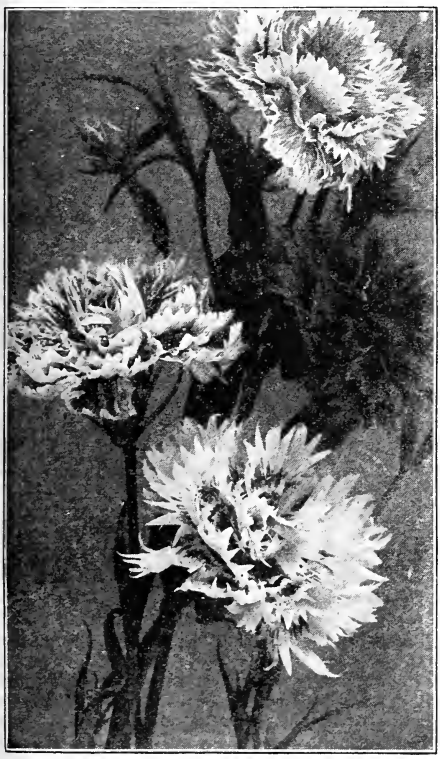
Daisy, Bellis Perennis

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow Seed early in hotbed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy perennial, ½ foot.

Double Mixed—Choice. **Packet, 5c.**

The Shasta Daisy—A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure 3½ to 4 inches across and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. **Pkt., 10c.**





Dianthus

Golden Orange Daisy, African

This wonderful new flower was offered by us first in 1912. The success reported certainly places it absolutely at the head of all the annuals. This flower is from South Africa and is the easiest grown of any of the showy border plants. It grows to a height of about 15 inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. In our trial grounds it was the most attractive flower of any shown there; the flowers are about two and one-half inches across and the most beautiful golden orange color. We recommend this specially for borders for flowers and along walks. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; 1 oz., $1.25.**

Dianthus, Pink Heddewegia

For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from Seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dianthus—Chinese or Indian Pinks—Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choicest mixture of bright single colors, variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. **Pkt., 10c.**

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia

This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals. The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Escholtzia, Double Yellow—This wonderful new double yellow California Poppy is the first of the doubles to be introduced. Plants grow to about 12 inches in height, bloom very early from seed. This should be in all flower gardens. **Pkt., 10c.**

Forget-Me-Not

Forget-Me-Not—This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Victoria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, and continues to bloom the longest of any. **Pkt., 5c.**

Four O'Clock, Marvel of Peru

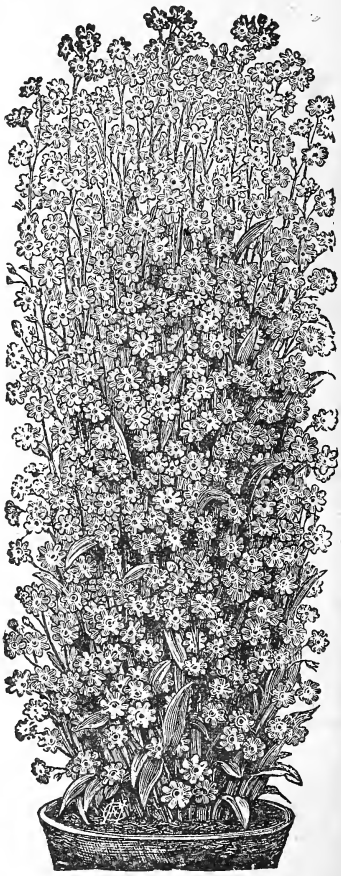
A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial, blooming the first season from Seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Gaillardia

Gaillardia

Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower — Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. **Pkt., 5c, oz., 25c.**

New Double — Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfer, Golden Yellow, Orange, Amaranth and Claret. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

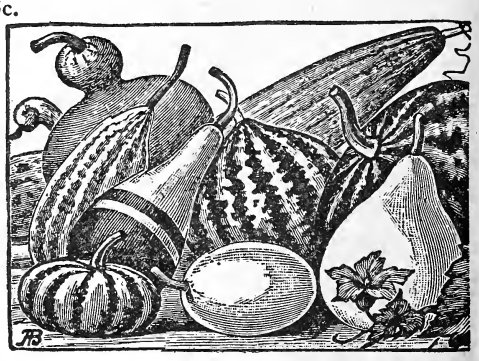


Forget-Me-Not

Gypsophila, or Babies' Breath—The flowers are small, star-like and born on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets. **Pkt., 5c.**

Gourds

A tribe of climbers, with curiously-shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet. **Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**



Hyacinth Beans — Dolichos Lablar — Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. It is of rapid growth and often run 30 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Heliotrope—Giant Hybrid—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil out of doors, or for pot culture indoors. Easily grown from Seed, blooming first summer if sown early. The flowers of this variety are larger than those of the ordinary heliotrope. **Pkt., 10c.**

Vienna, S. D., Dec. 5, 1917.

I mailed to your address the other day two Bugless Potatoes weighing a trifle over five pounds to enter your potato contest. I have never seen the beat. From the one pound I purchased of you last spring I raised better than one bushel of potatoes. There never appeared a bug on the vines, and the potatoes, as a whole, cannot be beaten. Very sincerely,

(Signed) MRS. JOHN KELLER.

Hollyhock

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a back ground to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple to pure white. Plant the Seed in June or July in open ground; the following summer they will bloom. If the Seed is sown very early in spring some will bloom the first season. Hardy perennial, 3 to 5 feet. **Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, semi-double and double, finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. The blooming season is from June until frost. **Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about 6 feet high and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention on account of the immense number of flowers always open and their bright yellow color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Ice plant—Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. **Pkt., 5c.**

Godetia—Dwarf Crimson Glow—This splendid new Godetia is the most brilliant, easily grown flower that we are sending out this year. It forms a compact bush about 9 inches high, completely covered with flowers of the most dazzling interior crimson. A bed of this variety produces a rival effect, the intensity of which it is impossible to describe. The picture will convey some idea of the splendid color, but to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing. **Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.**

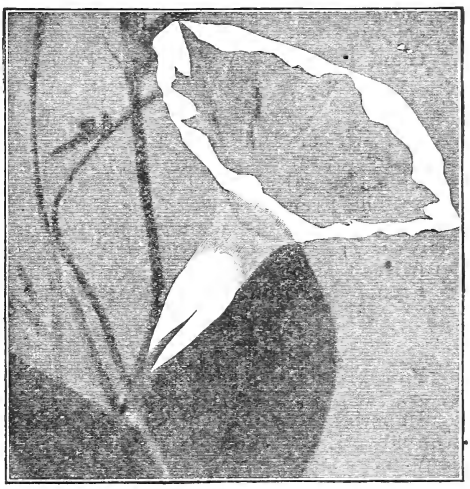
Ipomea, Moon Flowers

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. **Pkt., 10c.**

Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during the dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

Moon Flower, Mixed, including blue, red and white. **Pkt., 5c.**



Ipomea Mikado—A new Japanese climbing vine, producing flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across, in the greatest variety of colors. The leaves are large, glossy dark green, and will grow to the height of 20 feet in a very short time. This is an especially good plant for trellis or covering porches, outbuildings or fences. **Packet, 10c.**

Ipomoea Bona Nox—This is the Goodnight or Evening Glory. Flowers very large, violet; commence opening in mid afternoon and remaining open all night. **Pkt., 10c.**

Japanese Kudzu Vine

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by every one for dense shade of porches, arbors or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable productions. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color, purple; blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. **Large pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.**

Kochia, or Summer Cypress—An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lobelia—Crystal Palace—A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth; flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lupinus Mixed—Deep blue Texas Lupin—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lychnis Chalcedonica, or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy biennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 5c.**

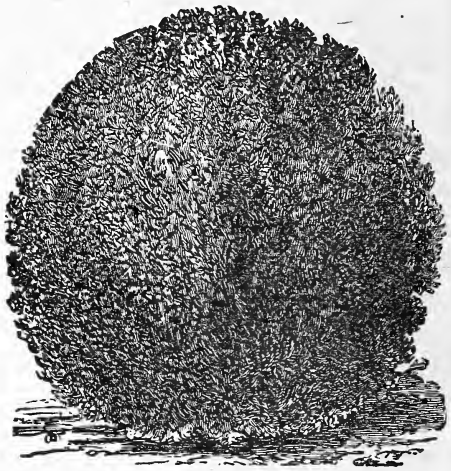
Linum, or Scarlet Flax—One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Delphinum Larkspur, Annual Varieties

The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Delphinium—Hardy Larkspurs—These are true perennials, but bloom freely the first year from seed. In fact, in our trial grounds, I think, these are the most showy of any of the flowers for the longest period during the first season. The flowers vary in shade from the lightest lavender to the deepest blue. They are borne on spikes eighteen inches to three feet high and are excellent for cut flowers. The advantage of this hardy Delphinium is that when you plant them you have them for several years. Just a light covering of leaves or mulching in the Fall they come up and bloom early in the Spring. **Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts., 25c.**



Kochia

Mignonette

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—A well-known fragrant plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Giant Pyramid—A mammoth variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

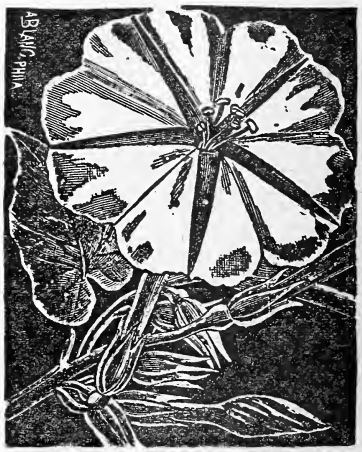
French Marigolds—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

Tall Morning Glories

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Imperial Morning Glory, Fancy Fringe—Exceptionally large flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, contains all and many more colors than the ordinary Morning Glory. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Imperial Morning Glory, Double Mixed—These beautiful flowers are as free bloomers as the ordinary Morning Glory, but are fully double and the colors, as in the common single ones. **Per pkt., 10c.**



Malope

This most desirable annual is listed in but few, if any, American seed catalogs. We believe it is the most satisfactory of any of the flowers that will bloom the first season.

Mrs. Gold of Minneapolis, vice-president of the Minnesota Garden Flower Society, writes her brother as follows: "The prettiest things in the garden are the Malopes. Everyone admires them so much, such clear, lovely shades are rare in flowers. I really cannot see why so pretty and satisfactory a flower has been neglected, as I have never found it in any seed catalog. I wish you could see our garden." These commence blooming about the first to the middle of July and continue until fall. Flowers are very large, blooms abundantly and should be in every flower garden. We have them in three varieties—the white, rubra and rosea. **Per pkg., 10c; one pkg. of each, 25c.**

Clare, Mich., May 1st, 1917.

I have received my Speltz and I am very much satisfied with the Iowa No. 103 and Kherson Oats. I received the check for the Hulless Barley that you were out of.

FRANK KOPPLINGER.

Nasturtiums

I inspected the fields of Nasturtiums this summer when they were in full bloom; fields of more than ten acres in one body, a glowing, quivering mass of color. My wife compared it to an immense velvet carpet. It was a wonderful sight and one that will not be forgotten. Small beds of Nasturtiums are equally as beautiful on a smaller scale. The Nasturtium is one of the flowers you should plant largely of; the dwarf fellows in the beds and borders and the tall fellows for covering fences, objectionable objects or low buildings.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

Sunlight—Flowers of the largest size are most beautifully colored. Clear, rich golden yellow. In this you will find flowers measuring nearly three inches across and are produced most profusely. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals is crumpled or partly folded. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

These are dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and, like all Tom Thumbs, succeed on light, well-drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Empress of India—Deep purplish green leaves, flowers dark rich salmon-scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Chameleon—It is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant. It is one of the most brilliant and showy of all the dwarf nasturtiums. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Dwarf Pearl—This is a very pleasing, creamy-white, free bloomer and a good plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this Seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Phlox

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display this is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood-red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets or vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

Star-Shaped Phlox—(Star of Quedlinburgh)—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood-red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Phlox Drummondi Nana—This strain is of dwarf, compact habit, growing about six inches high; splendid for pot culture or for ribbon lines and for massing. Dwarf, in choicest mixtures. **Pkt., 10c.**

Poppies, Annual

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seed where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Shirley—Fine for cutting, cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish-white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed, 2½ feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

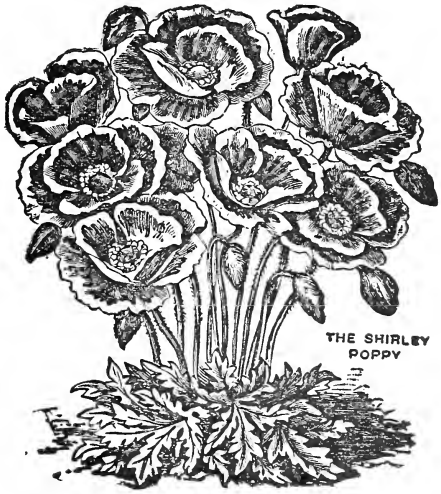
Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

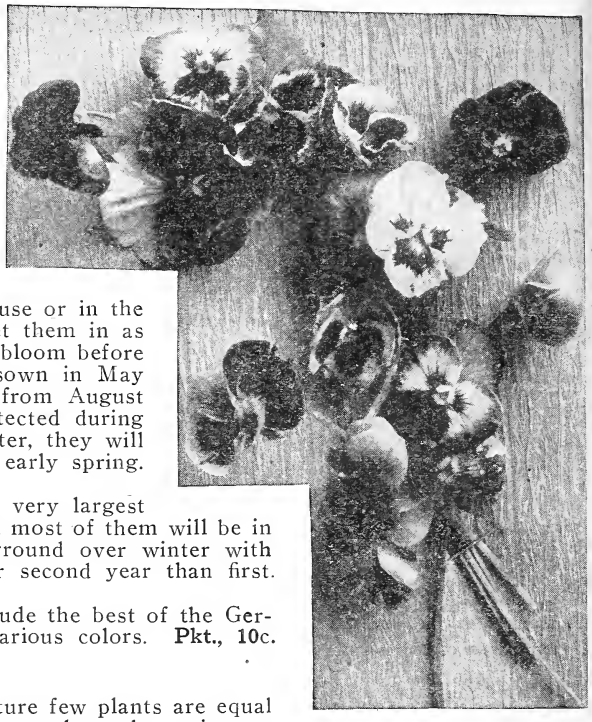
Double Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental Poppies, when once planted, continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are the most intense brilliant red. **Pkt., 10c.**



Pansies



One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has somtehing new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible, so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make good, strong blooming plants for early spring. Very best mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Pansy Plants—Grown from seed from very largest flowers. These plants are very large and most of them will be in bloom when shipped. Can be left in ground over winter with light covering of straw. Will be better second year than first. **Doz. Ex. Large, 75c; 50 for $2.70.**

Trimardeau Giant Pansy—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Petunia

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hybrida Striped Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall, when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery, with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. **Pkt., 10c.**

Portulaca

Portulaca

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed, sunny situation. Half-hardy annual.

Single Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Ricinus or Castor Bean

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Gibsoni Dwarf—This seldom grows over two or three feet high, making very showy plants with the very finest dark foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

JUST A LITTLE "POINTER" FOR THE ORCHARD

If you want to produce nice, large apples, at the earliest possible moment, buy the varieties that you want grafted or budded on the Pyrus Baccata. This will dwarf the tree and bring it into bearing several years ahead of the standard trees. It produces just as large apples, more of them, and you can pick them standing on the ground. These trees often bear in the nursery at two years old. They should produce fruit for you within two years after planting. We tell you more about the Pyrus Baccata in the apple section of the catalog.

SWEET PEAS FOR 1918

Of all the annual flowers, there are none that have ome into popular favor over the entire world nd have been improved so much in the last few ears as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the vonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers hey have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost the entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edged type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Peas. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to their best, the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright showy flowers.

In visiting the fields of Sweet Peas this season we found almost thousands of varieties growing, most of the varieties producing very wonderful flowers, but we, by careful selection in the trial grounds, have decided on the varieties that we are listing here as the very best, every season improvement is made in Sweet Peas and the latest introductions are generally the best. We are listing those that pleased us and we are sure they will please you. The descriptions which we are giving are generally written by Mr. Morse and will be found very accurate.

SPENCER COLLECTION

Twenty-five leading varieties for $2.00. Per single package, 10c.

1. Afternoon Glow—A new break in Sweet Peas and very hard to describe. The flower has quite a pastel effect; base of standard bright violet blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue.

2. Agricola—A fine, large, white, slightly flushed lilac, very good Spencer form and pretty.

3. American Spencer—A carmine stripe on white.

4. Asta Ohn—Pinkish lavender, the wings showing a little more clear lavender than the standard, good size and best Spencer form.

5. Captain of the Blues—Is rather incorrectly named as it is more truly a bluish purple with distinct margins of lilac, pretty shade and of an immense Spencer size.

6. Constance Hinton—A black seeded, white Spencer of enormous size and fine Spencer form. Young flowers generally tinted a trifle pink.

7. Countess Spencer—The original Spencer type Sweet Pea and to the present day one of the best pinks; bright, clear pink on white ground.

8. Dainty Spencer—A large white Spencer edged with clear rose pink.

9. Dobbie's Cream Spencer—Supersedes Clara Curtis and Primrose Spencer; grand color and form; strong grower; the best Cream Spencer variety.

10. Doris Usher—Rich pink, cream ground, waved.

11. Duplex Spencer—Duplex cream pink, waved.

12. Edythe Taylor—Salmon rose, new shade between salmon and shell pink. A fine flower for exhibition, the stems are always long and flowers well placed.

13. Alfrida Pearson—Deep blush, waved. This variety took the place of Florence Morse Spencer, Princess Victoria, Mrs. Harcastle Sykes and others, and it will lead the blush pink section for many years to come.

14. Elsie Herbert—Large white with beautiful picotee edge of rose pink. One of the daintiest of the Sweet Peas.

15. Etta Dyke—Pure white, waved. This variety is the English stock of White Spencer. It was superior to the original American stock of White Spencer.

16. Flora Norton Spencer—Bright blue with a slight tint of purple wave, a charming color.

17. Florence Morse Spencer—Beautiful light pink, deepening towards the edges; very large open wavy form of the Countess Spencer type; long stemmed.

18. Helen Lewis—Standard orange; wings rosy salmon, large, wavy; one of the earliest Spencers and still a favorite.

19. John Ingman—Rosy carmine showing veins of deeper shade. This variety and Helen Lewis were two of the first from Countess Spencer.

20. King Edward Spencer—Rich crimson, waved; flowers are large and of fine Spencer form. It is a vigorous grower and a good variety for exhibition and for garden.

21. King Manoel—Giant, chocolate maroon. This, we think, is one of the largest and best maroon Spencers.

22. Royal Purple—The best purple Spencer Sweet Pea. As the name suggests, the color is near royal purple. One of the most distinct and successful Spencers introduced. A strong grower and bloomer.

23. Ruby—Flame color or orange scarlet.

24. Tennant Spencer—Rosy purple, self color; shows the tendency towards Magenta.

25. Thos. Stevenson—Rich orange scarlet; fine variety for exhibition.

$1.00 SPENCER COLLECTION

14 pkts. of the best Spencers for $1.00.
Single pkts., **10c; oz., 25c.**

26. Florence Nightingale—Clear lavender with a little mauve color in flower.

27. George Herbert—Bright rosy carmine of largest size and best Spencer form.

28. Leslie Imber—Medium blue, waved. Similar to Flora Norton Spencer, but has much more mauve in flower.

29. Loyalty—Violet flake; waved.

30. Marie Corelli—Rose carmine, tinted cherry red; waved; brilliant rose carmine or red.

31. Marguerite Atlee—Giant; pink, apricot pink on cream ground. The pink is suffused perfectly over the cream ground; strong grower.

32. New Margaret Madsen—True lavender; the size of the blossom is almost double that of Margaret Madsen; form is all that can be wished.

33. Mrs. Cuthbertson—The best pink and white bicolor; standard light rose pink and wings are white flushed pale rose pink; strong grower.

34. Mrs. Hugh Dickson—Pale salmon pink on cream ground; waved; one of the very best.

35. Mrs. Routzahn—Apricot suffused with pink; waved; a very pretty flower.

36. Nubian—Chocolate; self wave; better than Othello Spencer.

6. Constance Hinton—A black seeded, white Spencer of enormous size and fine Spencer form. Young flowers generally tinted a trifle pink.

8. Dainty Spencer—A large white Spencer edged with clear rose pink.

9. Dobbie's Cream Spencer—Supersedes Clara Curtis and Primrose Spencer; grand color and form; strong grower; the best Cream Spencer variety.

50c SPENCER COLLECTION. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
For description, see above.

1. After Glow.
4. Asta Ohn.
6. Constance Hinton.
9. Dobbie's Cream Spencer.
12. Edythe Taylor.
20. King Edward Spencer.
24. Thos. Stevenson Spencer.

50c COLLECTION GRANDIFLORAS

15 pkts. Best Grandifloras. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

48. Sensation—Standard very light pink and buff; wings pure white; over medium size; hooded form of the finest type; most always comes four blossoms to the stem.

50. Wawona—Lilac striped on white on both standard and wings; medium size; hooded form.

42. Evelyn Byatt—Standard scarlet orange; wings rose orange; medium size; open form. Evelyn Byatt is an exceedingly brilliant scarlet orange; almost self colored.

40. Captivation—Standard purple magenta, wings same with less purple; almost self color; medium size; open form; a distinct shade.

43. George Gordon—Claret red; self colored; large size; hooded form.

46. Princess of Wales—Standard purple; wings blue; both striped on white; medium size; hooded form.

37. A. J. Cook—Rosy purple and blue of the Gladys Unwin type and size at its best.

40. Blanche Ferry—Standard bright common rose; wings white tinged with pink; medium size; open form.

45. King Edward VII—Bright red or crimson scarlet almost self colored, but the standard is a little brighter than the wings; very large size; open form.

39. Black Knight—Very deep maroon, the veins on the middle of the standard showing almost black; practically self colored; large size; open form; one of the darkest varieties.

41. Duke of Westminister—Standard clear purple; wings purple with tint of violet; large size; hooded form.

44. Hon. Mrs. Kenyon—Light primrose self.

47. Queen Alexandria—Bright scarlet red, almost true scarlet; self color; medium large; semi-hooded form.

49. Salopian—Pure red, crimson scarlet; self color; large size; hooded form. The color is clear and bright though deep and rich.

38. Apple Blossom—Standard crimson pink, shaded deeper at the middle ridge to lighter at the edge; wings white, tinged and shaded with pink; medium size; hooded form.

25c COLLECTION. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
Seven of the best Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

50. Captain of the Blues—Standard almost clear purple; wings blue; shaded and tinged with purple.

51. Countess of Cadogan—Standard open, nearly purple, but soon changes to lilac and later to blue; wings bright blue shading lighter at edge.

52. Dorothy Tennant—Rose purple; self colored; large size; hooded form of the best type and is distinct.

53. Lord Nelson—Rich, deep navy blue, same as navy blue in all respects, except that the color is deeper and richer and may be well considered an improvement.

54. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—Rose striped on white on both standard and wings; very large size; hooded form of the best type.

55. Othello—Very dark maroon showing veins of almost black, practically a self color; large size; hooded form.

56. Prince of Wales—Bright rose self; very vigorous grower; stem usually bears four blossoms. It is the largest and finest variety of this shade of red.

EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS—SPENCER TYPE

This is rather a new type of Sweet Peas, early blooming and more satisfactory in most cases than the older, later-blooming varieties. These Sweet Peas are used exclusively by florists for forcing purposes and are equally as good for planting in the open, flowers coming nearly thirty days ahead of the standard varieties. We are offering only five of the latest introductions. These are absolutely the best.

Early Liberty—A rich, deep, sun-proof crimson. It is richer than the Australian varieties, Ruby and Emperor. **Pkt. 15 seeds, 25c.**

Early Heatherbell—Large flowers borne in fours on stout stems; best Spencer form; color rich mauve. **Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c.**

Henrietta—This is the most charming novelty. It is a double flower and, therefore, a side feeder. We are happy this year to have enough of this seed to offer to our customers. The color of this charming variety is a beautiful, clear light rose pink on a cream ground. The great attractive beauty of the flower, however, is its enormous size and frilled appearance. It has been remarked that the flowers are more like pink roses than sweet peas. A few sprays look like a bouquet. **Pkt., 25 seeds, 25c.**

Scintillator—This has been exhibited at the exposition and gained an award of merits in the American Sweet Pea Society. The ground color is cream, very daintily striped and flaked orange, rose pink. In the sunlight and under artificial light the effect is truly beautiful. The flowers are of great size and the standard is bowled, expands well and prettily waved. **Pkt. 30 seeds, 25c.**

Early Song Bird—Pale rose pink on white ground; a most charming blush pink for florid; flowers borne profusely in threes and fours on large stems. **Pkt. 30 seeds, 15c.**

Superb Mixture Tall Flowering Sweet Peas—We recognize the fact that a great portion of the growers of Sweet Peas are using them to cover unsightly fences, stumps, or for screens, and prefer mixed colors to one straight variety. To meet this demand we are introducing the Gurney's Superb Mixture, which contains Seed from hundreds of the best varieties, including every shade and color that you get in the named varieties, and, wishing to have everyone grow a line of these peas, we have placed the price very low. **Pkt, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., $1.00.**

Salvia, Scarlet Sage

(Half-Hardy Annual)

Splendens (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each ten inches long. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Salvia Volcano

Salvia Volcano—Of all varieties of Salvia cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest Salvia of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers they should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is over. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c.**

Salpiglosis

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about 2 feet in height. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Salpiglosis

Stocks, Gilly Flowers

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Sweet William

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox, or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection—(Auricula-Flowered)—Single varieties, mixed, **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. **Pkt., 5c.**

Verbenas

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start Seed in the house or under glass early in the spring and transplant after 3 or 4 inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from Seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. Our stock today stands unrivaled.

Auricula-Flowered, or White-Eyed—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

Zinnias

A showy, free-flowering, easily grown plant for the summer garden. The Seed can be sown early in hot-bed and transplanted or sown later in the open ground. Hardy annuals.

Tall Double Large-Flowered—A class too well known to need any description. Double choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers of all the best colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Double Lilliput—Compact bushes bearing small, perfectly double pompon-shaped flowers of bright colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

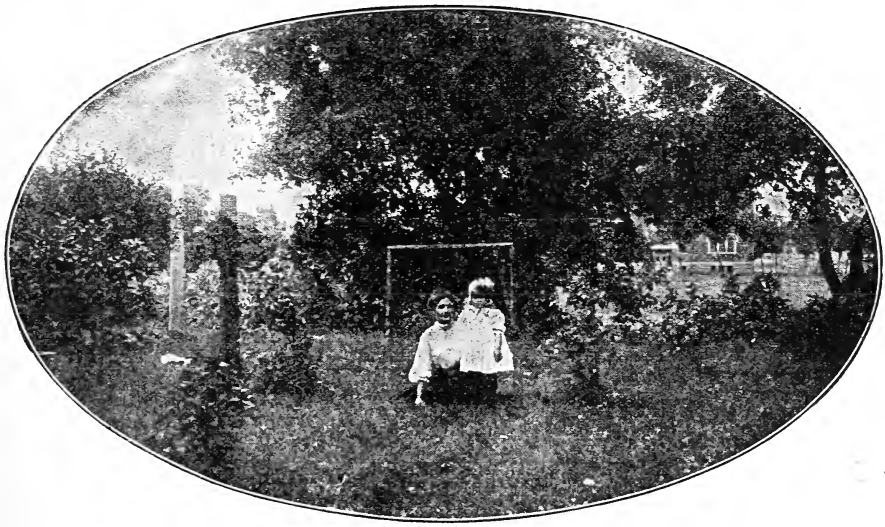
Zinnias—Giants of the Zinnias Family

These wonderful Zinnias produce flowers as much as four inches across and are surely most wonderful flowers, grown just as easily, bloom just as freely as the old style small Zinnias but do not produce seed as readily, consequently the seed will be a little higher priced probably for all times.

Giant Crimson—A glowing, beautiful flower. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

Giant Golden Yellow—Of the brightest yellow; flowers often four inches in diameter. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

Giant White—A wonderfully large, pure white flower produced in abundance. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**



Wild Flower Garden

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it will not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawn, it gives a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with the green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine, bright flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Japanese Flower Garden

For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself, and will prove one of the most satisfactory flower seed investments of the season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c.**

PARCELS POST

At the present time you can send or receive a 1-pound package up to a distance of 150 miles for 5 cents; for each additional pound add 1 cent per pound; a 50-pound package would be 54 cents. Your **local zone** means the rural carrier's going out from your own postoffice; the rate is 5 cents per pound for the first pound, running up to 30 cents for 50 pounds. At a distance of from 150 to 300 miles the rate is 6 cents per pound for the first pound, adding 2 cents per pound for each additional pound. The rate for 300 to 600 miles is 7 cents for the first pound, adding 4 cents per pound for each additional pound. From 600 to 1,000 miles it is 8 cents for the first pound, adding 6 cents for each additional pound. From the 1,000-mile limit up the express rate is ordinarily cheaper than parcels post.

We are telling you of these facts about parcels post so that you may be able to order your goods from us, knowing about what the postage will be, knowing that the package will leave us in good condition and be delivered at your door by the rural carrier from your local postoffice. You may order a package weighing up to 50 pounds if you are not more than 150 miles away and 20 pounds if further away, and last spring we had hundreds of people order alfalfa —several hundred pounds at a time—to go by parcels post; in these cases we divided it into 50-pound packages and sent it. One man fifty miles from a railroad sent an order for 200 pounds, postage $2.00, this delivered to his door. He told us if he had been compelled to go to the express or freight office for it it would have taken nearly four days of his time at the busy season, and you all know what it would cost.

We can send packages not to exceed 82 inches in length and girth combined. **In ordering nursery stock by parcels post, select the trees and plants under three feet in height.** In seeds and greenhouse plants you can select anything; we can send it to you by parcels post and it will reach you in good condition, more quickly than by any other method, and generally cost you much less.

SPECIAL SEED COLLECTIONS

Corn to Compete for $50.00 Cash Premium

4 oz. Gurney's Aug. 15
4 oz. Minnesota No. 13
4 oz. Northwestern Dent
4 oz. Wimple's Yellow Dent
4 oz. Reid's Yellow Dent
4 oz. North Dakota White Dent.
4 oz. Gurney's Model Dent
4 oz. Wisconsin No. 7
4 oz. Gurney's Rainbow Flint.
4 oz. Early Murdock

Above postpaid for $1.25
One pound of each postpaid, $4.50

Potatoes to Compete for $30.00 Cash Premium

1 lb. Gurney's Bugless
1 lb. Gurney's White Harvest
1 lb. Bliss Triumph
1 lb. Early Ohio
1 lb. White Pearl

Above postpaid for $1.50

HOW, WHY, WHEN, AND WHAT FOR, AND THE RESULTS
A WONDERFUL CROP

Free Bulletins **Free Bulletins**

For the last year we have had our experts working on a number of publications, small pamphlets treating on nearly every vegetable, flower, plant, tree, grain crops, insects, fungus, and, in fact, practically every thing or disease that troubles your crops of trees, plants, grains, etc. These are all issued in pamphlet form and they are free to our customers. The list given below you will find on the margin of the order envelope, which is enclosed with this catalog. All we ask in placing your order is to check the pamphlet in which you are interested. They will be packed with your order and sent without cost to you. This is Gurney service, and we want to remind you forcibly that whenever you have farm, garden, landscape, or orchard problems, write us all about it. We are sure we can help you and we are mighty glad to do it.

Alfalfa
Apples
Asparagus
Beans
Beets and Mangels
Broom Corn
Bulbs
Cabbage
Cane
Carrots
Cauliflower
Celery
Climbing Vines
Clover, Red
Clover, White Dutch
Cucumbers
Canning
Cuttings
Dynamiting
Evergreens
Field Corn
Forest Trees
Fungus and Fungicides
Hedge Plants
Hot Beds and How to make Them
Insects and Insecticides
Kaffir Corn
Millets
Milo Maize
Mushrooms
Musk Melons
Onions
Pastures
Peas
Peanuts
Peonies
Peppers
Perennials
Plums
Pop Corn
Potatoes
Pumpkins
Rhubarb
Roses
Rotation of Crop
Shrubs, Flowering
Small Fruits
Small Grains
Smuts
Soil Fertility
Spraying
Squash
Strawberries
Sweet Clover
Sweet Corn
Sweet Peas
The Making of a Lawn
Tomatoes
Tree Seeds
Turnips and Rutabagas
Watermelons

GURNEY GREENHOUSE COMPANY
OF
YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, and MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

We have been particularly fortunate in securing managers for both of our greenhouse plants, the one at Yankton and the one at Mitchell; men who have had a lifetime experience in the greenhouse business and are absolutely A-1 in every respect.

The growing, and supervision of all orders shipped from Yankton are handled by Mr. Topp, President of the Greenhouse Company; that at Mitchell is handled by Mr. Jensen, manager at that place. Any orders intrusted to the Gurney Greenhouse Company at either Yankton or Mitchell for cut flowers for funerals, weddings, or any other purpose will receive special attention. Vegetable and flowering plants will be packed in the best manner and shipped at the proper time. Orders for cut flowers received by us just a few minutes before the train departs will be taken care of and rushed to that particular train. No disappointments—our motto.

This season, as you will see, we are in much better shape than other times on account of more than doubling the area under glass. We purchased the Newbury properties at Mitchell, South Dakota, consisting of nearly 50,000 square feet of glass. We have added a new house at Yankton, 26x150 feet, principally for the growing of vegetable plants. This will grow an immense quantity and we will not disappoint any of our customers this spring.

Our Plants

Our plants for house and bedding purposes are grown in greenhouses with the temperature as low as possible and with plenty of ventilation so as to make the conditions nearly like the conditions they will meet when transplanted. This makes the plants much hardier and stronger than those ordinarily grown in greenhouses of high temperature.

Postage prepaid in all cases except where noted. We prepay the postage or express on the plants named in this greenhouse section.

We guarantee all plants ordered from this greenhouse section to reach the purchaser in good condition in any part of the United States; if they reach you otherwise, notify us promptly.

Greeenhouse Orders on Separate Sheet

Please kindly write your greenhouse order on a separate sheet so that it can be sent direct to the greenhouse for filling; this will avoid delay and error.

Time of Shipment

We ship all plants as soon as order is received, weather permitting; or, if your order calls for plants that should not be sent until some further date, we hold them until the proper time for planting out. If plants are ordered during the cold months for immediate shipment we send them at buyer's risk.

Price List

Abutilon, or Flowering Maple—With its maple-like leaves in various colors, and its large bell-shape flowers in various shades of orange, pink and red, make it one of the best house or bedding plants we have. **Each, 15c; 10, assorted, $1.30.**

Araucaria Excelsia—This beautiful evergreen plant resembles a pine somewhat in appearance, though much finer, and is particularly adapted to table decorations; its beautiful feathery foliage arranged in whirls rising one above the other makes it a beautiful plant, readily grown in the house. **Price, $1.50.**

Asparagus Ferns

Plumosus Nanus—This beautiful fern-leaved Asparagus is easily grown even in the north windows of a residence. Very satisfactory for cuttings used with cut flowers and for porch boxes. **Each, 15c; 5 for 60c; large plants, 25c and 50c.**

Sprengeri—A splendid plant for hanging basket or porch boxes; it droops most naturally, sending out numerous feathery prongs, making a growth in a short time of three to six feet; it produces a small white flower and the red berry of the regular asparagus. **Each, 15c; 5 for 60c; large size, 25c.**

Acalypha—Foliage bronze green, marked with bright pink on edge of leaves; contrast pleasing and attractive. **Each, 15c; 10 for 85c.**

Ageratum—Color of blossom a deep, even blue and forming a mass of flowers all summer; dwarf compact growth, very fine for borders. **Each, 10c; doz., $1.00.**

Aster Plants—Nothing produces so grand an effect as the asters for bedding purposes; solid masses, borders, rows or planted otherwise. We grow these in large quantities in all the best varieties, in separate colors and mixed. **Mixed, per doz., 40c; 100, $2.00. Named varieties separate colors, per doz., 55c; 100, $2.50.**

Sweet Alyssum—Largely used for borders and edging. Nice little pure white flowers. **Each, 10c; per doz., 75c.**

Antirrhinum, or Giant Snapdragon—Colors, white, yellow, pink and brilliant red. **Each, 10c; doz., $1.00.**

Alternanthera—Bright colored dwarf growing foliage plant, used for bedding, borders, etc., and it makes an effective plant for special designs in large beds, lettering, etc. **Each, 10c; doz., $1.00; 100, $3.50.**

Begonias—Begonias are almost necessary in every collection of plants in the bay window and can be used (some varieties) in the flower beds and gardens. We have a very fine selection of Begonias. On account of lack of room we are not quoting the various varieties. The Begonia is sometimes called "Elephant's Ear," on account of the shape of the leaf; it is undoubtedly the best of all the begonias, with their immense leaves, rich coloring, running from green to very dark red. **Each, 20c.**

Centaurea—A dwarf, silvery foliage plant, used largely for ribbon beds or borders. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c.**

Cyclamen, Giant Flowered—One of the very best for pot plants for winter and spring blooming; foliage broad and tropical looking, variegated with silver and rose. The immense flowers are carried on long stems and produce in profusion for several months. **Each, 35c.**

Chinese Lantern Plant—Giant Scarlet Ground Cherry—A perennial of sturdy, upright growth, balloon like husks 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, changing in color from green to yellow and orange and then to a bright red. Fruit edible. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Carnations—These are the carnations that you get commercially from the greenhouse, the large, fragrant flowers with their spicy odor; these are easily grown and bloom freely either in the house or out doors. We are listing only the best of the varieties in the various colors.

White Enchantress—The finest of all the white carnations; flowers extra large and of purest color. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

Rose Pink Enchantress—The best of all the pink carnations; extremely large; has probably won more prizes at flower shows than all others. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

Mrs. P. W. Ward—A beautiful pink shade, some lighter than the old Daybreak; is of much better growth than any of the other carnations and the one grown more in its particular shade by greenhouses than others. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

Windsor—Clear, silvery pink; a beautiful distinct shade of color, which is sure to please; large flowered sort. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

Victory—Many growers claim that this is the finest scarlet of any carnation; we find it produces more flowers and larger than any we have ever grown; it has the spicy fragrance, probably more so than any of the other carnations. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

Chrysanthemums—These are the best of all the autumn flowers, producing flowers from one inch in diameter in the pompon varieties to flowers measuring seven and eight inches across in the large-flowering. We are not going to attempt to describe the several varieties, but will give you the names and the colors; the plants are all that are to be desired. To produce the largest flowers, the plant should be disbudded previous to their forming large buds, leaving only one bud on each stalk.

Yellow Eaton—The biggest of the bright golden yellow colors.

Dr. Enquehard—Largest size of the bright pink.

Golden Glow—The earliest blooming of the mammoth yellow-flowered sort.

Col. Appleton—Large flower, stiff stem.

Mary Anne Pocket—Dwarf, bushy grower, upper part of petals a beatiful red, under side bronze; when in full bloom a variegated ball of bronze and red.

Mrs. Geo. Rusk—Maroon; mid-season; the best of the maroon colors.

Mary Donnelan—Yellow; mid-season; in-curved petals.

Charles Razor—Early, pure white, in-curve.

Clementine Touset—Early white.

Yellow Touset—Bronze-yellow; early.

Mrs. Robert Holliday—Yellow, out-curve; Japanese.

October Frost—The earliest of the whites.

Monrovia—Yellow, early, out-curve; Japanese.

Golden Chadwick—An improvement over the yellow Chadwick; the Chadwicks are now considered the best of all the late blooming autumn Chrysanthemums.

White Chadwick—As fine as the Golden Chadwick.

Major Bonaffon—A perfect ball of yellow, with in-curved petals.

Pompon Chrysanthemums—Produce an immense number of flowers measuring from one to two inches across; these are exceptionally good for cut flowers, as they last for several weeks after cutting.

Mrs. Harvey—Beautiful white-feathered.

Alice Fox—The finest of the white pompons; this forms a perfect ball and the most flowers of any.

King of Plumes—This is a yellow, feathery, plume-like flower; the best yellow.

Bessie Fleight—Anemone-center, pink.

Lydia Thomas—Anemone-center, white, with yellow center.

Jutsi—Japanese, feathery cream. This is the latest novelty and the best.

Mensa—Exactly like Shasta Daisy; a beautiful Chrysanthemum.

Price of large-blooming Chrysanthemums, **15c each; 10 for $1.25.**

Pompon Chrysanthemums, **10c each; doz., $1.00.**

Coleus—Whenever you visit the large city parks, the street corners or the parking in some of the better cities and private grounds, everywhere you are impressed with the beautiful beds of Coleus with their various colored leaves running through the various shades of green, yellow, red, and variegated. These inexpensive plants make the greatest summer decoration, beds, borders, etc., of anything you can plant. We have these in a great many varieties. Just tell us the colors you want and for what purpose—whether for borders or for solid beds—and we will send you the assortment that will be the very best. **Each, 10c; doz., $1.00. Our Special Velvet Coleus Bed, 50 plants, $4.00; 100 plants, $6.00.**

Cuphea—This is the old-fashioned cigar plant with narrow tubular flowers of scarlet, tipped with white. Popular because it is always in bloom. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.00.**

Dracene Indivisa (Falcon Plant)—Quite generally listed among Palms. It is a decorative plant, growing about two feet high, with drooping green leaves, long and narrow. Especially used for porch boxes, hanging baskets and centers of beds. **Each, 25c.**

Double Daisy—Very double, pure white and pink flowers; it blooms freely from early spring until fall; is a good plant to put in with the pansy beds or for borders alone. **Each, 10c; doz., 60c.**

Feverfew—This well-known, old-fashioned plant is one of the best bloomers we have, furnishing an immense number of pure white flowers with yellow center from early in the season until fall; especially good for cemetery work. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.00.**

Ferns—We are growing only the best varieties of these, such as will do well in ferneries or in the ordinary bay window or fern dishes for table decoration.

Boston Fern, The Improved Sword Fern—This plant produces fronds as much as six feet long in a single season, plants increasing in size for a great many years; the hardiest of all the ferns for house culture. **Each, from 15c to $1.00.**

Whitmanii—A cross of the Boston Fern and others, combining all the gracefulness of the Boston Fern with the added wide, fluffy fronds and more dwarf growth; one of the very beautiful ones. **Each, 20c to $1.00.**

Roosevelt—An improved variety of Boston Fern, much more striking and attractive than the parent sort, it produces a greater number of fronds than the Boston, appearing more compact, bushier and handsomer; fronds have undulating pinnae, giving a wavy appearance to the fronds not given in any other fern. **Each, 20c to $1.00.**

Fuchsias—This plant produces one of the most beautiful flowers in all the list and is too well known for description. We have these in the various colors from pure white to crimson. **Each, 15c.**

GERANIUMS

Are undoubtedly the most satisfactory of all bedding plants. Getting them from us, most of the plants will be budded and in bloom. Plant them out as soon as danger of frost is over and you have a mass of flowers running from white to the most vivid scarlet all through the summer until fall. They can be taken up in the fall, potted and bloom continuously during the winter in the house. In varieties we have made the selection of those producing the best flowers for bedding and house purposes. There are hundreds of varieties, but only a few of them that are better than others.

SINGLE GERANIUMS

Alice of Vincennes—White, veined with scarlet.

Grannille—Soft clear pink, the best of its color.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Light salmon, bordered with rose.

Eugene Sue—Brilliant shade of russety orange.

Phoebe—Deep rose.

Snowdrop—The best single, pure white geranium in existence.

Queen of the West—Beautiful scarlet.

Peach Blossom—Pink.

Rival—Salmon-red.

Rose—Sweet-scented leaves.

American Beauty—Red, best.

Price, each, 10c; $1.25 per doz.; $9.00 per 100. From four-inch pots, each, 20c; 10 for $1.50; 100 for $10.

DOUBLE GERANIUMS

Apple Blossom—Shining salmon, tinted white.

S. A. Nutt—Absolutely the best bedder of all the geraniums, furnishing more flowers than any other variety. Color, dark crimson.

La Favorite—This is the white geranium of the S. A. Nutt type and should be used where white geraniums are wanted.

Mrs. Frances Perkins—Bright pink, the best of the pink bedders.

Each, 10c; doz., $1.25; 100, $9.00. From 3-inch pots, 20c each; 10 for $1.50; 100 for $11.00.

Pelargonium Lady Washington Geraniums, each, 20c.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums—These run through various colors, sweet scented, etc. **Each, 20c.**

Special Geranium Bed—12 each of the best scarlet, white and pink. **From 2½-inch pots, $2.50, postpaid; 4-inch pots, $5.00, express collect.**

OTHER PLANTS

Heliotrope—These are favorites on account of their delightful fragrance. They bloom equally well as bedding plants in summer or pot plants in the house during winter. **Each, 15c.**

Hibiscus—Large, shrublike, woody plant, bearing immense single and double flowers; colors nearly white to the most glowing scarlet. **Each, 20c.**

Hydrangea—These beautiful pot plants bear immense clusters of flowers, often measuring 10 inches through. Flowers on opening are green, changing to the clearest white, and then to bright pink; last a long time. **Each, 20c; large plants, 50c; extra large, 75c.**

Jerusalem Cherry—An old-fashioned plant grown for its showy berry fruit, which remains on the plant for a long time. **Each, 15c.**

Lantana—This is one of the most satisfactory plants. It is good for outdoor bedding, blooming all winter in the house, and is a mass of flowers at all times. Colors, orange, sulphur, lilac, red, pink and white, all on the same plant, changing the colors from the time the flower opens until it closes. They resemble the verbena. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Oxalis—This is a plant produced from a bulb and makes very fine hanging baskets. **Each, 15c.**

Marguerite Daisy—The well-known daisy, producing large white flowers with yellow center. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Oleander—These old-fashioned shrubs are popular once more; no plant makes a better specimen in tubs for verandas or yards. We have these in pink and white. **Each, 35c.**

Palms—The most elegant and highly decorative of all plants; we are offering only such varieties as are desirable for ordinary indoor culture.

Kentia Balmoreana—This is the hardiest and best of all the palms in cultivation; a rapid grower. **Each, 40c; larger plants, 60c to $1.50.**

Areca Lutescens—A graceful, strong, upright grower, with long, finely-cut leaves; easy to grow. **Each, 35c; larger plants, 50c to $1.50.**

Cocos Weddelliana—This is the finest leaved and most beautiful of all of the low-growing fernlike palms. **Each, 40c; larger plants, 50c and 75c.**

Double Petunias—The double petunias are extremely popular, growing more so each season for both indoor and bedding purposes. The variation in color of flowers on the same plant and their extremely large size and rich markings make them a flower to be desired. Growing the double petunia from seed is almost impossible, as they do not reproduce true. Plants, **each, 15c; doz., $1.50.**

Primrose, Mexican—A perpetual bloomer, has flowers about two inches across, of beautiful colors; keeps well for a great many days before fading. **Each, 15c.**

Chinese—A very popular flower for winter and spring blooming; the flowers vary in shade of color and distinct and beautiful marking. **Each, 15c.**

Rubber Tree—With their large, tropical, leathery foilage and their ability to stand lots of abuse, making them one of the very good decorative plants for porches or for indoors. **Each, 60c; large size, $1.00 to $1.50.**

Solanum—Splendid climbers, growing sometimes as much as 20 feet in a single season; bear immense pinnacles of flowers sometimes measuring a foot across. Colors: White, blue and violet. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Swansonia—This beautiful climbing fern-leaved plant produces an immense number of sprays of pure white flowers resembling the sweet pea in form; exceptionally good for cut flowers. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.00.**

Stevia—Growing about 18 inches high, producing numerous sprays of small white flowers of delightful fragrance; it should be taken from the garden and potted in the fall for winter blooming. **Each, 15c.**

Everblooming Roses—We are growing only those that will give the best satisfaction, producing the greatest number of flowers and standing extreme changes in temperature. In purchasing roses use enough so that you can have a good bed of them. Single plants are well enough, but a solid bed of pink, white, red or yellow roses blooming during the entire summer months is very pleasing to the eye and very satisfactory for cut flowers. The varieties named are the best for cut flower purposes.

Pink Killarney—This has taken the place of nearly all sorts with florists for cut flowers, on account of its producing more roses, and the buds are so much longer; color, a very bright pink. **Each, 20c; doz., $2.**

White Killarney—Same description as Pink Killarney, except in color. **Each, 20c; doz., $2.25.**

Richmond—A more beautiful rose than the American Beauty, not so large; flowers very fragrant. **Each, 20c; doz., $2.25.**

Sunburst—This is absolutely the best of all the yellow roses; more fragrant, better bloomer, and hardier than any of the rest. **Each, 20c; doz., $2.25.**

Cobaea Scandens—A climber of rapid growth, bearing large quantities of purple flowers of cup-and-saucer shape; good for arbors, and will cling to rough surface without wire or string. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Manetta Vine—One of the most beautiful vines, easily and quickly grown, blooms continuously. Flowers about ¾-inch long, red, tipped with clear white. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Moonflower—These are rapid growing climbers, as rapid as the morning glory; flowers coming during the night and early morning; a great variety of colors. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Ivies, English—An old favorite vine, showy the year around if properly grown; will not stand the temperature of the north out during the winter, must be taken in in the fall. **Each, 20c.**

Vinca, Major—One of the best vines for window boxes, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc. Leaves dark, glossy green, variegated white; very easy to grow, and the most satisfactory of any of the trailing vines. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Vinca Rosea—This is the perfect bush with glossy dark green foilage, covered every day in the season with white and pink flowers measuring about one inch across; a very desirable plant. **Each, 15c; doz., $1.25.**

Smilax—This is the vine that is grown by florists for the largest quantity and best green for cut flowers and floral work. **Each, 15c.**

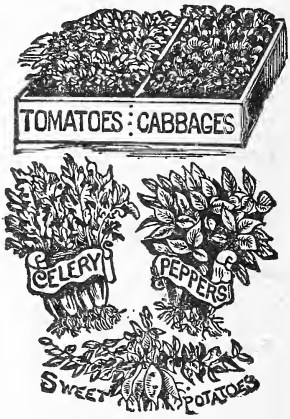
Wandering Jew—The old-fashioned trailing plant, used for hanging baskets, etc. Too well known to need description. **Each, 10c; doz., $1.00.**

BEDDING PLANTS

We grow these in large quantities, all of them being transplanted at least once, and perfect specimens of healthy plants. At the dozen price we pay the transportation charges; at 50 and 100 prices transportation to be paid by the purchaser.

	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100		Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100
Acalypha	$1.00	$3.00	$5.00	Geraniums	$1.25	$4.50	$9.00
Ageratum	1.00	2.50	4.00	Heliotrope	1.00	4.50	9.50
Alternanthera	1.00	2.00	3.75	Lobelia	.80	2.50	4.50
Alyssum	.75	1.75	3.00	Pansies, Giant Mixed	.60	2.00	3.25
Dusty Miller	.85	2.25	4.00	Petunia, Double Fringe	1.00	4.00	7.00
Asters	.55	1.75	3.00	Petunia, Single Fringe	.60	2.00	3.75
Cannas, growing plants	1.75	6.00	11.00	Salvia	1.00	3.50	6.00
Coleus	1.00	4.00	6.00	Stevia	1.25	3.50	6.00
Feverfew	1.05	2.25	4.00	Verbena	.60	2.25	4.00

VEGETABLE PLANTS



All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. We can furnish the cheaper stock at about one-half the prices given below, but do not recommend our customers to purchase any but those which have been transplanted. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight, and will also be given better care and attention in transit.

Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 1st. **Per 1,000, $6.00; 100, 90c; doz., 20c.**

Cabbage, Late—Ready by June 1st. **Per 1,000, $5.50; 100, 90c; doz., 20c.**

Cauliflower—Ready by April 1st. **Per 100, $1.75; doz., 25c.**

Celery—Ready in June. **Per 1,000, $6.00; 100, 85c; doz., 20c.**

Egg-Plant—Ready May 10. **Per 100, $3.00; doz., 40c.**

Parsley—Ready by April 1st. Curled. **Per 100, $3.00; doz., 40c.**

Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Ruby King. **Per 1,000, $7.00; 100, $2.00; doz., 25c.**

Sweet Potato—Ready by May 20th. **Per 1,000, $7.00; 100, $2.00; doz., 20c.**

Tomato—Ready by May 1st. **Per 1,000; $7.00; 100, $2.00; doz., 25c.**

Topp Tomato—Per 12, 75c; each, 10c.

NOTICE

If you want larger or specimen plants of anything from the greenhouse, give us a list of what you want and we will give you the size and price of the plant. We can furnish specimen plants in anything we offer. These for quick effect in landscape work, in the house or garden.

CUT FLOWER DEPARTMENT

We have at all times a supply of fresh seasonable flowers; these consist of Roses and Carnations twelve months in the year; Chrysanthemums, from October to January 1st; Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, and a great many other flowers, from January to June; large quantities of Peonies and Gladiolus and Dahlias during the summer months.

Floral emblems for all purposes can be made up promptly, and your wire orders will be appreciated.

NICO-FUME

This Nico-Fume is used extensively by growers of house plants, florists, etc., for destroying green lice, thrips, and other injurious insects on house plants. For spraying use 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of liquid to each gallon of water. **Price, ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50; 4 lbs., $5.50; 8 lbs., $10.50, liquid form.**

BLACK LEAF 40

A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. This is suitable for spraying all kinds of trees, vegetable plants and other plants, for various insects, aphis, etc. It is also one of the most valuable dips for various kinds of stock diseases and insects; cattle scab and lice; sheep scab, lice and ticks, and is recommended by the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, and is officially permitted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and all State Cattle and Sheep Boards. One dipping in Black Leaf 40 kills ticks on sheep and most of the eggs. It remains in the wool for considerable time, and most of the young ticks which hatch later drop off and die. One pound to 90 gallons for dipping purposes. **½ lb., 75c; 2 lbs., $2.50; 10 lbs., $10.75.**

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Free From Dangerous Insects and Disease

Our nurseries are inspected by the state inspector each year and we have his certificate showing freedom from insects and disease.

Packing will be done in the best manner with proper packing material and every order rolled or made into a neat bale, burlapped and encased in straw.

Terms: Cash with order, or, if you prefer, one-third cash with the order and the goods will be shipped C. O. D. for the balance with the privilege of examination.

If anything appears wrong with trees or package, notice should be mailed or wired to us immediately.

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 49 at 10 rates; 50 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

"Experience" is said to "teach a dear school." We have had a long experience in this school and what we have learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. Write what your conditions are, soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want and you will receive a prompt answer with all attainable information. **You do not have to buy anything to get the benefit of this offer.**

Shipping—We have the Great Northern, North-Western and Milwaukee railroads, and the Great Northern, Wells Fargo and American Express companies. We will ship by mail, express or freight, as directed, but where no directions are given we will use our best judgment.

Prepaid Stations—Some stations are called "Prepaid" as the company has no agent there; in such cases all transportation charges have to be paid at this end. The goods are taken from the trains at these prepaid stations and left there at purchaser's risk only.

Nursery Stock by Express—We earnestly advise that you have your nursery stock shipped by express, especially in the state of South Dakota, where the express rate is just a trifle higher than the freight rates. By express, your goods will reach you at any point in South Dakota within 24 hours after they leave Yankton.

By Mail—We had fine success last year sending packages by mail and shall increase our Postoffice Department this year. This is especially good for long distances and where the railroad station is at a distance greater than the postoffice.

Last spring we sent to Washington, Idaho, and Montana many packages by mail and in some instances saved the purchaser several dollars. For instance, 1,000 small ash or elm can be shipped to any point in the United States for about 40 to 50 cents by mail.

Warrant—We guarantee everything sent out to be true to name and in good growing condition. If otherwise, money will be refunded if requested, but all stock that fails to grow will, on application, after July 15th and before August 1st, be refurnished at one-half price the following spring or fall, **provided instructions are followed. We make no other warrant.**

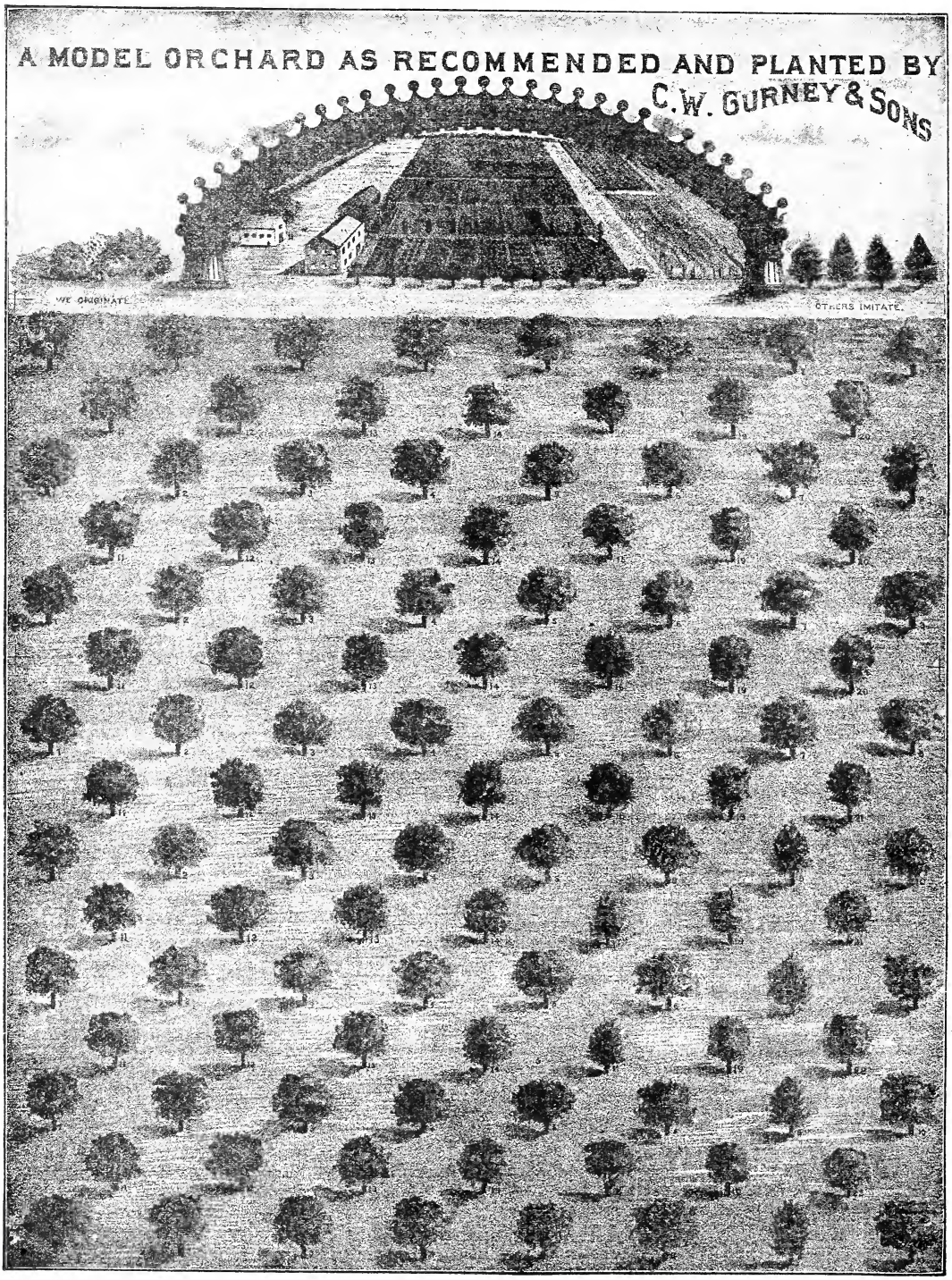
Premiums—For each order of $25 or upwards we will send gratis a copy of "Northwestern Pomology," worth $1.50. To those who have bought from us before we will allow a credit for all bills so bought. Thus, if you have heretofore bought $20 worth, a further purchase of $5 from us will entitle you to the book. This offer is only good till stock of books is exhausted.
If the stock of Northwestern Pomology is exhausted, we will send you in its stead some good book on horticultural or agricultural subject free.

Five Per Cent Off for Early Orders.

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your order. Thus, for $20.00 you can buy $21.00 worth of goods.

Ten Tree Commandments

1. Trim all broken roots with a sharp knife, cutting slantwise from the under side.
2. Dig a hole slightly larger than the space the roots will take up.
3. Place the top soil on one side of the hole and the subsurface soil on the other.
4. Slightly loosen the soil at bottom of hole.
5. Bed the tree on the good soil, pressing it well around the roots.
6. Fill up with subsoil, packing and watering it well.
7. Set the tree about two inches deeper than it was.
8. Never let the exposed roots dry for one minute.
9. Prune the top until the branch system is slightly smaller than the roots.
10. Cultivate the soil around the tree.



This Model Acre Family Orchard was made up and plans copyrighted by the late C. W. Gurney in about 1886. Thousands of these orchards were sold over the Northwest and there was a great deal of criticism by other nurserymen at the time they were planted, but the results have proven this, his Acre Family Orchard was the one thing needed on the farm. Today we venture to say that 25 per cent of the farms of South Dakota producing fruit are producing it from the old C. W. Gurney Family Orchard. We have continued the orchard just as originally planned by C. W. Gurney, with the exception of changing some of the varieties that are more suited to this Northwest locality. The nearly 30 years' experience since that orchard was originally planned has proven that most of the varieties were right. Those that were not, we have changed to more hardy, early-bearing sorts. **The Model Acre Family Orchard is what you want.**

$40.00 FOR AN ACRE ORCHARD, SMALL FRUIT GARDEN AND WINDBREAK

Our experience of a life-time teaches us that the knowledge we have gained in the horticultural line is valuable to our customers, that is, it is impossible for them to get the same knowledge without the same experience unless we pass it on to them. We receive orders from all sections of the United States each season, made up off lists of varieties that are not suitable to their particular locality; some fellow moves from Missouri to North Dakota and orders the same varieties of apple trees for North Dakota that he used to grow in Missouri; the result, if we cannot convince him he is wrong, is a wrong start and a dead orchard and a discouraged tree-planter.

We have made up and are showing on the opposite page a picture of an Acre-Orchard, with lists of varieties at bottom of this page that are suitable for your locality. The list marked **No. 1 or Northern** is for all points **north** of the **south** line of **Minnesota**; the other marked **No. 2** for all points south of that line. This orchard is made up of the hardiest varieties that will produce fruit the earliest, that will live the longest, and will furnish you with fresh and canned fruit for the entire twelve months of each year. The regular orchard of small fruits and forest trees comes to about $47.00 at catalog prices. We have included in this list a great many items that make you a complete orchard, windbreak and small fruit garden. We wanted to plan this orchard so that it would not cost to exceed $40.00 delivered to the transportation company at Yankton, S. D., and guaranteed to reach your station in perfect condition. Full and simple instructions will be sent for the planting and care of this orchard, so that you will have it planted exactly as per the beautiful lithographed plan which we will send you. This lithographed in 8-color plan is beautiful enough to frame and hang up, and it always gives you a complete record of the Acre-Orchard which you have planted.

This, according to catalog prices, figures about $47.00. We are packing and delivering this orchard to the transportation company at Yankton, guaranteed to reach your station in perfect condition, for $40.00.

By planting this orchard, small fruit garden and windbreak you have a perfect start, and one that will surely spell success.

The demand for and the success of the One-Acre Orchard, as offered by us last year in the catalog at $40.00, was much better than we expected. In order that you may have a little better chance, we have changed this season the size of the apples from 4 to 5 to 5 to 7 feet; also the crab apples.

The No. 1 or Northern List consists of the following trees:

In this No. 1 or Northern List we will send you one-half of the apple trees budded or grafted on the Pyrus Baccata. This insures you apples much earlier than with the standard tree and the root is much hardier. These are worth more money than the standard trees, but we will put them in without additional charge.

Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:
8 Malinda
8 Patten's Greening
4 Iowa Beauty
14 Wealthy
10 Duchess
4 Anasim
6 Yellow Transparent
4 Longfield
6 Hibernal

Crab Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:
4 Whitney
4 Gen. Grant
4 Florence
2 Yellow Siberian

Plums—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:
4 Sapa
4 Opata
2 Wachampa
3 Wolf
6 De Soto
4 Forest Garden
4 Hanska
4 Kaga
2 Hawkeye
2 Compass Cherry

In Small Fruits—2 yrs., No. 1:
5 White Grape Currants
9 Victoria Currants
6 Houghton Gooseberry
4 Carrie Gooseberry

Small Fruits—Continued
10 Beta Grapes
100 Strawberries
10 Sunbeam Raspberries
6 Rhubarb
50 Asparagus

Flowers—
1 Spirea V. H.
1 Hydrangea
1 Snow Ball
1 Rose

Forest Trees—12 to 18-inch
100 Box Elders
100 Ash
200 Poplar Cuttings
100 Elm
100 Russian Mulberry
100 Tree Protectors

List No. 2 for all points south of Minnesota's south line:

Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:
4 Anasim
4 Duchess
8 Malinda
12 Northwestern Greening
6 Patten's
2 Price's Sweet
6 Iowa Blush
16 Wealthy
4 Yellow Transparent
4 Peerless
4 Wolf River

Crab Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:
2 Florence
2 Sweet Russet
2 Whitney
2 Gen. Grant

Cherries—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:
6 Early Richmond
4 English Morello

Pears—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:
2 Flemish Beauty

Plums—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:
6 Hanska
4 Sapa
4 De Soto
4 Surprise
3 Wachampa
2 Compass Cherry

Small Fruits—2 years, No. 1:
5 White Grape Currants
5 Victoria Currants
5 Houghton Gooseberry

Small Fruits—Continued
5 Carrie Gooseberry
10 Beta Grapes
100 Strawberries
10 Sunbeam Raspberries
6 Rhubarb
50 Asparagus

Flowers—
1 Spirea V. H.
1 Hydrangea
1 Snow Ball
1 Rose

Forest Trees—12 to 18 inches:
100 Box Elder
100 Ash
100 Elm
100 Russian Mulberry
100 Tree Protectors

A FOUNDATION

A foundation for a large building is never built of mud; the architect in making the plans knows that it is necessary to build this of concrete, granite, or other very durable material and specifies it in making his plan. The owner of the building follows the specifications, knowing, as the architect did, the necessity for a good foundation; in fact, it is the important part of the whole building; if the foundation settles or goes to pieces the balance of the building goes quickly and the money invested and the work of the one or two years it took to build it are lost.

It is just as necessary, probably more so, that the foundation for your orchard should be right, because an orchard is the work of a lifetime and is expected to last a lifetime. You builders of houses and large buildings never attempt to commence operations unless you have first made your plans from the foundation to the last item of furnishing. In starting the orchard it is just as important that you make the plans also and then follow them carefully. **First,** choose the location, bearing in mind convenience, quality and lay of land; the best location for an orchard is a north or northeast slope; the poorest a sharp southwest slope. The quality of land is not so important, as you can always give the land what it lacks. Protection should hardly be considered, as you can always make that faster than you can the orchard, and we want to say a few words about the protection of an orchard.

Ever since orchards were planted there has been a mistaken notion of the necessity of a heavy windbreak on the north and west, in order to defend the orchard from the cold. Orchards are not killed by the cold but rather by the heat; orchards planted on the south side of a north and west windbreak are in more danger than if the windbreak was not there. We recommend a south and west protection, leaving the north open. The damage to orchards is caused more often in March than any other month; at that time we often have a week to ten days of rather warm weather, the sap starts to flow in the south and west sides of the tree and this warm weather is followed by severe cold—sometimes as low as zero. The tree full of flowing sap bursts the wood cells and the bark and causes them to gradually decay on that side; the bark is open and admits the microbes and allows insects to lay their eggs and in this way destroy the trees. This north and west protection forms an oven and if you will go into the orchard on one of the warm days in March you will notice the difference in temperature.

If the protection had been on the west and south they would have been protected from this warm spell, the trees would remain dormant and in good condition in the spring.

Trees planted on the south of a windbreak bloom much earlier and are caught by the frosts. Where possible, have the windbreak on the south and west rather than on the north.

Second, figure the number of trees you are going to need. Apple trees should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart, depending on the section in which you live; the farther south, the greater distance apart; the farther north, the closer together.

Plums and cherries can be planted from 8 to 12 feet apart, and we find it a saving of ground to first plant the apple orchard, then in the square of each four trees place a plum or cherry; by the time the apple trees need all the ground the plum and cherry have outlived their usefulness and can be removed.

Third, select your varieties, and this is the most important step of all, and should be considered carefully. To show you the importance of the selection of varieties, I wish to call to your mind the nearest bearing orchard to your place. In every community there is a bearing orchard. If this has been planted a good many years you will note that a great many of the trees are missing; there are a few exceptionally healthy varieties that produce large annual crops; these are the varieties you want in your orchard. If you could find the original planter of this orchard and he had kept a record of his purchase, you would find a selection of a great many varieties planted there, and only two or three, or at the outside, five or six varieties have done well in that particular section of the country. When you build your house or the big building you tell the architect about what you want, and you leave the details to him, for the reason that he has experience along these lines and you can depend on him. Do you realize when you are dealing with us that you are dealing with men who were born in the nursery business, have never been in any other business; our father was a nurseryman before us, and his father before him, and that this catalog is our **52nd annual catalog;** that our experience in tree planting extends from coast to coast, from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada, and that we know the best varieties for your particular locality? And we are going to advise that you leave the selection of varieties as much to us as possible, giving us always as much information as you can as to your choice and to the names of the bearing trees in your particular locality.

We have now disposed of the location, the size of the orchard, the windbreak and the varieties, and this is the foundation for the orchard.

When you receive the trees from us they will be strictly No. 1, well rooted, healthy, and packed in the best possible condition. If through any reason they are not, you should let us know promptly so that we can make it right.

With each order and before time of shipment you will receive a little book—Instructions for the Planting and Care of the Orchard and Small Fruits. Follow these instructions carefully, because when you plant an orchard and a small fruit garden you are building for a lifetime, and if you have the foundation right it is easy to complete the balance of the building by following the plans and specifications.

Description of Apples and Crab Apples

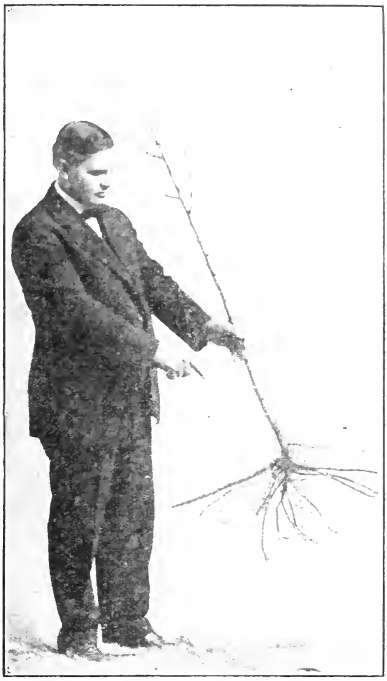
Varieties marked "First Hardiness" are good for as far north as you wish to plant. "Second Hardiness" for all points south of **Huron, S. D.** "Third Hardiness" for all points from **Yankton** south.

Anaism—Season, early winter. Prof. Hansen reports his Russian apple proving very valuable in the northwest; the tree is a strong grower and a prodigious bearer. The beautiful color of the fruit attracts favorable attention. Fruit medium in size; surface, greenish yellow, covered almost wholly with a beautiful dark crimson. First hardiness.

Ben Davis—Late winter. The Ben Davis reigns over a much greater extent of country than does the Baldwin; it is unquestionably the leading commercial sort. It comes into bearing at an early age and usually bears annually and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, usually glossy, clear yellow or greenish, mottled and washed with bright red; mildly sub-acid, good. Third hardiness.

Charlemoff—Early summer; a Russian variety of the Oldenburg type, imported for the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, by J. L. Budd. It does well to the extreme north; at its best it is a good dessert apple, but has the fault of remaining in good condition for only a short time. It ripens later than the Duchess, comes into bearing young, and is a reliable cropper. First hardiness.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Early summer; is one of the most valuable of the Russian apples thus far introduced into this country; it is a good size and attractive in appearance. The fruit ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This variety can be used when it is about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroughly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the varieties grown. Color, pale greenish yellow, almost covered with regular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson. First hardiness.



Well Rooted Trees

Delicious—This apple is the one that has been advertised more than any other the past few years. The fruit is large, quality excellent, very fragrant, will keep until March or April; skin dark red, shaded to yellow. The Delicious originated in Iowa twenty years ago. The original tree still stands and is nearly an annual bearer. Second hardiness.

Gano—Late winter. The description of the Ben Davis applies to this, as it is of the Ben Davis type; it is held by some to be exact with Ben Davis or the Black Ben Davis. Third hardiness.

Grimes' Golden—"Winter"; good size, yellow, of highest quality; very productive. Third hardiness.

Hibernal—September and October. A Russian variety, which is proving very valuable on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of these regions. Prof. Hansen says that this variety represents what is probably the hardiest type of the Russian race of apples. Fruit large; surface greenish yellow with a dull bronze mixed red on sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy; quality above medium. First hardiness.

Iowa Blush—Winter; tree very rapid, spreading grower, comes into bearing as early as any of the winter apples, produces immense crops, very long lived; fruit below medium in size; quality very good. Season all winter. Color light green with blush on one side. Second hardiness.

Iowa Beauty — Season mid-summer. This apple resembles the Duchess, except that it comes on about two weeks later; the tree a little better grower than the Duchess, and is very hardy; equal to the Duchess for hardiness. Apples of fair quality for dessert. First hardiness.

An Iowa Blush apple tree in bloom in the Withee orchard. Tree planted by us in 1892. Hundreds of bushels of fine apples from this orchard every year

Jonathan—Early winter. It is a very beautiful apple, of brilliant red color, highly flavored, and of excel lent quality for either dessert or culinary use. Very hardy and productive, healthy and vigorous, and adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class.. It is the great market apple of th west and south. Third hardiness.

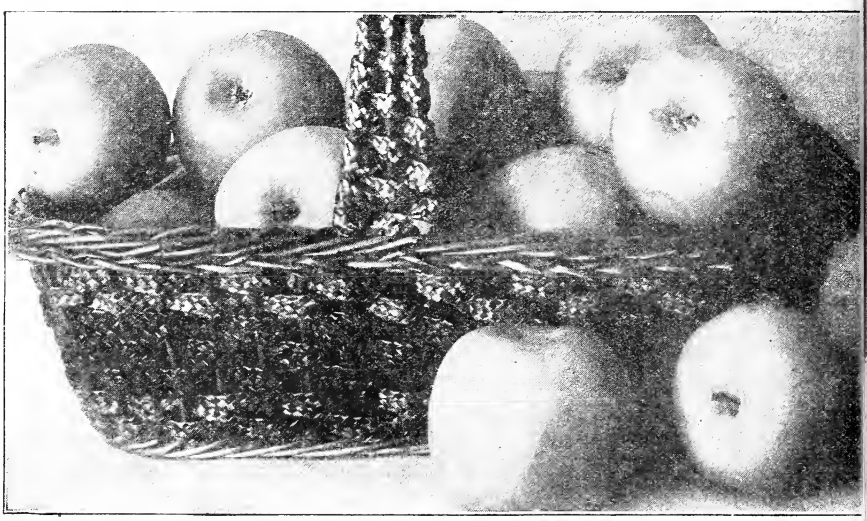
Longfield—Season, September and October. Fruit medium size, decidedly attractive in appearance, bein clear waxen yellow, lightly brushed with bright red. Flesh white, crisp, fine, very tender and of the mos pleasant quality. It can be classed among the fancy dessert apples. On account of the hardiness and product iveness of the tree and the beauty and quality of the fruit, Longfield is recommended for planting in almos any section of the country. First hardiness.

Lawver—Season, late winter. An attractive bright red apple, uniform in size and shape, is very firm ships well and keeps late. Medium quality, irregular bearer, yielding some years extremely heavy crops, other light crops. Third hardiness.

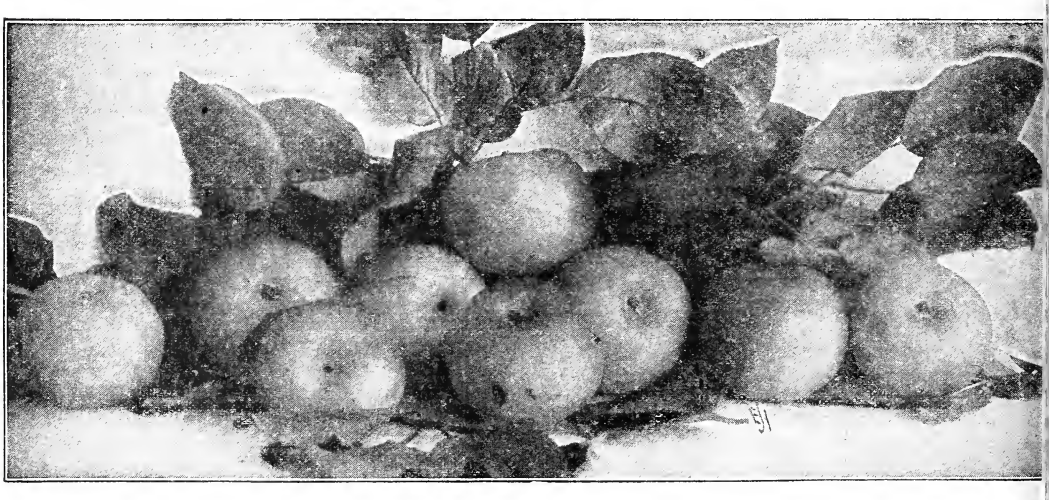
Malinda—Season, late winter. Fruit above medium to large. Skin rich yellow, with dull red blush. Fles yellowish-white, firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, with sweet after-taste. Fair quality. First hardiness.

McIntosh Red—Season, September to January. The fruit is very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color, and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. This is another of the great western and southern market apples. Thousands of acres of these are being planted in that section and are proving the most profitable of any of the orchard trees, especially in the west. Exceptionally heavy bearer at an early age. Second hardiness.

Northwestern Greening—Early winter. Very attractive in color. Is valu-



Basket of Northwestern Greenings; Good Tree; Good Fruit; Long Keeper



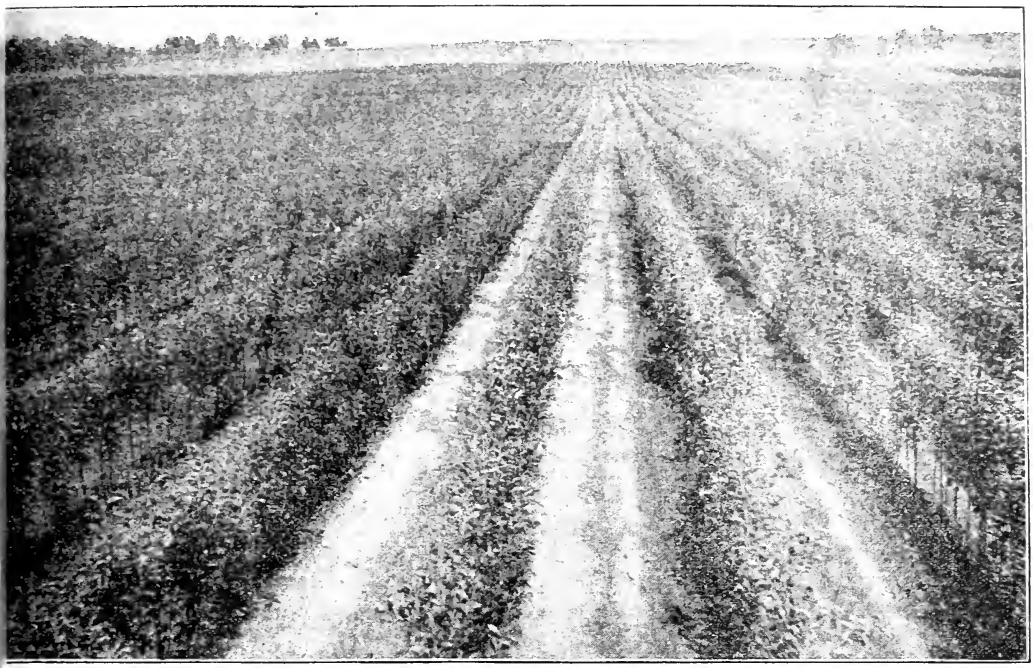
Patten's Greening, the Great North Dakota Apple

able for the northern apple growing districts. Quality as a dessert apple is fair to good. The tree is hardy vigorous, a fine erect grower, and comes into bearing reasonably early, and as it grows older is an exceptionally heavy cropper. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesl tinged with yellow, crisp and firm; mildly sub-acid, fair to good. Second hardiness.

Okabena—A seedling of Duchess. Tree vigorous, absolutely hardy, early and prolific bearer. Fruit mediun size, skin yellow striped carmine, ripens after Duchess. First hardiness.

Patten's Greening—Season, October to January. A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, and on account of it hardiness and productiveness and the uniformly large size of its fruit, is valuable in the northern portions o the apple-growing regions of the country. It is grown as far north as the Canadian line, and in other region where the winters are correspondingly severe. It is attractive in color for a green apple. Very good in quality comes into bearing moderately young and is an annual cropper, yielding moderate to full crops. First hardi ness. Specially good in North Dakota.

Peerless—Season, winter. An early variety of Minnesota origin, valuable far north. Greenish, thinly stripe with dull red; firm, juicy, and good quality. Blight-proof. Fair bearer, but comes into bearing rather late First hardiness.



240,000 Three-Year-Old Apple Trees at Our Evergreen Nursery.

A Quarter of a Million Apple Trees in One Block and Ready for Market

I am again showing you the same photograph of the field of apples we have had in our atalog for the last two years. This field, however, is all sold and gone, but there are numerous ther fields aggregating more than 250,000 apple trees of the salable age ready for shipment this pring. They are equally as good as any we have ever grown and they include this time about 0,000 of the hardy half dwarf apples on the Baccata root; the early bearing kind, and those that vill bear immense apples in large quantities just a year or two after you plant them and are ardy anywhere.

Price's Sweet—Season, August to November. Very upright grower, early, and annual earer of medium sized, excellent quality, green with red striped sweet apples. This is the est of all of the sweet apples for the extreme north planting. In Yankton County it has proluced more dollars per tree probably than any other apple excepting Wealthy and Duchess. econd hardiness.

Plumb Cider—Season, mid-winter. Fruit is of good medium size, very attractive in color, ellow, shaded and splashed with red. Flesh of a greenish cast, firm, breaking, juicy, brisk ubacid. Very good. Second hardiness.

Salome—Late winter. Fruit of medium size and attractive color. Tree vigorous, very ardy, comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderately to good crops early annually. Skin yellow, more or less mottled and blushed with pinkish-red, rather obcurely striped with carmine. Flesh tinged with yellow, moderately fine-grained, rather tender, uicy, good to very good. Second hardiness.

Scott's Winter—Season, all winter. Fruit medium, of good form and attractive color. ree is very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing young and is a reliable cropper, yielding modrate to heavy crops biennially. Skin, smooth, tender, pale yellow with a bright red, mottled nd striped with darker red. Highly colored specimens have a very dark and almost purplished cheek. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes stained with red; firm, crisp, very icy; quality good. Second hardiness.

Stayman's Wine Sap—An improved Wine Sap; fruit red, juicy, subacid, a long keeper; pple is larger than the old Wine Sap; a better tree, and longer lived; one of the Great Western ommercial apples. Second hardiness.

Wealthy—Season, September to January. This variety we consider the most valuable of ll of the market apples and for home use. The tree is exceptionally hardy, comes into bearig as early as the summer apples, producing immense crops annually, and we believe it is the ost valuable apple today for the small or the large orchard. We have shipped this past eason from Yankton County thousands of bushels of Wealthy. This was originated by Peter f. Gideon, of Minnesota. Fruit above medium to large; color, underlaid with pale yellow, lushed and marked with stripes and splashes of red, deepening in highly colored specimens o brilliant red; very attractive. Flesh, whitish, tinged with red when thoroughly ripe. Modrately fine, crisp, tender and juicy, agreeably subacid; good to extra good. First hardiness.

Walbridge—Winter. One of the valuable winter apples. The tree is moderately vigorous, omes into bearing rather young and yields full crops biennially. Fruit medium to rather large, olor clear yellow, splashed and distinctly marked with red cheeks. Second hardiness.

Wolf River—Season, September to December. Strong, spreading grower, not an early bearer, but productive in alternate years. It produces the largest apple of any grown in this country; specimens often weighing one and three-quarters pounds. Color, bright yellow, mottled and blushed with bright, deep red, and broad stripes of bright carmine. Flesh, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, coarse, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fair to good. Two and one-half hardiness.

Yellow Transparent. Very Early Apple

Yellow Transparent—Earliest summer. This is the best of the extra early apples, being excellent for culinary and dessert. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest; fruit medium to large. Tree moderate grower, very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. Imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale yellow, changing to an attractive yellowish-white. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant flavor; good to extra good. First hardiness.

CRAB APPLES

Alaska—A fine strong growing tree in nursery; makes a strong spreading tree in orchard. Limb strong and well shouldered. Fruit large as Whitney and a much better keeper; season ten days later; yellowish green with red cheek. Very desirable for this locality.

Briers Sweet—Season, September and October. Tree vigorous, hardy, comes into bearing young and is productive. Fruit pale yellow washed with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, juicy, pleasant, good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

Florence—Very desirable for commercial planting because the tree commences bearing very young, is a reliable cropper and extremely prolific. Fruit good size, very attractive in appearance and good quality. Originated by Peter M. Gideon in Minnesota. Color, yellowish white, overspread with brilliant pinkish-red. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, very brisk subacid; good. August and early September. First hardiness.

General Grant — Season, October to December. The tree is a spreading, irregular grower, producing immense quantities of good size dark green crab apples overlaid with a red blush. Fruit borne in clusters. A good market crab apple. Quality fair. First hardiness.

Hyslop—Season, September and October. Fruit large, very brilliant color, dark red or purplish overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower, very hardy, and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. It is desirable for both home use and for market. First hardiness.

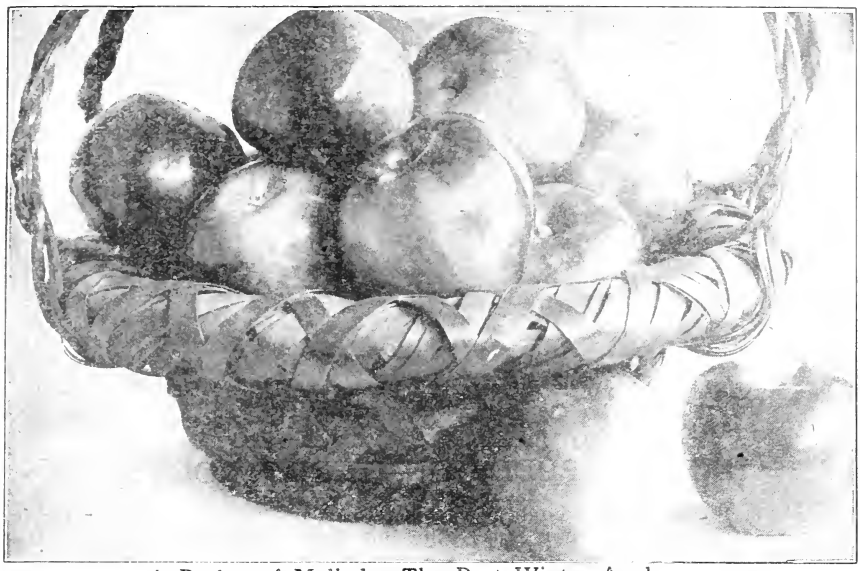
Jenkins—Season, August and September. This was a seedling tree grown by us and accidentally sold to a Mr. Jenkins of Dixon, Neb. It proved to be an enormous bearer of fruit, size and shape of Transcendent but of infinitely better quality. When ripe it is mellow and a delicious little dessert apple. We find it one of the best for pickles and preserves. First hardiness.

Jenkins Crab

Minnesota—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit very large, skin pale yellow, blushed or mottled on sunny side, juicy, fine grained, mild sub-acid or nearly sweet. Season, September and October. First degree of hardiness.

Soulard—This is a hybrid between the native Wild Crab and the common apple. It is a very desirable crab for several purposes. It is delicious baked, and makes excellent preserves, and one of the best for jams and jellies. The tree comes early into bearing, makes rapid growth while young, slower as it increases with age. Season, all winter. First hardiness.

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. This is the best of all the sweet crab apples. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree, and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardiness.



A Basket of Malinda—The Best Winter Apple

Virginia—Season, September to November. Fruit medium size, dark red and good quality. One of the hardiest, and very free from blight. A strong grower. This variety will produce fruit under more adverse conditions than any other tree we know of. First hardiness.

White Arctic—Medium sized, light yellow, makes a shapely tree, early bearer, season August. First degree of hardiness.

Whitney—Season, August and September. One of the most popular of the large crab apples, particularly in the west and north; the fruit is attractive, yellow, striped with lively red, good for dessert and very good for canning. Tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing very young and is extremely productive. First hardiness.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size, clear pale yellow; an excellent Crab for pickles and preserves. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. First hardiness.

Price List of Standard Apples and Crabs

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 year, No. 1	15c	$1.25	$ 8.00
2 year, 3-4 ft	15c	1.25	9.00
2 year, 4-5 ft	25c	2.25	19.00
2 and 3 year, 5-6 ft	30c	2.75	22.00

Our Bearing Orchards of Apples, Plums, Cherries, Etc.

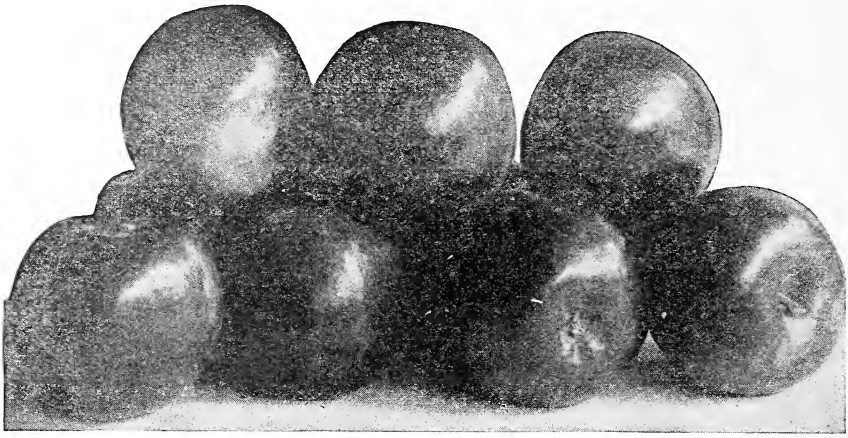
We have a great many acres of land devoted to fruit growing. We find it very profitable and I do not know of any line in our business that brings us more pleasure than the harvesting and shipping of these beautiful fruits. We shipped this season of 1917 more than eight thousand bushels of apples, a very large number of plums, cherries, and other fruits. Most of these fruits went to the farmers of the Northwest, the very fellows that should be growing their own. Until you do grow your own fruit we can furnish you strictly fancy Dakota Grown at a very reasonable price, and would be glad to have your standing order for shipment each season, or for trial bushels as you like. Write us whenever you feel fruit hungry. We also ship lots of vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, sweet corn, squash, etc. Of course, every farmer grows all of these things he can use, but if any one of you fail to do so we can supply you.

HALF DWARF APPLE ON BACCATA

The dwarfing of a fruit tree is generally done for two purposes: First, to increase its hardiness, second, its early bearing. This dwarfing of the tree is caused by the root on which you place it. The dwarfing of the apple tree is done by propagating on the Pyrus Baccata. We are offering you a number of varieties of apples dwarfed by using Pyrus Baccata. The Pyrus Baccata is the original apple. A dwarfed fruit tree is not apt to be quite as long lived as the standard varieties, but will bear fruit a good many years earlier and bears it abundantly while young, consequently we advise all orchard planters to plant at least a few of the dwarf apples, but to make his regular planting for larger orchards of the standard varieties. A dwarf apple tree, standing sometimes only six or seven feet high, and three or four years old from the graft or bud, will produce as much as a peck of very large, fine colored, fine flavored apples.

Varieties of Dwarf Apples Offered

Anasim, Duchess, Hibernal, Malinda, Patten's Greening, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent Apples; Florence, Hyslop, Jenkins and Whitney Crabs, 2 and 3 Years Old.
Price, each, 45c; per 5, $2.00; per 10, $3.75.



HARDY APPLES ON HARDY ROOTS

I do not know but what this should have been a part of my talk to you on the foundation of the orchard, as the root system is surely the foundation, but I am going to talk to you about it on this page.

If you should plant an apple tree or another tree and the top was perfectly hardy but the root weak, you would be no better off than if the tree died the first year planted. There are some sections of the country that require specially hardy roots. I am going to say northern South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and the Canadian Northwest. In practically all points south of these sections the apple tree worked on the ordinary seedling roots is hardy enough. But, even in central South Dakota, Minnesota, and northern Iowa, what we call a test winter will sometimes kill the older trees. These test winters are made up usually of the following conditions: Ground very dry in the Fall; a winter of very light snowfall and extreme cold. Results: A lot of weakened trees in the spring from damage to the roots more often than damage to the top. We are satisfied from our own experience that this root killing or root injuring has been overcome by use of the Pyrus Baccata or Siberian Crab Root instead of the ordinary seedling root that is used in the propagation of apple trees.

We are not ready to recommend that you plant a large commercial orchard of these trees, but we are absolutely sure that for the home orchard the advantage is greatly with the apple tree on the Pyrus Baccata root. It half dwarfs the tree. The tree comes into bearing even in the nursery row at two or three years old. It is more than probable that it will not be as long lived as a tree that comes into bearing at the age of eight or ten years. But, what is the difference? You get the same quantity of fruit. Get it earlier. It is much easier to handle and the fruit is equally as good.

I am printing here a letter from Professor Hansen, of Brookings College, in reference to the Pyrus Baccata. We have this season in the half dwarf apple trees on the Pyrus Baccata roots the Anisim, Duchess, Hibernal, Malinda, Patten's Greening, Wealthy, and Yellow Transparent Apple; Florence, Hyslop, Jenkins and Whitney Crab. **Price, each 45c; per 5, $2; per 10, $3.75.**

Brookings, So. Dak., Dec. 12, 1917.

D. B. Gurney, Yankton, So. Dak.

Dear Sir:—After a trip to Massachusetts, New York, and West Virginia, I attended the Minnesota State Horticultural Society at Minneapolis and expected to see you there, as I saw your name on the program. This week I am attending the Iowa State Horticultural Society in Des Moines.

In reference to apples on Pyrus Baccata roots. The subject is pretty extensive for the limits of a letter. Owing to the frequent occurrence of root killing of apple trees in the far Northwest many farmers get discouraged over the raising of apples. The ordinary commercial stocks on which apples are worked, the French crab or Vermont apple seedling, are not sufficiently hardy to be a safe foundation for the prairie orchard, especially in the northern part of South Dakota and northward into the Canadian Nothwest. It has occurred in many other regions also, whenever a very severe winter comes without snow on the ground.

Since the publication of my bulletin No. 65 I have been experimenting in this line. The Wealthy, Hibernal, and other varieties worked on the Siberian Crab—Pyrus Baccata, are somewhat dwarfed in size of tree, but have done well as to fruiting. Such trees will be easy to spray. I am not ready to recommend them for a commercial orchard for lack of sufficient experience, but I am increasing my work in this line year by year because results up to date are encouraging and because it has been very successful on the northern limit of apple culture in Russia. The entire root system should be Pyrus Baccata, as piece root grafts would not give the full effect desired. Yours truly,

N. E. Hansen.

To Make Trees Bear

If an apple tree of any size has a ring of bark taken from it below the branches from about June 20th to July 1st, it will so shock the tree as to induce what Prof. Budd used to call "vegetable instinct." That is, the shock seems to suggest death to the tree and its instinct is to reproduce before death, and the spur buds are by that manner changed to fruit buds, which with favorable circumstances will produce fruit the next season. This ring of bark should be from ½ inch to one-fourth inch wide, according to size of tree, the wider ring for larger trees.

Tree Protectors

These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown.

In placing them they should be nearly closed at the top to prevent mice from crawling over and getting inside. They protect from: **Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and Bark Bursting. Price, 90c per 50; $1.75 per 100.**

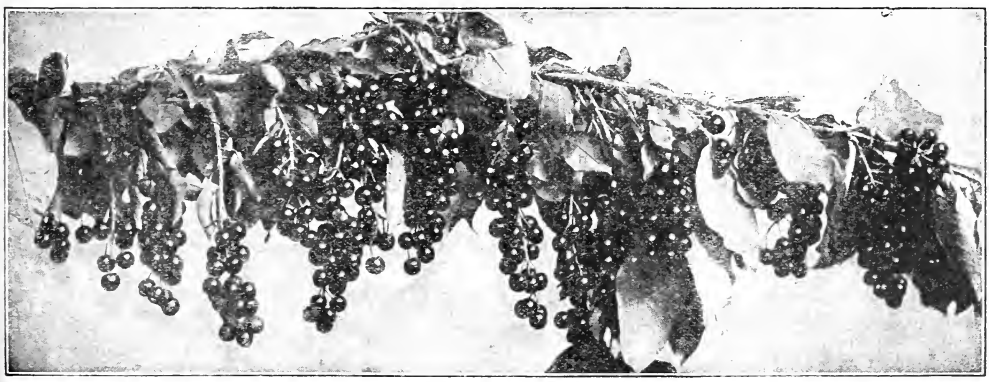
SOMETHING ABOUT FRUITS

Picking Apples at the Nursery

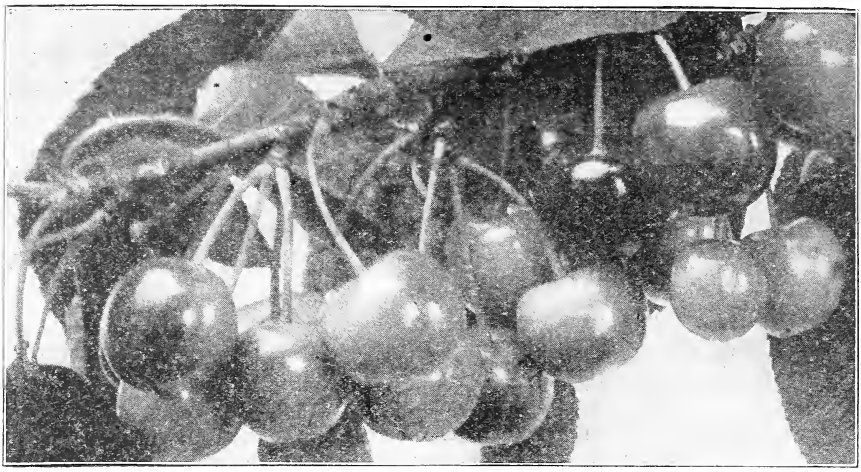
I have talked to you on the last few pages about apples. I want to add just a few words more. In making your selection of varieties confine them surely to those best in your own neighborhood. I would say for a small orchard for your own use select the following, all hardy and ripen in rotation as named: **Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Longfield, Wealthy** and **Malinda.** This gives you apples from July to May. Select a few Crab apples, not many; just enough for home use. **Whitney, Florence** and **Sweet Russet.** The **Florence** best of all.

There are other fruits just as easily grown as the apple and your orchard should have as complete assortment as possible. **Early Richmond Cherry,** if you are located south of **Huron, S. D.** Not profitable north of that. **Compass Cherry** and **Hansen Plums** take the place in the north of all cherries, and of a great many other fruits. In fact, I consider them the all-purpose, easiest-grown fruit for this **great American people**—the fellow with a little piece of dirt. They grow easily, produce immense quantities of fruit the next year after planting, and what's the use of waiting for slower-bearing kinds? When I get to talking **"Hansen"** fruits I have to put on the brakes or I would use the whole catalog. They're great, that's all, and I want you to know it.

Don't forget the small fruits—the strawberry—ever-bearing and common—the raspberry, gooseberry, currant, the Buffalo berry and choke cherry, for a hedge, maybe, around the orchard. A row of mulberries, fruiting heavily for the birds and lots over to can with currants and gooseberries. You can all grow fruit; you can live better; you can live cheaper, and at such a small initial cost, so little labor, and such pleasant labor. Did you ever plant a tree, watch it grow, produce flowers, then the ripe fruit? And then the delicious baked apple, the plum jell, the big dish of strawberries—all you can possibly eat, and just wish you could eat more? Will you plant this year? **Enough said.**



Choke Cherry



Early Richmond Cherry

APRICOTS

We have grown the apricot successfully along the river in South Dakota and on the Nebraska side; we do not recommend it for trial north of this point. The Russian varieties are the only ones of any benefit for the extreme north, and we are growing these only. Varieties: Alexander, **4 to 5 ft., each, 40c; per 10, $3.50.**

BUFFALO BERRY

This is a very useful tree, growing from 5 to 15 feet high, and with its silvery foliage resembles the Russian olive. Fruit is much like that of the Red Currant and it is used for the same purposes. Has no superior for hedging.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches	$0.10	$0.90	$ 7.25
2 to 3 feet	.14	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet	.18	1.50	12.00

CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
Two years, No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.	$0.45	$4.20	$35.00
One and two years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.	.35	3.20	28.00
One year, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.20	19.00

Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others. Best of all the Morello Cherries.

English Morello—Late, large, black astringent, sour, best for canning; very hardy in fruit bud.

Ostheim—Between English Morello and Early Richmond in season; excels them in quality of fruit for dessert.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM

(See Colored Print, Outside Back Cover.)

When the **Compass Cherry** was first introduced, it was given a wide berth by most nurserymen, but in the last two years it has been taken up in all sections of the country and put into the best fruit lists. It bears invariably at two years old and bears large quantities of most excellent fruit. In size it is larger than the **Early Richmond Cherry.** The quality is between the cherry and the plum. This perfectly hardy fruit was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American plum. The fruit brings the best prices of any on the market, and the demand has never been supplied. Anyone planting trees should not be without the **Compass,** and then you would never be without good fruit.

The **Compass Cherry** ripens at a time when none of the Prof. Hansen plums are ripening, and for that reason it will always be retained on the fruit list, though it is much smaller in size than any of the Hansen plums. Do not understand by this that the **Compass Cherry** is only valuable because it fills in a space. It has a different flavor, is one of the very best for canning purposes, and then it fills in a few days when you do not have the Hansen plum.

While we are not the introducer or the originator of the **Compass Cherry,** we claim to be one of the most, if not the most, active nurserymen to crowd it out among the planters. We were satisfied, after giving it a thorough trial, that it would take its place at the head of the list for home consumption and the home market, perfectly hardy, both in tree and the fruit bud, bearing the youngest of any known tree, bearing more fruit to the tree than any other. Fruit selling for the best price, and of good quality, either fresh from the tree or canned. No one should be without the **Compass,** and then no one would be without fruit.

Last year we failed to fill more than half our orders. This year, with about the same amount of stock to offer, and a probable demand more than double that of last year, the advisability of early orders is suggested. **3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; per 10, $2.35; 4 to 5 ft., each, 35c; per 10, $3.25; 5 to 6 ft., each, 45c; per 10, $4.00.**

CHOKE CHERRY

This is one of the best of our ornamental small trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom, is a great bank of snow with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored purplish black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit. **2 to 3 ft., each, 15c; per 10, $1.10; 3 to 4 ft., each, 20c; per 10, $1.35; 4 to 5 ft., each, 25c; per 10, $1.75.**

Sand Cherry—See small fruits.

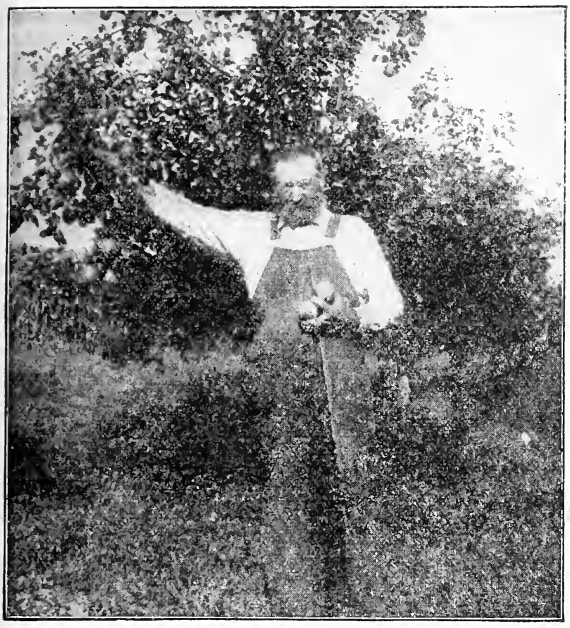
Juneberry—See small fruits.

MULBERRY

The Mulberry is useful both as a shade tree, for hedge purposes, and for the immense quantity of fruit borne by it. We are listing the Russian Mulberry only, as it is the hardiest of any. The fruit varies in color from jet black to a pure white and is excellent for canning with tart fruits like gooseberries, currants and plums, and all children believe that it is delicious to eat direct from the trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in. seedlings	$0.10	$0.20	$ 0.75	$ 4.00
6 to 12 in.	..	..	.50	3.00
18 to 24 in.	..	..	1.00	6.00
2 to 3 ft.	.10	.50	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	.15	1.00	3.00	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.75	10.00	....
5 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00	16.00	....

PEARS



We are showing here a photograph of a Flemish Beauty Pear Tree at the home of Mr. Neilson of Yankton County South Dakota; he has a number of trees, all equally as well loaded in 1913 as the one shown in the photograph. Pears have been grown successfully in this part of the state for the last twenty years; we have trees in this county that are thirty years old and are producing immense crops of fruit almost every year. We would not advise pears even for trial north of Huron, S. D., but south of that point to Yankton there are varieties that will produce good fruit, but along the Missouri River and south of here pears can be grown successfully and profitably. The pears grown here are of much better quality than those grown in any other part of the world, as people who saw the quantities we had of them at the State Fair for the last five years can testify. We did not have them in small plates, but had them by the bushel, all grown in Yankton County. The varieties offered are:

Beurre d'Anjou—Bears an abundance of large fruit; season, October; brownish-yellow in color, and of excellent flavor. Very suitable for preserves.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, oblong, russet color; flesh white with rich, buttery flavor. A strong grower.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. September and October.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November.

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; very popular. August and September.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4-foot trees	$0.25	$2.00	$18.00
4 to 5-foot trees	.30	2.60	21.00
5 to 6-foot trees	.35	3.00	25.00

Dwarf Pears—We find the Dwarf Pear comparing within two years, generally after transplanting, and seems to be quite a bit hardier than the standard pears. We would advise the planting of the dwarf in the extreme north; in fact, we would advise anyone planting pear trees to plant one or two of the dwarf varieties on account of the extreme hardiness and their early bearing. We have the following varieties in dwarf pears: Flemish Beauty and Keiffer, 2-year. **Each, 35c; per 5, $1.65.**

ROOT GRAFTS—APPLE, PLUM AND PEAR

These are scions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord ready to plant. Apples should give from 75 to 95 per cent stand. Apple root grafts are put up in bunches of 50 each and bunches will not be broken. No order for root grafts will be booked after April 1st, and they will be shipped as early in April as possible without regard to other stock ordered. Small lots will go by parcel post, and they should be planted immediately on receipt of the grafts. They should be planted with a dibble as per instructions for cuttings. **Price: Apples and Crabs on Apple and Crab Roots, 50, $1.75; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $16.00.**

Plum Root Graft—Our process of putting up the plums has given us for a number of years practically as good stand as with the apples. These are all grafted on the American Plum root and we can furnish them in any variety. **Per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.00.**

Prof. Hansen Plums—Any variety, **25 for $3.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00.**

Pear Dwarf—25 for $2.00; 50 for $3.00; 100 for $5.00.

Pear Standard—25 for $1.50; 50 for $2.50; 100 for $4.00.

Manderson, Wyo., April 30, 1917.

I received the trees, plums, raspberry and strawberry plants in fine condition. They are planted on a little island at Norwood River where the soil is fine and they will have every opportunity to prove their best. Almost every strawberry plant is growing. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Prof. Neils E. Hansen's New Hybrid Plums

Prof. Hansen once made the statement to me that I could place my order with an expert horticulturist, an originator, a man whose business it is to "know how," for almost any conceivable fruit, plant, flower, or tree, and this expert could produce that. It might take more than the one man's lifetime, but it could be worked out. I have never had the nerve to think up some of the impossible things, or the things that I would call impossible, and pass one of these orders to Prof. Hansen, because I believe he is just the kind of a fellow that might accept the order and prove the statement he made was absolutely true. I think I shall not pass him an order of that kind, because Prof. Hansen, in his horticultural inventive way, is producing almost every year something that is an improvement over anything we have had in the same line previously. He has by his inventions of fruit extended the profitable fruit growing belt over the wide, barren prairies of the Northwest. He has made it possible for every man, woman and child, with a piece of land, to produce, cheaper than they can buy it, all of the fresh fruit they could use during each season, and enough extra to can to last the entire twelve months. Are you producing this fruit—your share of it? If not, you are passing up some of the good things of this life. Prof. Hansen has, by exploring in foreign countries, and some points that are so far north that none of us would care even to visit those places, brought to this country and distributed alfalfa seed that will produce paying crops where alfalfa never could have been produced previously. He is working along lines now with fruit, trees and flowers and within the next very few years, when his new creations are introduced, astonish the fruit world. In his invention of the race of Hybrid Plums he not only surprised and astonished the fruit world, but I believe it was something like a "Jack in the box" to him, and I would bet 30 cents that he dodged some when he saw the results. Think of a plum tree, no larger around than a lead pencil, only four feet high, one single sprout one year old, coming two, maturing as high as 30 plums, each plum measuring more than one inch through. This is a common occurrence in the nursery rows, and lots of the trees two years old, coming three, will produce half to three-fourths of a bushel of fruit. Think of having ripe plums in the middle of July, instead of waiting until the middle of August. Think of having ripe plums from the middle of July until it freezes. Think of having plums of the most delicious taste, tender skinned, and exquisite fragrance, and quantities enough so that you need bushel baskets to pick them in. Think of having plums that are hardy enough to stand any degree of winter temperature and any amount of extremely hot, dry summer weather. Leaves of tropical appearance, fruit colored from the light reds to the jet blacks. If you can think or imagine any or all of the above you will simply think or imagine what the Hansen Hybrid Plums actually are, and you can prove every word of it by giving them a fair trial in your garden or orchard.

In listing these Hansen Plums we have listed them in rotation as they ripen. For instance: Opata, the first one listed, ripens with us about the 15th of July; Sapa, the second one, follows in about five to seven days, so in making your selection you will be able to cover the entire fruiting period of the Hansen Plum.

Budding 250,000 Professor Hansen's New Plums at Our Walnut Grove Nursery, Yankton

We have budded and grafted this past year more than one-half million of the Hansen Hybrid Plums. These will be ready for market in the Springs of 1918 and 1919. The trees propagated, budded, or grafted in the years of 1915 and 1916 are wonderful trees. We have a great many acres of them standing in the nursery row, and some of the Waneta show a growth this season of over 9 feet.

They are wonderful keepers. We packed in a small wooden box holding about one quart, a quantity of the **Hanska** and shipped them to **San Francisco, California,** with instructions to reship after sampling them, to New York City. We instructed New York in turn on receiving the package to sample the fruit, report its condition and reship to us. We are printing reports of the San Francisco and New York parties, and our report is that the fruit reached us in reasonably fair condition. It was sixteen days in the mail, opened, inspected and repacked twice, and still reached us in marketable shape.

The general practice has been, where new fruit, shrubs, flowers or vegetables have been introduced or originated, to give them a number instead of a name. Numbers are not easily remembered in connection with various kinds of trees or plants, and Prof. Hansen, realizing this, decided to give his new fruits names and has selected for each of them a Sioux Indian word. The word or name in each case with these new plums was selected with reference to some peculiarity or characteristic of the plum to which it was given. For instance: Hanska means tall, and refers to the very tall, rapid growing Hanska tree.

the sting of the Curculio. The photograph we are showing is taken almost at random from any of the hundreds of trees in the nursery and shows the fruit as it clusters about the limbs in almost a solid mass from the ground to the tip end. These are all propagated from the original five hundred trees purchased by us from the Brookings College at $1.00 each.

Sapa—Sioux Indian for BLACK. "As dark as the shades of evening ranked in the western heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back and exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background of the brown smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage is certainly a pleasant sight and one to be remembered. This fruit is eatable and hangs on the tree for more than three weeks. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green and the flesh of the royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually changes until it is as black as the darkest midnight. The skin of this variety is especially tender and practically disappears with ordinary canning. This plum makes excellent preserves and jelly and of the finest quality for eating fresh from the tree.

Opata—Sioux Indian for "bouquet." First to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of pure white flowers of most exquisite fragrance. Blooming just a little later than the ordinary or American plum, and in this way escaping frost dangers. Again when the fruit is ripe combine the large leathery foliage and the dark purplish red fruit, with blue bloom, it is indeed a bouquet at that time. The Opata is a cross from the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum. Originated by Luther Burbank and for which $3,000 was paid when first introduced. Tree is vigorous in growth, heading very low and of quite spreading habits, and we recommend that you allow it to grow rather in this form than in the regular high trunked, trimmed, tree form. It forms fruit buds freely at one year old and bears without exception the next year. Color of flashy green, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Ripens with us about July 15th, and will hang on the trees in good condition for about two weeks. Generally free from rot, and almost immune from

Sapa—Two Years Coming Three

Wachampa

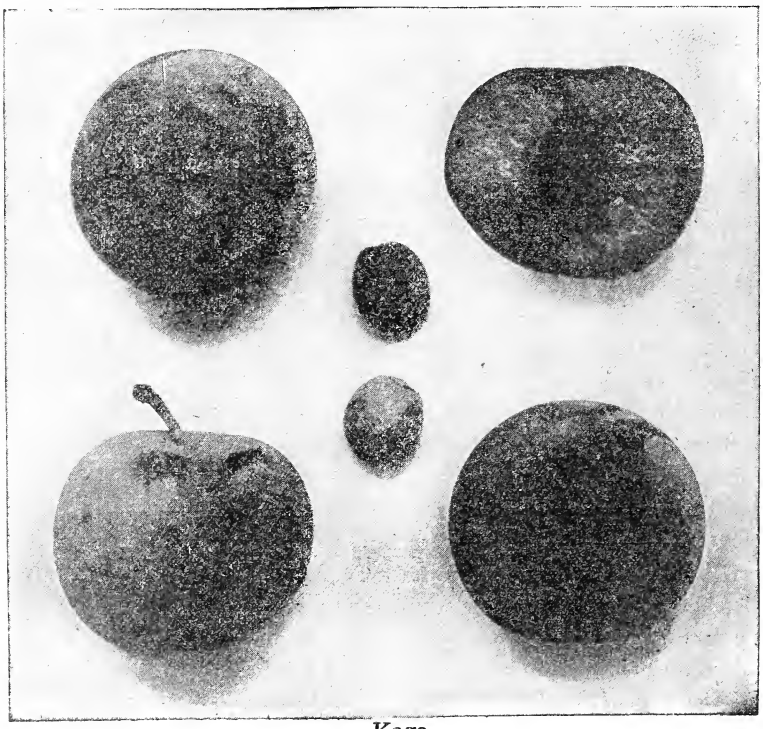
Wachampa

Prof. Hansen's description: "What shall we do for hardy cherries? This is one of my favorite problems but one still unsolved. The union of the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Sultan Plum gave us Sapa, Etopa and several others with a rich flesh and juice and cherry-like pit, will compare favorably with the purple-red flesh Sweet Cherries from California, but they run too large to be rated with Cherries. Shall they be called Cherries or Plums?

"Another desirable seedling of the same pedigree as the Sapa and much like it but a stronger grower and with smaller fruit, about one inch in diameter, has proven a very heavy bearer in the past season on three-year-old trees transplanted at one year of age; it has been named Wachampa, Sioux Indian for 'Blood Cherry.' Size one to one and one-fourth inches in diameter, and much like the Sapa in every respect; it averages larger and more vigorous in tree, one of the strongest growing trees of the Sand Cherry hybrids. Trees one year old from bud bore a heavy crop the next season. The fruit keeps well after picking. This variety ripens after the Cheresota and Sansota, and fills in the space between the Sansota and the Kaga; for that reason it is one of the most valuable of the Hansen plums."

Kaga

Of the same pedigree as the Hanska ripens with us just a little earlier than the Hanska, seems to be a little larger and a little better quality than the Hanska. The fruit has occasionally cracked on the tree when we had extremely wet weather during the ripening period. We find this about one-quarter to one-half inch larger in diameter than the Hanska, and believe it will be one of the main market varieties as soon as well known. This is one of the very desirable shipping plums.

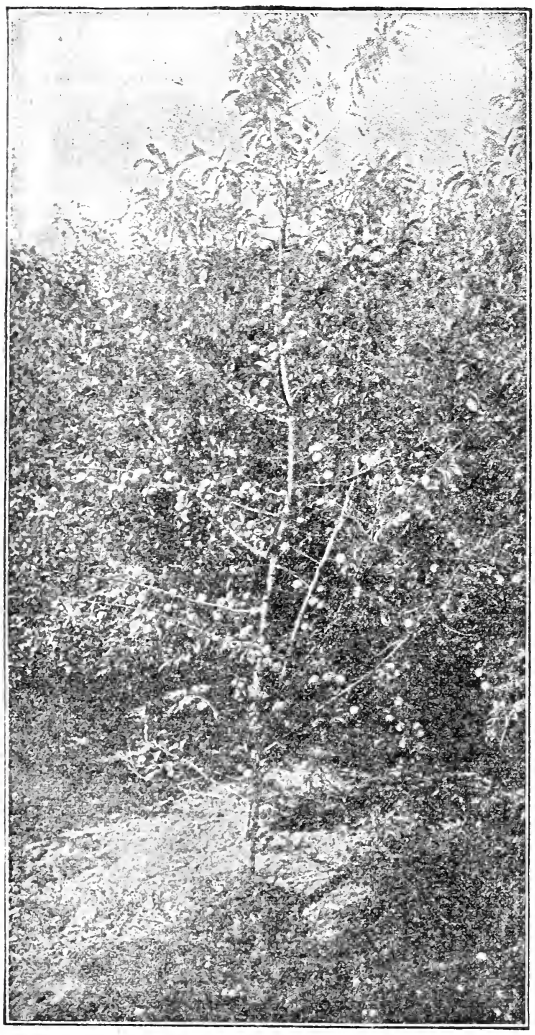


Kaga

Eyami—One Year Coming Two

Eyami

Prof. Hansen's description of this plum is: "Fruit round, one and three-sixteenths to one and five-sixteenths inch diameter; dark red, with semi-transparent skin; skin thin, flesh green, pleasant; pit large, inferior to both Sapa and Opata. Tree productive." This description is undoubtedly true of the Eyami as a young tree. We propagated a few of them and found that it was one of the very good varieties of the new production, and are propagating it much heavier, believing that it is at least equal to the Sapa and the Opata. We find that it ripens immediately after the Sapa and fills in a short period when the Sapas and Opatas are gone.



A Young Hanska tree bearing in nursery row

Hanska—(Sioux Indian for Tall), and refers to the extraordinary growth and symmetrical shape of the Hanska plum. The Hanska does not come into bearing as early as those varieties containing Sand Cherry blood, but three and four year old trees in the nursery were loaded with most excellent fruit. The Hanska was produced by crossing a wild Northwestern plum with the very large, firm-fleshed, fragrant apricot plum of China—Prunus Simoni—which is so very popular in all of the orchards of California. This variety has all of the good qualities a plum should have. The Hanska is a very large plum, a great many specimens measuring better than 1½ inches in diameter. Is of the best quality for eating from the tree, for canning, preserving, or making jelly. None of the California or native American plums compare with it in any way. In color it is a bright red with heavy blue bloom. In shape it resembles its male parent, the Apricot plum. To see this tree in the nursery, its tropical foliage, its limbs laden with the luscious reddish-blue fruit, to get on the lee side of it and catch its fragrance, is a pleasure that can only be exceeded by the actual eating of the fruit, and we invite you to come to the nursery this summer and participate with us in this pleasure. As a shipper no other plum compares with it.

As we have told you in the general description of the Hansen plums, this is the variety we sent by mail from Yankton to San Jose, Cal., from San Jose to New York, and from New York back to Yankton, and reached here in fairly good condition.

Waneta (Yankton Indian Chief)

Toka

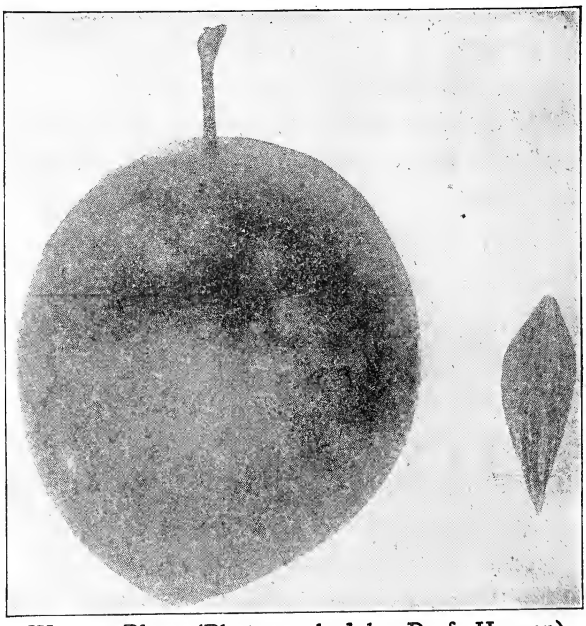
Prof. Hansen's description: "I have some fifteen varieties of the same pedigree as Hanska, Inkpa and Kaga, all of which bore heavy crops when native plums were almost a total failure. They are all very much alike in character of fruit but differ somewhat in trees. In observing these seedlings closely in the nurseries I cannot help notice that some are spreading while others are very upright in habit, much like the Prunus Simoni itself; one is of such erect, strong, stocky growth, really a model tree, that I deem it worthy of trial. My field notes state: Simoni habit in nursery; the nicest looking tree in nursery and orchard. Toka is the Sioux Indian for Adversary. An early and heavy bearer."

We find this fruit to measure from about one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, especially fragrant and of the very finest quality, and one of the best commercial plums of the Hansen tribe. This fruit has matured with us immediately after the Hanska, and by doing this has lengthened the bearing season quite considerably.

Offered for the second time. My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and the Japanese plum. It is probably the largest of over 10,000 seedlings. The size here at Brookings in 1912 was two inches in diameter; weight, two ounces. Good, red color, skin free from acerbity, flavor delicious. Pedigree the same as Kahinta I introduced last year. The female parent is the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank of California; the male parent is Terry, the largest native (Prunus Americana) plum, originated by the late H. A. Terry of Iowa. The Waneta plum was exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair at Huron in September, 1912, by the Horticultural Department of this Station. Waneta was a "Yanktonais boy from the wilds of the James River," who won fame in the war of 1812, and became a great chief.

In the spring of 1913 the Brookings College offered a very small quantity of the wood of the Waneta plum for propagating purposes. We secured a small quantity of this wood and have made some very nice trees from it and are offering this valuable new variety for the second time. The Waneta plum is absolutely the largest and undoubtedly the best of all the Prof. Hansen introductions, and this means they are better than anything grown at the present time in any part of the country. The fruit of the Waneta has reached the size of two inches in diameter. Just take a ruler and place your two thumb nails on it two inches apart and you have the size of the Waneta. With reasonable cultivation it is as large as a small apple, as large as a good large peach, and is hardy anywhere in the northwest. An early and immense bearer.

In the spring of 1913 we paid 50 cents per foot for the scions of the Waneta to propagate from. From the lot received by us we have grown a few of these trees, running in size from about 3 to 7 feet. We are going to offer them as long as they last at **60 cents each.** The earliest orders will receive the largest trees. **10 for $5.50.**



Waneta Plum (Photographed by Prof. Hansen)

Hansen's Native American Plums

In connection with the work of crossing the Sand Cherry, California fruits, etc., Prof. Hansen has introduced a number of improved American plums. We say improved because we have these growing in our nursery in quantities; they have produced the fruit and we have used it in every way and find the two varieties which we are listing much better than any other American plum we have ever grown heretofore.

Wastesa, Sioux Indian Name for "Delicious"

State Fair No. 16. We have fruited this at the nursery for five seasons and find the fruit larger than any of the American plums. Fruit of most excellent quality for eating fresh from the tree, and as it is nearly a freestone is a very satisfactory plum for that purpose, but its main value is in canning; we find this to be the best quality of any American plum canned by us and should certainly be in every orchard. It is absolutely hardy.

Yuteca, Sioux Indian Name for "To Refresh"

"South Dakota No. 8. Size very large, quality good, matures very early. This does not come into bearing as early as the Hansen Hybrids, but is apparently a very long-lived tree, rapid grower, and bears an immense quantity of exceptionally large plums."

In our 1917 catalog we printed the above picture, but with the wrong name and address under it. We are reproducing the photograph and will say this is a three-year-old Opata plum tree from which 25 quarts of fruit was produced. It is on the grounds of John Dufloth of Tolstoy, South Dakota. We are more than pleased to show this wonderful tree producing so much fruit, also the photograph of Mr. Dufloth. It is needless to say that the tree was originally from Gurneys.

Price List of Hansen Hybrids and Hansen Pure Native Plums Except Waneta

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 feet	$0.30	$3.00	$25.00
4-5 feet	.35	3.50	30.00
5-6 feet	.45	4.00	35.00
Waneta	.60	5.50	45.00

Special Plum Collection, $3.50

After reading all of these descriptions which we have given you of the Hansen Plum you will be undecided which you should have. We are going to give you a little advice. You should have some of most all of them. If you have only a small place where you can plant just ten, we would advise that you buy this collection, one each of ten varieties. If we should run out of any of these varieties before the season is over we would make up a collection of ten by putting in possibly two of some one variety. By taking this collection of one each of ten varieties, you have plums ripe from the 15th of July until in September. You have those of the right quality for eating from the tree and those for canning. The price is so low that if you have room for more than ten trees take as many collections as you wish. If you are going to grow these plums for market then we do not advise this particular collection but will give you such advice as we think best if you will write for it. In fact we make a specialty of the Commercial Fruit Orchard. **Price 1 each 10 varieties 4-5 ft. high $3.50.**

AMERICAN PLUMS AND PEACHES

Surprise—Fruit is very large, bright red. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

Hawkeye—Very closely resembles the Quaker, a little later. I selected 21 fruits of these two varieties in '97 that filled a two-quart fruit jar. The largest measured 6 inches in circumference, none less than 5⅞. These are the two best market plums for early.

Forest Garden—Strong grower, early and profuse bearer, perfection in fruit, except it is a poor keeper and shipper.

De Sota—Bright yellow fruit, best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to overbear. Fruit should be thinned.

Wyant—Under good cultivation one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Wolf—This is at least as good as any for all purposes. Large, round, dull red, perfect free-stone and unexcelled for eating from the hand. It is only excelled in quality for culinary purposes by the De Sota and Surprise.

Terry—This was originated by Terry of Crescent, who has originated more good American plums than any man in America, and is considered his best. He named it "Free Silver," but sold it to a man who didn't train in that school, who very properly changed the name to its originator, "Terry."

Golden Queen—This is the best of the large yellow American Plums; good quality, abundant bearer, coming into bearing early.

Peaches—These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey, Crosby and Elberta, our hardiest and best. Will endure ordinary winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings.

Prices of Plums or Peaches, Grafted or Budded on HARDY Roots:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	**$0.22**	**$2.00**	**$18.00**
4 to 5 feet	**.30**	**2.75**	**25.00**
5 to 6 feet	**.35**	**3.25**	**30.00**

QUINCE

It has never been considered possible to grow Quinces profitably, or even a few for home use, in the north. The Japan Quince listed ordinarily as a flowering shrub will produce a very large crop, almost every year, of medium size quinces of extra good quality suitable for all of the purposes that any quinces are used for. We advise planting a number of these both for the fruit and the beautiful flowers. **Each, 25c; 10, $2.25.**

ASPARAGUS

This much neglected, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity of it on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches, and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. Asparagus should be cut for use at the top of the ground, and when it stands about three to five inches high; this gives you the best flavored and tenderest shoots you can get at any time. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety of large size. **25 plants by parcels post, 60c; 100 plants, $1.25; per thousand, $6.50.**

Palmetto—A very early variety, even, regular size. **25 plants by parcels post, 50c; 100 plants, $1.25; per thousand, $6.50.**

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSERADISH—MALNER KREN

The Malner-Kren Horseradish roots were introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; they are much earlier, and produce better than the ordinary sort. Roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow horseradish should use this variety; we have discarded the old standard kind, as Malner Kren will outyield and is much more satisfactory in every way. **5 for 50c; per 10, 70c; 25, $1.50.**

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

If you could grow the ordinary farm crops as easily as you can rhubarb, you would simply plant the crop and take a vacation; this does not mean that you should neglect the rhubarb, as it responds readily to cultivation and gives you much better returns, but it will grow under almost any condition and in almost any kind of soil.

Linneaus—Large, early, tender and fine; we consider this the best of all. **Large, whole roots, each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, $4.00.**

Delicacy—Has round red stalks and red flesh; very tender; it has very few fibers, and its fine salmon red color when cooked brings the highest market price, and is the finest of all for table use. It can be cut practically all summer. **Each, 20c; 5, $1.00; 10, $1.80.**

TENT CATERPILLAR AND BORERS

In the Fall of 1916 Mr. Ashmore of Artesian, South Dakota, wrote us for a remedy for borers in plum trees. We wrote him, giving him the proper formula and how to handle it, and he wrote us under date of January 3, 1917, as follows:

"I received your letter asking what success I had with the turpentine and soap for the borers on my plum trees. They were in pretty bad shape, but after giving them a painting, I think I have gotten rid of the borers. I think it a good idea for one to give the trees an application at least once a year."

(Signed) FRED J. ASHMORE.

If you will submit your tree and seed problems to us, we will use our best efforts to give you advice that will assist you in producing the best and with the least trouble. Any advice we can give you is absolutely free, and we appreciate giving it.

I notice in traveling over northwestern South Dakota and, in fact, a great portion of the northwestern states, that people allow their orchards, and especially their plum orchards, to be covered and destroyed or damaged by the Tent Caterpillar. This is one of the most common enemies of the orchards and forest trees, and one of the easiest handled. It is almost criminal to allow the orchards and groves to be destroyed as a great many people have allowed them to be. The remedy for the Tent Caterpillar is as follows:

Where only a few nests appear in the orchard, whipping them out with a small handful of brush and stepping on the worms as they drop on the ground is successful. Another remedy is take a wagon end-gate rod, bind a corn cob to it with wire and thoroughly soak the corn cob with kerosene, hold it under the nests and burn them out. Only a few seconds are necessary, and this can be done without serious injury to the trees.

The above remedies are where the nests are few and you do not have a sprayer. The remedy to use where you have a sprayer and the orchard is badly infested is 1 lb. Paris Green to 50 gallons water. Don't let the caterpillars or other insects eat your trees or damage your fruit.

SMALL FRUITS—Blackberries

We do not recommend Blackberries for any point north of Yankton in the prairie country, except in sheltered localities, but they can be grown successfully in almost any part of Minnesota in the timber country, or south of this point. We have seen large fields of Blackberries grown successfully and profitably by planting in cottonwood groves that have been thinned out either by nature or cutting out, leaving open spaces and planting the roots there and allowing them to grow wild. This method is worthy of trial in almost any section.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the hardiest variety of the Blackberry; an abundant bearer, of good size, and good quality berries. **10, 40c; 100, $2.50; 500, $8.00.**

Dewberries

Lucretia—We do not advise planting this unless you have sandy soil, as it does better on that than on any other soil. This is a creeping plant and will often grow as much as fifteen feet in one season. The vines should be trimmed back to about three feet for best results. The fruit is about three times the size of the Blackberry, very sweet. **Price: Each, 10c; 10, 50c; 100, $2.50; 500, $9.00.**

Currants

Very hardy, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment. Indispensable for table use, jellies, etc. No garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Cherry—Very large; red; rather acid; bushes short, erect; stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—Very large; black; fine quality, and keeping qualities after being picked. Bush a strong grower, vigorous and hardy; proof against currant worms. **Each, 20c; 10 for $1.80.**

Lee—Medium large; black; fruit of fine quality, desirable for both kitchen and market. Bush a vigorous grower and very productive.

Pomona—Medium size; bright, transparent red; one of the sweetest sorts; quality fine; keeps well on bush or after picking for market. Bush a vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, very productive.

Long Bunch Holland—A lower shrub than North Star, but bears exceptionally long clusters of very large, bright berries.

North Star—Medium size; fine flavored and prized in both kitchen and market. Bush very strong grower and should have plenty of room. Produces large quantities of fruit.

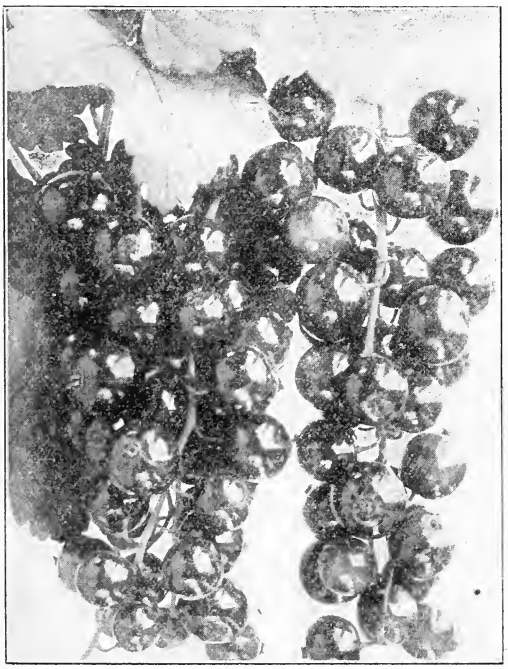
Red Dutch—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early; a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

White Grape—Large; white; sweet or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

Victoria—Large; bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

Above varieties, except Crandall: **Two-year, No. 1, 10c each; 10, 85c; $7.00 per 100.**
Crandall: Each, 20c; 10 for $1.80.



Perfection Currant

(See Colored Print, Back Cover)

You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants, producing only a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant,** we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. When first introduced, won **Berry Gold Medal** at Pan-American Exposition, and gold medal awarded at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is certainly a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. **Two years, No. 1, each, 20c; per 10, $1.80; per 100, $10.00.**

Sand Cherry

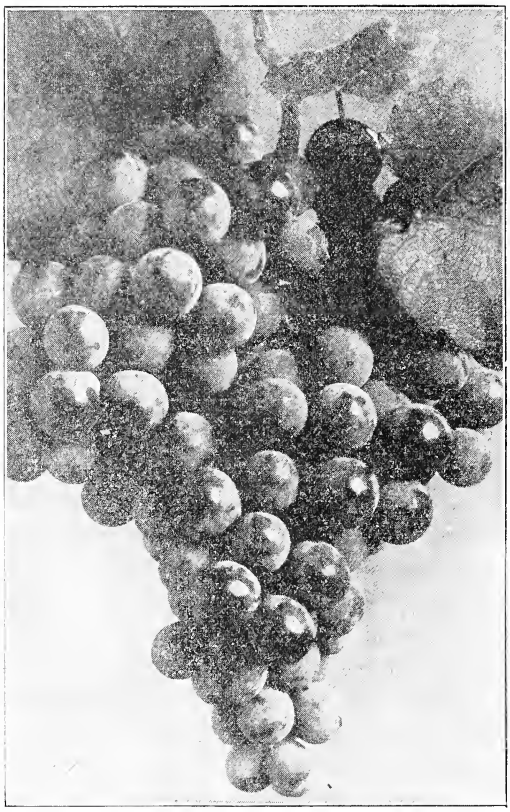
It is absolutely hardy and produces immense quantities of slightly astringent berries, about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry. Bears first year after planting.

This is an extremely valuable fruit and should be largely planted. Prof. Hansen has been for some years breeding this fruit, growing and selecting from tens of thousands of seedlings. He has made great progress. (Sold commonly as "Rocky Mountain Hybrid Cherry.")

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inch.....	**$0.15**	**$0.90**	**$6.50**

GRAPES

There is hardly a yard so small or a farm so large that there is not room for a few to many hundred grape vines, and you can afford to give them a little attention, as nothing will respond more freely to care than will the grapes. Fruit is appreciated by all, and can be grown in practically every section of the United States. You can use them to cover unsightly buildings and fences; they will do this work and pay their way in fruit.



Lucile

Beta Grape (see cut on the outside of back cover)—The people moving north regret the loss of their Grapes, which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife feels she cannot grow Grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The **Beta** changes all this, as they will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East, rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new Grape when it was first introduced. Prof. Green, the greatest horticulturist and fruit growers' friend, of Minnesota, introduced this Grape in the North, and we have seconded his effort to the best of our ability and are certainly proud of our success in getting it out among the growers and more proud of the success attained by the growers. It has made their homes beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. **One-year-old, each, 20c; per 10, $1.75; per 100, $16.00; 2-year-old, each, 25c; per 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.50**

Lucile—A beautiful, large, red grape, yields as much as Concord; the very best quality, as hardy as any grape listed except Beta. A very strong, robust grower; ripens its fruit early. Vine is healthy and free from disease; never drops its berries. **Each, 20c; per 6, $1.10; per 12, $2.00; per 100, $16.00.**

Brighton—One-year No. 1. Pink; exquisite quality. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25; 100, $10.00.**

Clinton—One-year No. 1. Only good grape for wine. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25; 100, $10.00.**

Campbell's Early—One-year No. 1. Large black. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25; 100, $10.00.**

Concord—Large, purplish, black grape; very hardy and productive, ripening about the middle of September. This is one of the most popular market grapes. Midseason. **Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $5.00.**

Delaware—One-year No. 1. Small pink, delicious quality. **Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $7.00.**

Moore's Early—One-year No. 1. Very hardy. **Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $6.00.**

Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow, with a white blossom; the quality is equal to Concord and is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive. **Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $7.00.**

Worden—Like Concord, but earlier. **Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $7.00.**

Two-year-olds of above variety, 3c per plant more.

Green Mountain—An extra early grape; skin thin, pulp tender and sweet; quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. **Each, 20c; 10, $1.90.**

Agawam—An early ripener. Vine strong, bearing very large berries, with soft, sweet pulp and thick skin. **Each, 10c; 10, 90c.**

EAR TESTED EAR SEED CORN

This portion of the catalog was made up several days after the corn section and after the 15 degrees below zero of about December 10th. Since that terrible cold spell we have examined very large lots of seed corn saved by various people for seed purposes and find that the last freeze injured it more than any other. People who supposed they had seed corn previous to that time have none.

We are ear testing, taking out from each ear not less than three kernels and saving only the ears from which all the kernels grow perfectly. This gives you practically 100 per cent test ear corn. It will cost you more than other corn, but not more than $2 per acre for seed. It is worth considering.

Remember, that if this corn should cost you as high as $2 per acre that you only need to increase your yield per acre about two bushels over that which you would have if you planted a lower grade corn. If you do increase it two bushels, and more likely you would increase it from five to fifteen, you have received your seed for practically no cost to yourself and probably at a great profit.

We are quoting this corn now at $12 per bushel of 70 pounds ear corn. This price, however, is subject to change without notice and subject to our having the corn to ship. We are testing just as rapidly as we can with a very large force of people. **Price now, crate or sack ear corn, ear tested, $12.**

Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1917.

Gurney Seed Co., Yankton, S. D.

Dear Sirs: I enclose ten dollars for which send me by first express the full value in Alfalfa seed the same as you sent me in the Spring. It was the Improved Cossack. It would simply do your heart good to see it here in Georgia. I have tried nearly all kinds and I have never seen anything to equal this. All the seed you sent me has done well and you shall have more big orders from me later on. Early next spring I want at least five barrels of your Bugless Potatoes. It has bugs on it here but is the heaviest yielder of any thing I ever saw. The tomato seed I got from you seem to have fruit free from disease right beside some other varieties that are absolutely worthless and as a whole the seed secured from you certainly have been very satisfactory.

Yours truly, LORING BROWN.

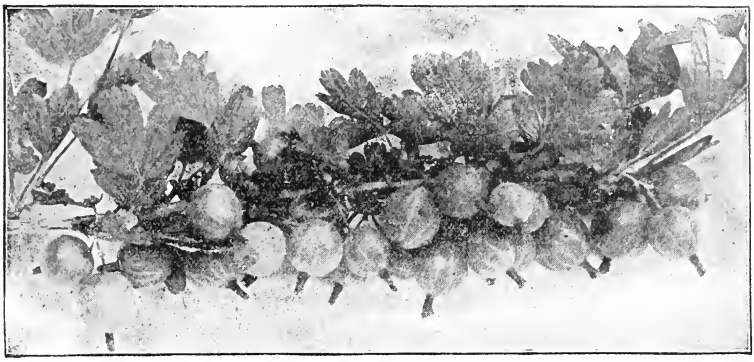
GOOSEBERRY

Plant in good, rich soil and give liberal dressing of manure each season. Regular pruning every year is necessary for the production of good fruit. The Gooseberry will do better if partially shaded. Plant them on the north of buildings, fence, or other trees. We advise mulching the gooseberries heavily, using old rotted straw for the purpose. All plants two-year No. 1.

Pearl—Medium, greenish; quality the very best; sweet enough for dessert when ripe; a desirable sort for market also. Bush a strong grower and very productive. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25; 100, $10.00.**

Downings—Very large, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; this variety is free from mildew. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25; 100, $10.00.**

Houghton — Medium size, pale green, sweet when thoroughly ripe; very spreading grower, and excellent bearer; the standard gooseberry. **Each, 12c; 10, $1.00; 100, $7.00.**

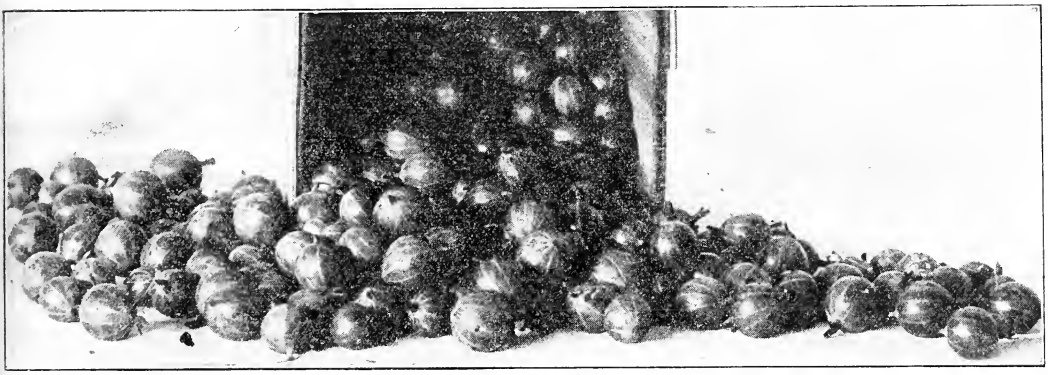


Houghton

Oregon Champion—Berries very large brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy and not very thorny and a very prolific bearer. One of the best berries for the market. **Price, 2-year-old No. 1 plants, 20c each; 10, $1.70; 100, $12.50.**

CARRIE GOOSEBERRY

(See Colored Plate, Back Cover)



Prof. Hansen's report on this Gooseberry at the State Horticultural meeting in 1910: "We have fruited the Carrie the past season or two and are well pleased with it. It is a great improvement in some respects over the old Houghton. I saw a large plantation near Excelsior, Minn., in 1907, in heavy bearing, and certainly it was a sight to behold."

At the meeting of 1911 he further reports: "The Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our present short list of Gooseberries. The Carrie will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that."

Here at Yankton it has proven much the best of all. For size, quality and productiveness we call it best. **Each, 25c; 10 for $2.25.**

JUNEBERRY DWARF MOUNTAIN

There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry." The kind we offer grows but little over 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada. This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.20.**

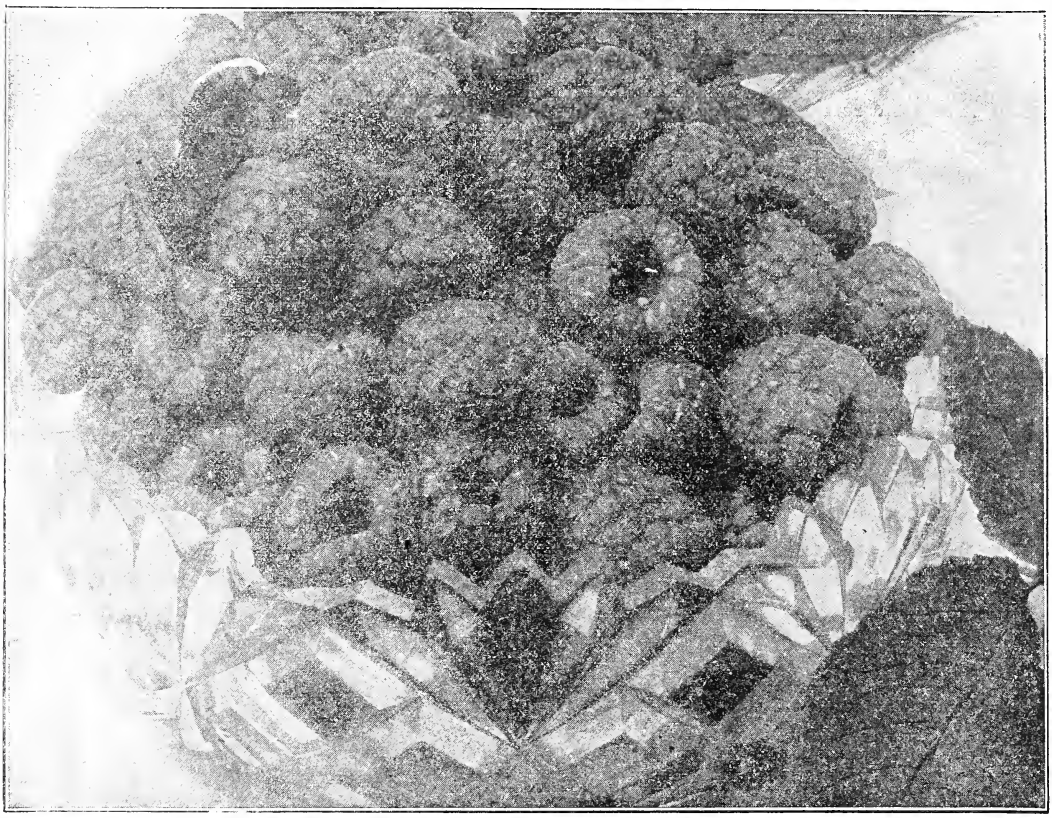
RASPBERRIES

With the advent of the Sunbeam and Ohta, the red berry can be grown successfully and profitably anywhere. The black are not so hardy, but can be grown almost any place if given a little protection, like planting in an orchard or on the north side of and close up to a grove. Old wood should be cut out each season after the fruit is picked, to give more room for the new growth.

SUNBEAM RASPBERRY

Prof. N. E. Hansen's New Hardy Raspberry

This new perfectly hardy Raspberry, introduced by us after another year's trial, we can say positively that it is the only Red Raspberry of value from the south line of South Dakota to just as far north as you are a mind to go. We grow in the nursery a large number of varieties of Red Raspberries. The **Sunbeam** was the only one that comes through the winters without winter killing. It produced a full crop of fruit, other varieties not any. A better raspberry than the **Sunbeam** may be produced later, but we doubt it. In hardiness it is perfect, quality the best, and the quantity not to be complained of. **Each, 10c; per 10, 90c; per 100, $3.50.**



PROFESSOR NEILS E. HANSEN'S OHTA RASPBERRY

See Colored Plate Outside Back Cover

We have left the description of the **"Sunbeam"** raspberry just as we gave it one year ago. We made the statement in that description that the Sunbeam was absolutely the best hardy red raspberry; we also made the statement that possibly a better one would be produced. We made that statement for the reason we did not feel that Professor Hansen was going to stop the raspberry improvement until he had one that was almost, if not, perfection. We are showing here a photograph of a bowl of the new **Ohta.** These berries are shown in the photograph about one-half size, as the photograph was reduced that much. We have picked **Ohta** berries this year from the time the first ones ripened, early in July, until the ground froze. The **Ohta** berry is absolutely an everbearing the first year you plant it, and if you want continuous berries each season, transplant a few of the **Ohta** from your patch each fall or spring, cutting the old stock down to about eight or ten inches high, and they will then bear immensely all summer.

Professor Hansen has made a world-wide reputation on his new fruit inventions, and the **Ohta** will only add to his good name as an inventor of new fruit. The **Ohta** outbears the Sunbeam. It is a larger and better flavored berry and is equal to the Sunbeam in every other way. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.20; 100, $6.00.**

King—Pronounced the very best early Red Raspberry by many of the leading horticulturists in Minnesota; it is the great market berry of that country; probably more acreage of the King planted for market purposes than all others combined. **10, 40c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $17.00.**

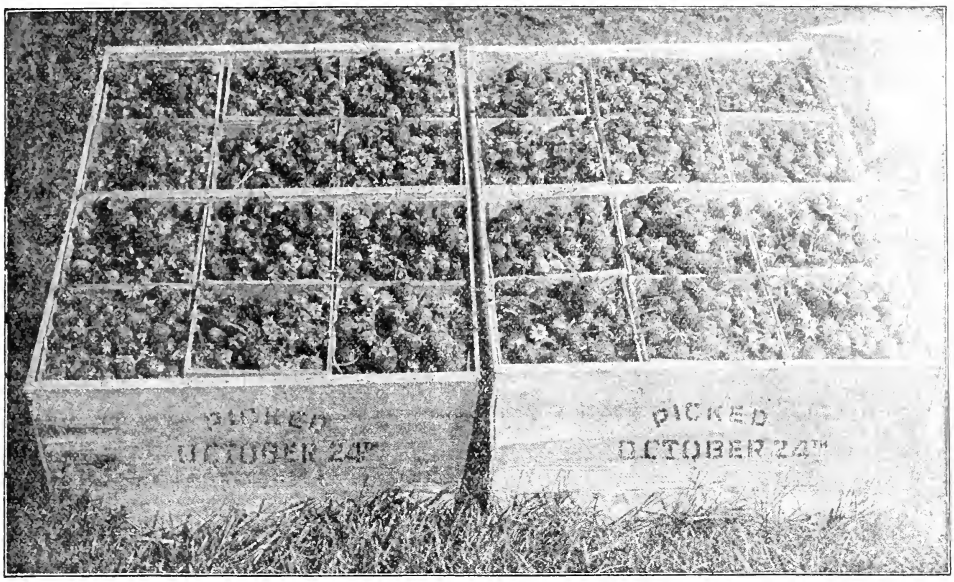
St. Regis Everbearing—Red; commences to ripen with earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large and sugary. Flesh firm; a good shipper; the most prolific of any red variety known. Plant a very strong grower. **10 for 60c; 100, $3.00.**

Columbian—Purple. This is an exceptionally large, purple berry resembling Shaffer's Colossal; it is very hardy and produces immense crops. **10, 50c; 100, $2.25.**

Gregg—Black; for many years the leading standard best known market sort; very productive; large size. **10 for 50c; 100, $2.25; 500,.$9.00.**

Kansas—Black; strong, vigorous, more hardy than the berries nearly the same size. **10 for 50c; 100, $2.25; 500, $9.00.**

Cumberland—Black; a healthy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, quality good. Keep and ship as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market berry. **Each, 5c; 10, 40c; 100, $2.00.**



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Fresh Strawberries Four Months in the Year, Right in Your Own Garden

I am going to talk to you about just two varieties of Everbearing Strawberries. The **Progressive** and the **Superb.** Just about nine-tenths of this talk is going to be about the **Progressive** Berry, because we consider it about nine-tenths better than any other everbearing or any other strawberry ever produced. The **Superb** berry, to start with, is a larger fruit than the **Progressive,** but it does not produce as many and will not stand the grief that the **Progressive** will. This past season has probably been as strenuous a season as it is possible to have to produce strawberries. From the 5th of July until nearly the last of August we did not have any rain and they kept on producing fruit, fruit, through all of this time. Of course the fruit was small, because the strawberry is principally water, and in order to make berries it must have water. In our large acreage of strawberries there was no time during the season that we did not have plenty of strawberries for everybody. We do not care where you are located, nor how small nor large a piece of ground you have, you can have fresh strawberries for four months in the year, barring freezing weather during that time. A hundred plants properly cared for and, if possible, placed near the house where you could give them a little water from the well or some of the wash water, about once in two or three weeks, will supply an ordinary family with all of the strawberries they can use during the summer. One of our customers this last spring wrote us that they had received 25 Everbearing Srtawberries from us and that ripe fruit was picked from these plants 25 days after they were planted out. This, we think, holds the record for instantaneous production of ripe strawberries. Two years ago a new customer wrote us, sending his order for 100 Progressive Everbearing Strawberries. He said, "I buy nursery stock almost every year and generally get stung. Here is my three dollars and a half and I shall really not be disappointed if I am stung." Last spring we received an order from him for 25 Hansen Plums. The order was a peculiar one. I am going to reproduce it:

"Enclosed find $8.75 for 25 Hansen Plums. You select them. Last year I sent you $3.50 for Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plants and told you that I expected to be stung. I ate strawberries from in June until the ground froze, and I am ready to be stung just as pleasantly again."

We are looking for that fellow to come back this year and buy some **Ohto** Raspberries, **Perfection** Currants, and **Carrie** Gooseberries. He knows now that he can depend exactly on what we tell him in the catalog. Strawberries are the easiest cared for of almost any of the small fruits and you will note on the order sheet a number of little pamphlets or booklets which we issue, free of charge, giving you instructions for planting and care of all kinds of fruit, flowers, etc. Just check on your order sheet the ones you want and they will be packed with your order. All of this is free.

We are reducing the price on the Everbearing Strawberry just as rapidly as we can. Last spring we sold more than a million of the Everbearing. This year we expect to sell two or three times that amount. The plants are extra heavy, fancy plants; we would say much better than one year ago.

We ship strawberries in just two ways. One by parcels post, the other by express. We are quoting these strawberries to you, parcels post or express charges paid; if the order is small, say not to exceed two or three hundred plants, or you are a long distance from the railroad, they will go in all cases by parcels post. If the item is from five hundred plants up we would send them by express, sending you a notice the day before shipment.

If you have a cow or a good milkman and a little spot of ground, buy some of the Everbearing strawberry plants and they will do the rest, and do it plentifully almost every day during the summer.

I had forgotten to say much of anything about the varieties, but the Progressive is the standard. It is the one that produces large quantities of medium sized berries. The Superb produces not as many berries but larger ones. You will be satisfied with either, but we recommend the Progressive. **Per 10, 50c; 25, 85c; 50, $1.50; 100, $2.25; 500, $10.00; 1,000, $15.00. Express or parcels post charges paid in all cases.**

STRAWBERRIES—STANDARD VARIETIES

Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self-fertilizer, fine quality berry, and yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any for all purposes.. We can furnish you with the Bederwood, Sample, Warfield, the Big Four. The Dunlap and Bederwood are the self-fertilizers or perfect flowers. The other varieties are not perfect flowers, but Pistullate and require either the Dunlap or Bederwood planted in alternate rows to fertilize them. **Price, 25, 35c; 50, 60c; 100, $1.00; 500, $3.50; 1,000, $6.50.** Parcels post or express charges paid in all cases.

500,000 Black Walnut at our Evergreen Nursery. Large trees in the distance produce annually large crops of nuts

NUT BEARING TREES

Almost every farm and garden contains some land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products, the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment. The nuts that we list can be grown in almost any section of the country, I will say, with the exception of the chestnut, which should not be planted north of Yankton.

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. **2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10, $1.75; 100, $12.00; 1-year-old, each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, $4.00.**

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. **3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; 10, $2.00.**

Hazel Nut—This forms a small growing bush and produces large quantities of nuts; it is perfectly hardy in any territory; does best if planted alongside of or in thin groves, or along creek banks in the natural timber. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25.**

Horse Chestnut or Buckeye—The fruit of this is not eatable; the tree is a very beautiful and ornamental tree, making almost a perfect globular top; it bears large quantities of flowers and large chestnuts. **5 to 6 ft., each, 50c.**

Walnut, Japan (Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles Butternut in shape and quality; smaller, with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.00; 50 for $3.00.**

Walnut, Black—This is the black walnut of commerce; produces probably the most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today; also produces large quantities of nuts which are marketable always at a good price. We grow these in immense quantities, having probably over one-half million of them for market this season. All of our walnuts are grown from the nuts produced here, so they are the hardiest that you can get.

	Each	10	100		10	100	1,000
5 to 7 ft	$0.35	$3.00	....	**18 to 24 in**	$0.30	$1.50	$14.00
4 to 5 ft	.25	2.00	....	**12 to 18 in**	...	1.30	12.00
3 to 4 ft	.15	1.00	$5.00				

Pukwana, S. D.

The nursery stock I got from you did just fine. My raspberries are already two or three feet high. I want to know whether they are to be covered this winter, also whether it will be necessary to cover the Beta Grape.

Yours truly,
H. DUVALL.

Surrounded by Elm and Hackberry—Residence D. B. Gurney, Yankton

FOREST, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ash

One of the hardiest of the hardwood varieties, medium rapid growth, and we advise the planting of these trees among the more rapid growing kind, like the Poplars, Cottonwoods, etc., with the exception of eventually cutting down the softwood, rapid-growing trees and leaving the ash for the permanent hardwood grove. Best trees for high and dry places.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.	....	....	$0.50	$ 3.00
12 to 18 in.	....	....	.75	5.00
18 to 24 in.	....	....	1.00	7.50
2 to 3 ft.	....	....	2.00	12.00
3 to 4 ft.	....	$0.45	3.00	17.00
4 to 5 ft., trans.	....	1.00	8.50	.....

Transplanted—

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.	$0.15	$1.50	$12.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	.45	4.00	30.00	.....
1½ to 2 in. cal.	1.25	11.00	.....	.....

Box Elder

Too well known to need description. This is a rapid growing tree, producing firewood of good quality about as quick as any tree will. Very hardy and long-lived.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 in. cal'p.	$1.00	$9.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 ft. trans.	.75	7.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft. trans.	.50	4.00	$30.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. trans.	.35	3.50	25.00	.....
5 to 6 ft. trans.	.20	1.75	15.00	.....
4 to 5 ft. trans.	.12	1.00	10.00	.....

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft. trans.	....	$0.60	$4.00	....
2 to 3 ft.	....	....	2.50	....
18 to 24 in.	....	....	1.00	$7.00
12 to 18 in.	....	....	.90	5.00
6 to 12 in.	....	....	.75	3.00

Basswood (Linden)

One of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown; trunk always straight, the top almost a perfect globe; green leaves during the summer, changing to a bright yellow with the autumn; holds its leaves well beyond most other trees; very hardy.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., trans.	$0.60	$6.25
5 to 6 ft., trans.	.40	3.75
4 to 5 ft., trans.	$0.35	$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00

Birch

A graceful tree with white bark, very desirable lawn tree. Will stand severe winters if not too dry.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	$0.25	$2.25
4 to 5 ft.	.35	3.25
5 to 6 ft.	$0.45	$4.25
6 to 8 ft.	.55	5.25

Birch—Purple—Foliage is of rich purple, very effective for lawn planting. **5 to 6 ft., each 60c; per 5, $2.50.**

A 3-year-old Golden Willow Hedge

At the Evergreen Nursery

A Yearling Waneta

Catalpa Speciosa

This is the hardy Catalpa of the north and one that is sold by tree agents over the country as high as $20 per 1,000 for the little fellows. In Yankton county there are some very large growers of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, and in the City of Yankton there are large trees, some of them two feet through. We procure all of our seed from the trees here in Yankton county. It is the finest for ornamental or street purposes; grows very straight, rapidly, and its leaves measuring one foot across and its immense quantity of beautiful white flowers give it its very tropical appearance. Our large sizes for ornamental purposes are transplanted and are very easy to make grow.

	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in.	...	....	**$ 0.65**	**$5.50**
18 to 24 in.	...	....	**2.00**	**8.00**
3 to 4 ft.	**$0.10**	**$0.90**	**5.00**	....
4 to 5 ft.	**.15**	**1.25**	**10.00**	....
5 to 6 ft., hvy.	**.25**	**2.00**	**15.00**	....

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., heavy	**$0.35**	**$ 3.00**	**$24.00**
2 to 2½ in. Cal., fancy	**1.00**	**7.00**	.....
2½ to 3 in. Cal., fancy	**1.25**	**10.00**	.....
3 to 4 in. Cal., fancy	**1.50**	**12.00**	.....

Catalpa Bungei—Umbrella Catalpa, grafted on the Catalpa Speciosa up about six to eight feet from the ground, makes a perfect umbrella-shaped head without pruning; perfectly hardy, and flourishes in any section south of Sioux Falls, S. D. **6 to 7 ft., each, $1.25.**

Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree

A very hardy, low growing tree from Siberia; excellent for hedge purposes, for snow breaks, or ornamental specimens. The trees in the spring are covered with racemes of yellow flowers, later forming pods like peas. The bark is light green in color, the foliage light green with silvery background. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota and other northern states where the conditions are severe. Height, 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	...	**$0.50**	**$ 2.00**
18 to 24 in.	...	**.65**	**3.25**

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	**$0.10**	**$0.75**	**$ 6.00**
3 to 4 ft.	**.15**	**1.20**	**10.00**

Cottonwood

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	**$0.10**	**$0.90**	**$7.50**
4 to 5 ft.	**.07**	**.50**	**4.50**
3 to 4 ft.	...	**.45**	**3.50**

	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.	**$0.75**	**$5.00**
18 to 24 in.	**.60**	**4.00**
12 to 18 in.	**.40**	**2.50**
6 to 12 in.	**.30**	**2.25**

Cherry, Wild Black (Prunus Serotina)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. The wood ranks next to the Black Walnut in commercial value. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring, and ripens in abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit above the size of a large pea.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	**$0.10**	**$0.90**	**$7.00**
3 to 4 ft.	**.12**	**1.00**	**9.00**
4 to 5 ft.	**.20**	**1.75**	**12.00**

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	**$0.30**	**$2.50**
6 to 8 ft.	**.40**	**3.25**
8 to 10 ft.	**.60**	**5.00**

Cherry, Pin or Bird (Cerasus Crotina)

This is a very hardy American tree; a native of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in the Black Hills. It is a strong and vigorous grower while young, grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. Its profusion of white blossoms in early spring makes it a handsome lawn tree. The fruit is a bright red. **5 to 6 ft., each, 25c; 10, $2.00. 6 to 8 ft., each, 35c; 10, $3.00. 8 to 10 ft., each, 50c; 10, $4.90.**

Elm, American White

Elms are considered the very best of all the street trees, and are used in greater quantities than probably all other kinds of varieties combined. In planting the Elm, do not crowd them. They produce very fine trees, fine shaped heads, and live for centuries. All our largest sized Elms for ornamental or street purposes have been transplanted several times and are well rooted, nice straight trunks, with well formed heads.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 in. calp.	$4.00	$30.00	....	5 to 6 ft.	$0.25	$2.00	$16.00	....
2½ to 3 in. calp.	2.00	18.00	....	4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00	....
2 to 2½ in. calp.	1.50	13.00	....	3 to 4 ft. sd.	...	.60	4.00	....
1½ to 2 in. calp.	1.00	8.50	$55.00	2 to 3 ft. sd.	...	....	1.75	$14.00
8 to 10 ft.	.60	5.00	32.00	18 to 24 in. sd.	...	....	1.00	6.00
6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	28.00	12 to 18 in. sd.	...	....	.60	5.00
				6 to 12 in. sd.	...	....	.50	4.00

Hackberry

A rare native tree with horizontal branches, bark light gray, rough, foliage light green. It is placed at the head of the list by many for street or park planting. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
3 to 4 in. cal.	$4.00	$35.00	.....	8 to 10 ft.	$0.65	$6.00	$55.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.	3.00	28.00	.....	6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.75	35.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.	2.00	18.00	.....	5 to 6 ft.	.25	2.25	20.00
1½ to 2 in. cal.	1.25	12.00	$100.00	4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.50	13.00
				3 to 4 ft.	...	1.25	10.00

Locust, Black

A rapid growing tree, bears fragrant white flowers, wood very hard, valuable for fence posts, hardy in sheltered locations, or where planted with other trees throughout the east half of the state.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
18 to 24 in.	...	....	$1.00	$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft.	...	....	1.50	11.00
3 to 4 ft.	$0.10	$0.90	6.00	....

Locust, Honey

A very fine tree, delicate foliage, very fragrant flowers followed with bean-like pods, thorny.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	...	....	$ 1.25	4 to 5 ft.	$0.15	$1.25	$11.00
2 to 3 ft.	...	....	3.00	5 to 6 ft.	.22	2.00	....
3 to 4 ft.	$0.10	$0.85	6.00	6 to 8 ft.	.35	3.25	....

Maple, Silver or Soft

This is probably the most rapid growing of any of the street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade trees and good street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 in. cal. trans.	$2.50	$22.00	....	5 to 6 ft. trans.	$0.25	$2.25	$20.00	....
2½ to 3 in. cal. trans.	1.50	12.00	....	4 to 5 ft trans.	.20	1.50	12.50	....
2 to 2½ in. cal. trans.	1.25	10.00	....	2 to 3 ft. sd.	...	.45	4.00	....
10 to 12 ft. trans.	1.00	7.50	$50.00	18 to 24 in. sd.	...	....	.80	....
8 to 10 ft. trans.	.50	4.00	40.00	12 to 18 in. sd.	...	....	.60	$4.50
6 to 8 ft. trans.	.35	3.00	22.00	6 to 12 in. sd.	...	....	.40	2.75

Sugar or Rock Maple. This tree is chieftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height. It grows well and roots deeply. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. Hardy here when planted among other trees. **18-24 ft., 10 for 35c; $2.00 per 100. 4-5 ft., 35c each; 10 for $3.00.**

Maple, Norway, 2 to 3 ft., trans., 25c each.

Maple Tararicum Ginnala. Small foliage prettily cut and lobed, turns a bright red in autumn —a beautiful ornamental tree. Hardy. Height from 18 to 25 ft.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	$0.10	$0.80	$7.00
18 to 24 in.	.12	1.00	9.00
1½ to 2 in. cal.	2.50	....	....

Mountain Ash

Mountain Ash—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. **5 to 6 ft., 35c; 10 for $3.00; 6 to 8 ft., 45c; 10 for $4.00.**

Mountain Ash (Oak-Leaved)—Dark, lobed, oak-shaped leaves, downy beneath. Produces berries freely. **4 to 6 ft., 45c; 10 for $3.00; 6 to 8 ft., 55c; 10 for $5.00.**

Russian Olive

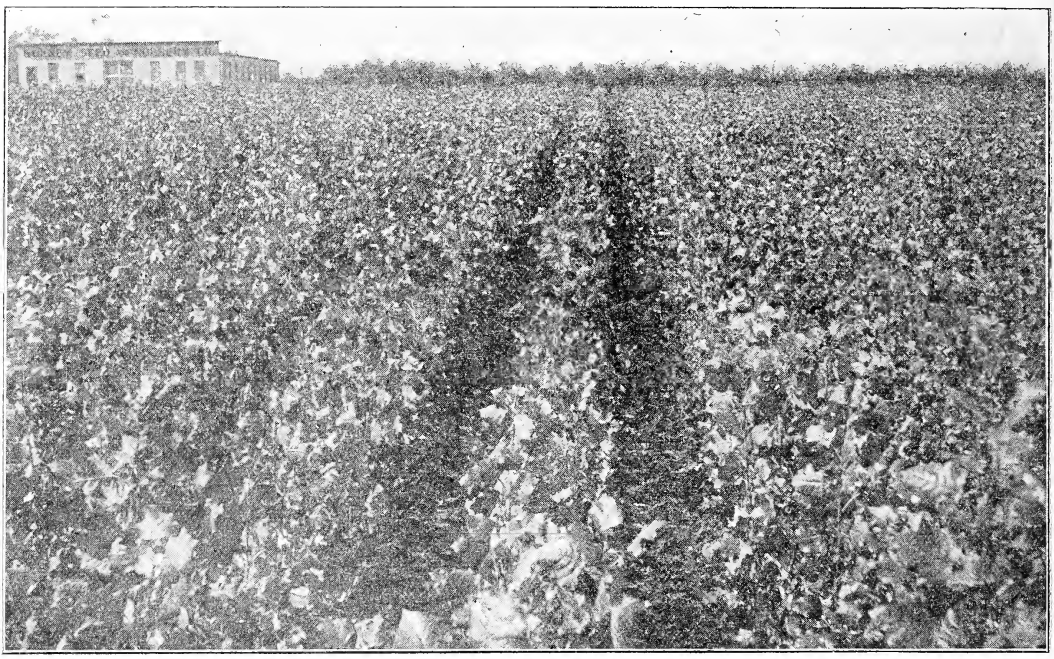
Russian Olive—This tree has won its way on its own merits to the very first place on the list for an absolutely **hardy, dry-weather tree.** In habit, when grown for a wind-break, it is much like the White Willow, and grows nearly as fast. As grown isolated it makes a round topped symmetrical tree. Foliage is silvery white, making a fine contrast and very beautiful tree for the lawn.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.		....	$ 3.00	$25.00	4 to 5 ft.	$0.25	$2.00	$19.00	....
12 to 18 in.	...	....	4.00	38.00	5 to 6 ft.	.35	3.00	28.00	....
18 to 24 in.	...	....	4.75	43.00	6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	....
3 to 4 ft.	$0.15	$1.25	10.00	....	8 to 10 ft.	.70	6.00	....	....

Oak Burr

Everyone knows the Oak and the value of its timber. We have the Burr and the Red Oak, and everyone should plant some of these trees.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	$0.30	$2.75	$25.00	12 to 18 in.	$0.10	$0.50	$4.00



500,000 Carolina and Norway Poplar at Our Evergreen Nursery, 1915

Lombardy Poplar—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form. Valuable in collection. **4 to 5 ft., 20c; 6 to 8 ft., 40c; 8 to 10 ft., 50c each.**

Canadian Poplar—The hardiest of all. A rapid growing hardy variety secured from central Canada. Is valuable in this locality and the extreme north. **4 to 5 ft., 10c each; $1.25 per 10; per 100, $10.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, 20c; per 10, $1.50.**

Bolleana Poplar—A very compact upright grower, with glossy leaves, green above and silver underneath. One of the most desirable poplars. **3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; 4 to 5 ft., each, 25c.**

Carolina and Norway Poplar—We grow hundreds of thousands of these each year and they are known as the "Sudden Saw Log." I have in the office here beside me while writing this a one-year-old tree, grown from a cutting that is 12 feet and 6 inches high. It measures 1¾ inches through at the base. No other tree will produce this growth. They are very hardy and, unlike the cottonwood, never bear seed and scatter their cottony seed pods around.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 2½ in. cal'p.	$0.90	$8.00	....	....
1½ to 2 in. cal'p.	.50	4.75	....	....
8 to 10 ft	.35	3.00	....	....
6 to 8 ft	.20	1.50	$10.00	$80.00

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	$0.15	$0.90	$8.00	$70.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.10	.70	5.50	50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.08	.50	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft.....	...	....	3.50	25.00

Silver-Leaved Poplar—Known also as "Silver Maple." This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cordwood faster than a cottonwood.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	$0.45	$4.25
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	3.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	2.75

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	$0.20	$1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.50

Populus Tremuloides (Quaking Asp)—This beautiful tree belongs to the poplar family and is one of the hardiest and longest lived of them. It is found growing wild in almost all of the northern states and into Canada. It derives its name from the fact that at all times, whether or not the wind is blowing, the leaves on the trees have quite a violent trembling motion. This is caused by the extremely long, thin stems. It is always moving. **3 to 4 ft., each, 20c; 4 to 5 ft., each, 30c.**

PTELIA TRIFOLIATA (Hop Tree)

This is a hardy, low growing tree, about same as Mountain Ash, but is hardier and more ornamental, if we except the red berries in fall and winter. Leaves arranged in triplets, as its name implies, and all admire their beautiful varnished sheen. **5 to 6 ft., each, 25c; per 10, $2.00; per 50, $9.00.**

SYCAMORE

Broad, spreading round top, massive and picturesque, often 100 feet high; very effective in winter, when the branches show as white as the birch, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. Hardy south of Yankton. **5 to 6 ft., each, 50c.**

Viroqua, Wis., April 3, 1917.

I sent to you for two young Waneta plum trees two years ago, and when they came I cut four little scions from them and grafted them into a bearing tree and last fall I got 30 ripe plums. I can tell you I was proud to show my big plums. Some of my neighbors said they wanted that plum no matter how much it cost. I have given your address to lots of them. My young trees are full of blossom buds now. There will be a great demand for the Waneta as soon as it is known. I am certainly well pleased.

ARNT JOHNSON.

WANETA PLUM

I just want to call your attention to the letter written by Mr. Johnson of Wisconsin. This means something to every grower of fruit or every person who would like to grow fruit in the whole country. The Waneta is a wonderful plum. We have grown them on young trees, not one plum, but literally loaded; fruit larger than anything else we have ever produced before in the plum line in the Northwest; a good keeper; excellent quality; the most rapid growing plum tree we have. If you have room for just one plum tree or one dozen in your yard, be sure that the Waneta is among them. **Each, 60c; 10 for $5.50.**

A Spot in the Park at the Evergreen Nursery

WILLOW

Willow, Diamond—Very valuable for fence posts, growing rapidly, produces posts that will keep in the ground for years. You should plant a good grove of them. The richer the ground the more rapidly they will produce the posts, but they do well even on high and dry ground.

Willow, White or Fence Willow—This is the large tree that was used so many years for hedges around farms: it does best on low places.

Willow, Laurel Leaf—This is a beautiful, medium tree with glossy, leathery foliage: an exceptionally good ornamental tree as well as useful for windbreaks, firewood, etc.

Russian Golden Willow—A very beautiful rapid grower, does as well on high ground as any of the willows. In habit it is much like the White or Fence Willow, but grows faster. A half-acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep a large family in fuel.

American Golden Willow—Much the same as the above. I can see but little difference in their relative values. The twigs of the Russian variety turn red in winter, while the American remains yellow. The former grows more upright.

Ural Willow—A very hardy willow from the Ural Mountains in Russia. An excellent snow catcher, also used as a hedge. Height 8 to 10 feet. Stands drouth exceptionally well.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Diamond, 18-24 in.	....	....	$0.50	$4.00
Diamond, 12-18 in.	....	....	.40	3.50
Gray—Same as Diamond.				
White or fence, 4-5 ft.	$0.08	$0.75	4.00	....
White or fence, 3-4 ft.	.40	3.00	....	....
Rus. Golden, 8-10 ft.	.30	2.00	....	....

	Each	10	100	1,000
Am. Golden, 5-6 ft.	$0.20	$1.75	....	....
Am. Golden, 4-5 ft.	.12	1.00	....	....
Am. Golden, 6-8 ft.	.30	2.75	....	....
Laurel Leaf, 3-4 ft.	.10	.60	$4.00	$32.00
Laurel Leaf, 4-5 ft.	.12	1.00	5.00	40.00
Laurel Leaf, 5-6 ft.	.20	1.50	8.00	....
Ural Willow, 2-3 ft.	.10	.60	4.00	35.00

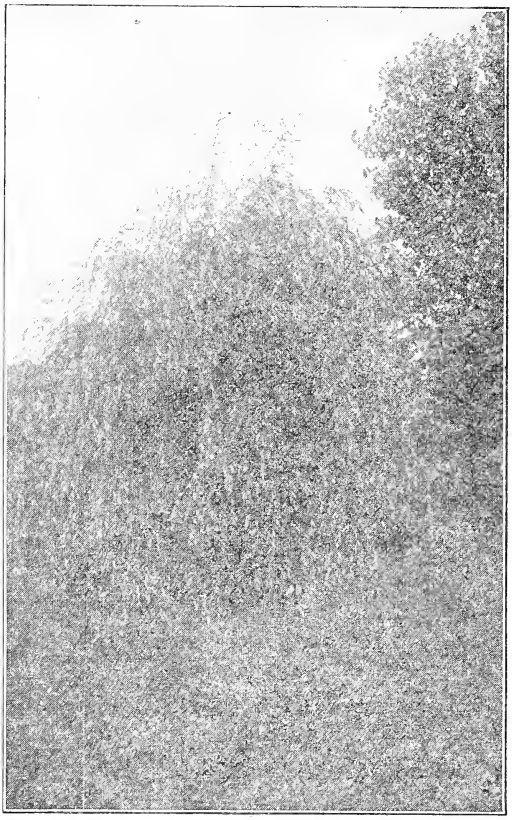
CUTTINGS

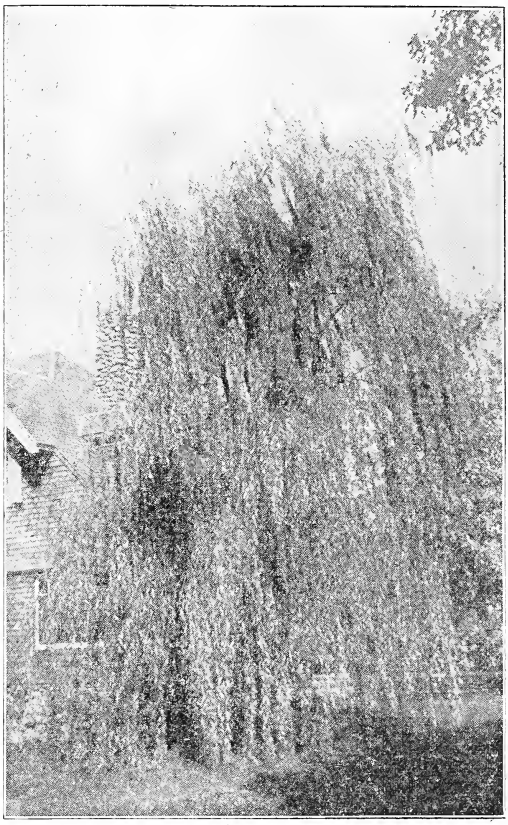
A great many varieties of trees and plants can be propagated from cuttings more readily than any other way and for a less expense. Cuttings of all kinds should be planted as soon as received and we do not advise the shoving of them into the ground as is ordinarily practiced: they will be more or less calloused when you receive them and the shoving of them into the ground destroys this callous and kills the cutting. If you have a quantity of them the best way is to plow a deep furrow, put them against the overturned furrow where the horses will not step on them as you come with the next, and throw a furrow against them, tramping them carefully after planting. The way practiced in the nurseries and where you want to do it just right is with the dibble, making a hole in the ground the length of the cutting, dropping the cutting into it and pressing the dirt firmly around it. If these directions are followed you will have almost perfect success. Leave one-half inch of cutting show above ground.

	Per 100	1,000
Artemesia, Russian	$0.50	$3.00
Cottonwood	.40	2.50
Carolina Poplar	.50	2.75
Norway Poplar	.50	2.75
Canadian Poplar	.50	3.90
American Laurel Leaf Willow	.45	2.75

	Per 100	1,000
Golden Willow, American	$0.40	$2.25
Russian Golden	.40	2.25
White Willow	.45	2.50
Diamond Willow	.45	2.50
Gray Willow	.45	2.50
Ural Willow	.70	5.00

Two years ago you mailed us seven varieties of the Hansen Plums, little 12 to 18-inch plants. Nearly every one bore last year: one ripened a quart, and there was scarcely another plum in the neighborhood.
GOREE & GOREE.





Niobe Weeping Willow

WEEPING TREES

The most ornamental of any of the trees. Can be used in places where it is impossible to use the larger, erect growing kind, and for effective landscape work you must always use something in this line.

Weeping Mulberry Trees—Will stand where not exposed to heavy winds; is a most beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendant sweeping the ground. This is specially valuable to plant on lawns where you do not wish to obstruct the view from the windows to the streets or roads. It produces an umbrella-shaped head, never growing above eight or ten feet high, and spreading out in beautiful, glossy dark green leaves and purple fruit, makes one of the most sought-after of all the weeping trees. **Each, $1.25; headed, about 6 ft. high.**

Birch, Cutleaf Weeping—One of the most elegant of all the weeping or pendulous trees; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. This is absolutely hardy. **Price, 5-6 ft., 85c; 6-8 ft., $1.00 each.**

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that the compact, roof-like head is formed; leaves are large, glossy, dark green; a strong, vigorous grower. The only Weeping Elm that is hardy in the north. **$1.50 each.**

Mountain Ash, Weeping—With its large, irregular limbs reaching to the ground, the trees covered with their clusters of red berries, making it one of the very beautiful trees. **Each, $1.00.**

Maple, Weir's Cutleaf Weeping—A Silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful desiccated foliage; of rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping. **4-5 ft., 50c; 5-6 ft., 60c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.**

NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW

This is the grandest and one of the **hardiest** and best of all of the weeping trees. It is a very rapid grower and will grow on almost any quality ground. We are showing here photograph of a tree in the William Edmunds grounds at Yankton. This tree has been planted about five years and with the lightest breeze the whole tree is in motion. The bark of the tree is golden yellow, the underside of the leaves silvery, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. The new shoots often grow to a length of six or eight feet and would not be half as large around as an ordinary lead pencil. This is a specially valuable tree for hedges, single specimen and cemeteries. The price is so low that you can afford to buy lots of them.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
4 to 4 ft.	$0.25	$2.00	$19.00	8 to 10 ft.	$0.45	$4.00	....
4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.75	25.00	1½ to 2 in. cal.	.60	5.50	....
5 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	27.00	2 to 2½ in. cal.	.90	8.00	....
6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	2½ to 3 in. cal.	1.25	12.00	....

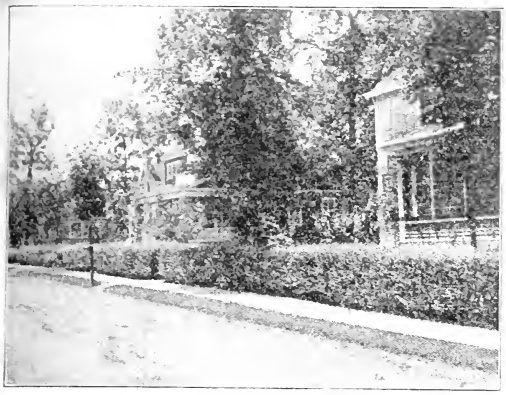
Sloan, Sanders Co., Montana, March 6, 1917.

The one pound of Prof. Hansen's Cossack Alfalfa which I bought from you two years ago grew, came true to name, and is much superior in both quality and yield to both Turkestan and dry land alfalfa, of which I have 30 acres.

MRS. CLARA M. BAKER.

HEDGE PLANTS

The demand for hedge plants increases rapidly in all communities, especially in the older communities where they have disposed of the various kinds of fences surrounding and dividing one party's holdings from another. Hedges in the rear of town lots, along the alley, are being planted more and more as their beauty and utility become known. There are a number of plants valuable for this purpose and we list for this purpose specially and for low-growing hedges in town and around home places in the country where they do not wish the hedge to grow too high, the **Buckthorn**, the **Barberry**, and the **Tree Honeysuckle.** These are all hardy, and stand trimming better than any other hedge plant, and all of them produce flowers and berries which are very ornamental. The **Buckthorn** with its ebony black berries in the fall, the **Barberry** with its bright red clusters of berries, and the **Tree Honeysuckle** with its thousands of pink and white blossoms in the summer, followed with its bright berries, make it worth while to live.



The Russian Mulberry is used as an ornamental hedge in central Nebraska and localities south of there. They make an excellent and low priced hedge and stand severe trimming.

The Spirea Van Houttei is perfectly hardy, stand severe trimming. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

The **Lilacs** in the purple and white are also easily cared for, and as a screen there is nothing better that grows the same height. It will not good for hedge purposes, but do not stand the trimming as the other plants do, but are used a great deal for hedge purposes. The Lilac is too well known and its value too well known to need description here.

A Hedge

either as a division between two properties, as a cover for objectionable spots, along the alley, or in front of the home, adds the finished appearance to landscape work. A place properly landscaped is a joy to its owner and the public in general.

Buckthorn Hedge

		Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	Perfectly hardy and very ornamental, makes fine ornamental hedges. Can be trimmed to any desired shape.	....	....	$3.00
12 to 18 in.		....	....	3.75
18 to 24 in.		....	....	5.50
2 to 3 ft.		....	$1.00	7.50
3 to 4 ft.		$0.20	1.50	....
4 to 5 ft.		.25	1.75	....

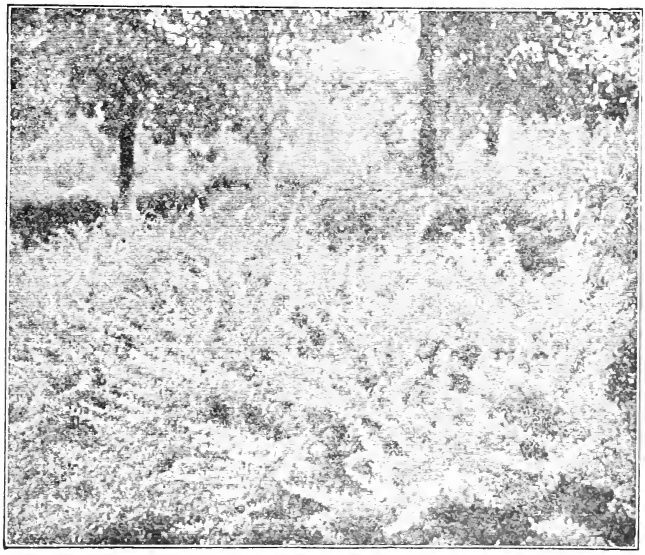
Rhamnus Frangula—Red rooted and red berried buckthorn, very effective in fall. **4-5 feet, each 20c; per 10, $1.60; per 50, $5.00.**

Barberry Thunbergia — Perfectly hardy. Will make a dense hedge from 3 to 4 feet high, which will always remain symmetrical without any pruning. Bears large, nearly round, crimson berries, which remain on plants all winter. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn.

Barberry (Common)—A hardy shrub, 4 to 6 feet. Bears early and profusely. Fruit shape of a grain of wheat, but two to four times as large. Bright crimson.

"Where the tangled Barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls gray with mosses."

Barberry, Purple—Purple leaves and fruit, rich looking, very effective when contrasted with plants of lighter foliage.



Dwarf Barberry, Thunbergia

	Each	10	100
Barberry, purple leaf, 2-3 ft.	$0.20	$1.75	$16.00
Barberry Common, green, 2-3 ft.	.20	1.75	16.00
Barberry Thunbergia, 12-18 in.	.15	1.25	10.00
Barberry Thunbergia, 18-24 in.	.18	1.50	12.00
Honeysuckle tree, 2 to 3 ft.	$0.20	$1.75	$16.00
Honeysuckle tree, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	19.00
Lilac, purple, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	19.00
Lilac, white, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	19.00

The Amoor River North Privet is one of the best and most popular of the hedges for the south and more favored localities; hardy 50 miles north of Yankton and the southern half of Minnesota.

Privet—Amoor River North. **2 to 3 ft., each 15c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $11.00. 18 to 24 in., each 12c; per 10, $1.00; per 100, $9.50.**

Russian Mulberry—See Fruit.

Caragana—See Forest and Shade Trees.

Spirea Van Houti—See Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs.

A DAKOTA HOME SCENE
Koster Blue Spruce in foreground. Well-kept trees and lawn in background

EVERGREENS FOR THE DAKOTAS

In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, and a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine Trees that have stood for the last thirty years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow in Dakota, they will not even believe what they have seen for thirty years. The facts are an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, and is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

Here, at Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the Northwest, and have planted many thousands of them at our nurseries. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. In buying evergreens do not buy one or half a dozen unless you have room for no more; buy them by the hundreds and thousands; they are the cheapest and best windbreak, shutting out the winter winds as no other trees will. They are cheap, will cost you but a few dollars for enough to enclose your feeding yards and buildings.

Warranted Evergreens, Balled and Burlapped

We shall, later in winter, or early spring, take up with the earth on the roots, ball and burlap a lot of evergreens of different kinds and sizes.

It is a good deal of work to handle these and prices must necessarily be a little high, but they are sure growers. We warrant them, and if one fails and we are notified any time during the month of July, 1917, we will refund money paid for tree and freights or replace free.

Write for special prices on lots of 100 or more, balled and burlapped.

Koster's Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens Kosteriana)—A variety of grafted Blue Spruce that is widely known and admired for its beautiful symmetrical form and bright steely blue color, which changes to a dazzling silver when exposed to the sunlight.

	Each	Per 10
Koster's Blue, 12 to 15 in.....	$2.00	$19.00
Koster's Blue, 18 to 24 in.....	3.00	29.00
Koster's Blue, 2 to 2½ feet....	4.50	39.00
Koster's Blue, 2½ to 3 feet....	5.00	49.00
Koster's Blue, 3 to 3½ feet....	7.00	.....
Koster's Blue, 3½ to 4 feet....	9.00	.....
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 24 to 30 in.	3.00	27.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 30 to 36 in.	3.50	30.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 36 to 42 in.	4.00	35.00
Blue Spruce, Select, 3½ to 4 feet.	5.75	.....
Blue Spruce, Select, 4 to 5 feet.	8.00	.....
Blue Spruce, green, 12 to 18 in....	1.25	11.00

	Each	Per 10
Blue Spruce, green, 18 to 24 in.....	$1.50	$15.00
Blue Spruce, green, 24 to 30 in.....	1.75	17.00
Blue Spruce, green, 30 to 36 in.....	2.00	19.00
Blue Spruce, green, 3 to 4 feet...	3.50	30.00
Blue Spruce, green, 4 to 5 feet...	4.50	40.00
Black Hills Spruce, 12 to 18 in.....	.80	7.00
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	1.10	10.00
Black Hills Spruce, 24 to 30 in.....	1.20	11.00
Black Hills Spruce, 30 to 36 in.....	1.60	.....
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	.....
Bull Pine, 12 to 18 in.....	1.00	9.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE AT OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY

Colorado Blue Spruce—Out in the high places in Colorado where the soil is not as good as it might be, where the summers are very hot and the winters very cold, grows a sturdy evergreen known as the **Colorado Blue Spruce.** This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of any or all of the evergreens and has come into use surprisingly rapid in the last few years for ornamental purposes. They have adapted themselves to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth. The trees vary in color from **light green** to **beautiful blues,** the price varying with the color—the light green ones the cheapest and the brightest blue the highest price. We are showing a photograph here of thousands of them at our Evergreen Nursery.

Blue Spruce (P. Pungens), unassorted, colors as they run. Transplanted 2 to 5 times.

	Each	10	100		Each	10
6 to 8 inch	...	$0.85	$ 4.50	24 to 36 inch	$0.65	$ 5.00
8 to 12 inch	$0.20	1.50	12.00	30 to 36 inch	.85	6.50
12 to 18 inch	.35	2.25	18.00	3 to 4 feet	1.25	7.50
18 to 24 inch	.45	3.00	25.00	4 to 5 feet	2.20	11.00

The above list is for green specimens, or as they run if under 12 inches.

Blue Select Specimens—About 5 to 7 per cent of the Pungens will be blue, more or less. Their value depends on their color, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3-foot tree is worth from $1.00 plain to $5.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5-foot tree sell for $25.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size and we will make the selection and give you full value for your money.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Canadensis)

Dark green, **Perfectly Hardy,** very compact, the best for general planting. It is superior to any as a windbreak. Easily transplanted. A native of western South Dakota.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100
6 to 8 inch	$0.15	$1.00	$ 8.00	$60.00	24 to 30 inch	$0.40	$3.25	$27.00
8 to 12 inch	.20	1.50	12.00	....	30 to 36 inch	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 inch	.25	2.00	18.00	....	3 to 4 feet	.70	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 inch	.30	2.50	22.00	....	4 to 5 feet	.90	8.00	....

Seedling Evergreen—These are trees one and two years old, not transplanted, and will in most cases require shading the first year or two. These will not be replaced for less than full price if they fail to grow.

	100	1,000		100	1,000
Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 inches	$2.00	$18.00	**Scotch Pine, 6 to 10 inches**	$2.25	$16.00
Jack Pine, 6 to 8 inches	2.00	15.00	**Black Hills Spruce, 6 to 8 inches**	2.50	20.00
Ponderosa or Bull, 4 to 8 inches	2.00	16.00			

Add 12c per 100 for Parcel Post

EVERGREEN ROOTS MUDDIED

All Evergreens purchased from us other than those planted in baskets, or balled and burlapped, will be muddied thoroughly just as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition, the roots all covered with a thin coating of soil.

If Evergreens are wanted balled and burlapped, not warranted, add 20c per tree up to 18 in., 25c per tree from 18 to 30 in., 30c per tree from 30 to 36 inch., 35c per tree from 3 to 4 ft., 50c per tree from 4 to 5 ft.

Black Hills Spruce at Coleridge, Neb., Cemetery

BULL PINE or PINUS PONDEROSA

This is the genuine Black Hills Pine. It requires little moisture. Will thrive in high dry places. Hardy way up in Canada, where it is extensively planted.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in	$0.15	$1.10	$10.00
12 to 18 in	.20	1.70	15.50
18 to 24 in	.25	2.00	19.50

JACK PINE (Pinus Banksiana)

A very rapid grower and very hardy. Will thrive in poor or sandy soil. Very desirable as a wind break.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
8 to 12 in	$0.15	$1.10	$ 8.00	2 to 3 ft	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
12 to 18 in	.20	1.50	10.50	3 to 4 ft	.40	3.50	25.00
18 to 24 in	.25	2.00	16.00	4 to 5 ft	.60	5.00	....

SCOTCH PINE (Pinus Sylvestris)

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in., trans	...	....	$ 3.50	2 to 3 ft., trans	$0.26	$2.55	$20.00
12 to 18 in., trans	$0.15	$1.35	12.00	3 to 4 ft., trans	.40	3.50	30.00
18 to 24 in., trans	.20	1.70	16.00				

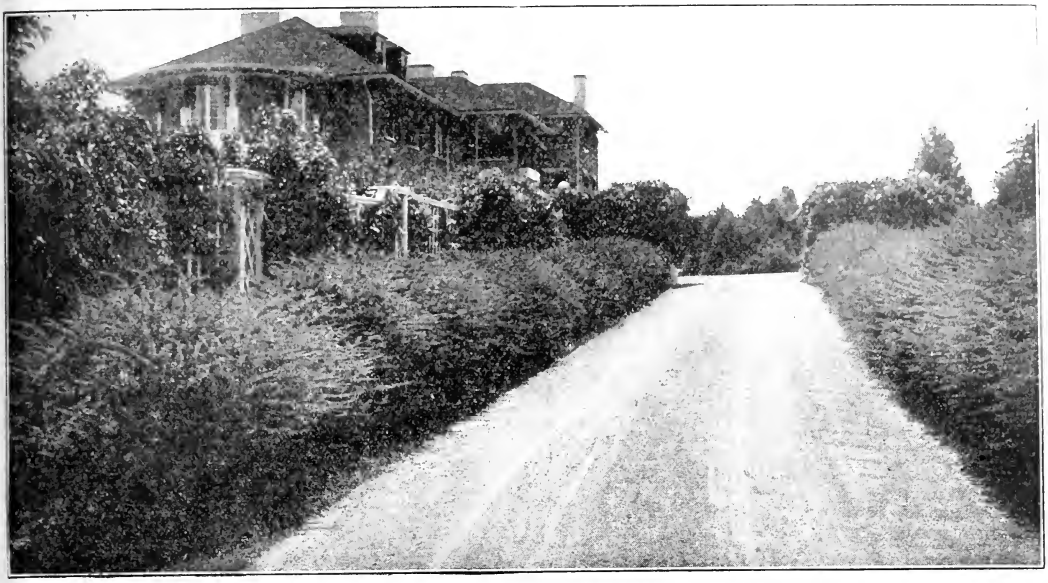
For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is very satisfactory for groves and windbreaks. Above are good sizes to plant in large quantities. Remember, all the foregoing Evergreens are transplanted from one to three times, and the large Blue Spruce are four times.

Red Cedar—This produces a "cedar apple" that develops a rust which divides its life history between this tree and the common apple and is destructive to the latter. It is not hardier than the Jack Pine, Blue or Black Hills Spruce, and not so fast a grower as the Jack Pine. We will get it for those who want it, but don't keep it.

AUSTRIAN PINE

A stout-branched tree of rapid growth, dark green foliage, used as a screen. The drifting of snow does not break it down. Hardy as Scotch Pine.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in	$0.30	$2.80	$25.00
18 to 24 in	.40	3.50	....



A Barberry Thunbergii Hedge

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

Flowering Almond (Amygdalus)—Two to four feet high, of branching habit, blossoms in very early spring with double rose pink and white flowers in great profusion. Pink and white same price. **Each, 25c; 5 for $1.**

Bechtel's Dbl. Fl. Crab (Pyrus Angustifolia)—A sport of the wild crab of Iowa and is a young and free bloomer of double apple fragrant flowers like small roses. Too much cannot be said in its praise. **3 to 4 feet, each, 40c; 5 for $1.75.**

The Everblooming Butterfly Bush. (Buddleya Variabilis Magnifica.) This shrub from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which the first year often attains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during the succeeding years. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. **Price, 30c each; 10 for $2.50.**

BARBERRY—BERBERIS

A family of shrubs having rough, thorny branches; very valuable, planted in masses for the brightly colored fruit and the varied autumn foliage.

Green Barberry (Berberis Vulgaris)—Tall growing shrub, having very dark green foliage and bright scarlet berries, which hang on all winter. **18 to 24 in., each, 12c; 10, $1.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10, $1.75.**

Purple Barberry (Berberis Purpurea)—A type resembling the above, except that it has purple leaves, which makes it of value to give contrast. Very good in landscape work. Same price as green.

Thunberg's Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii)—This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season, and is particularly beautiful in the fall and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. **8 to 12 in. seedling, each, 10c; 10, 50c; 50, $2.50. 12 to 18 in. transplanted, each, 15c; 10, $1.25; 50, $5.00. 18 to 24 in., heavy, each, 20c; 10, $1.80; 50, $8.00.**

FLOWERING CURRANTS

Crandall's Currant—A yellow flowering currant having black berries. **Each, 20c.**

Yellow Currant (Ribes Aureum)—Medium sized shrub having light green leaves and large yellow flowers; dark brown berries. **2-year, each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

Mt. Currant (Ribis Alpinium)—Valuable for its dwarf habit; small greenish yellow blossoms; whitish branches; red berries. **2-year, each, 15c; 10 for $1.25.**

DEUTZIA

Valuable shrubs of different heights but having the same habit of bloom, a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing.

Gracilis—Dwarf growing, dense bushy, its drooping branches wreathed in pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots.

Pride of Rochester—Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May before the others. Flowers large and free, double white. **3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; $1.60 per 5.**

DOGWOOD—CORNUS

Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus Stolonifera)—Growing 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small, handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark a dark red in winter; bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. Same price as Siberian.

Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Siberica Alba)—An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white in flat topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white. **18 to 24 in., each, 20c; 10 for $1.20; 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; 10 for $2.00.**

Dogwood—Silver margined leaves, a distinct and beautiful variety from Siberia. **12 to 18 inches, each, 25c; per 10, $2.00.**

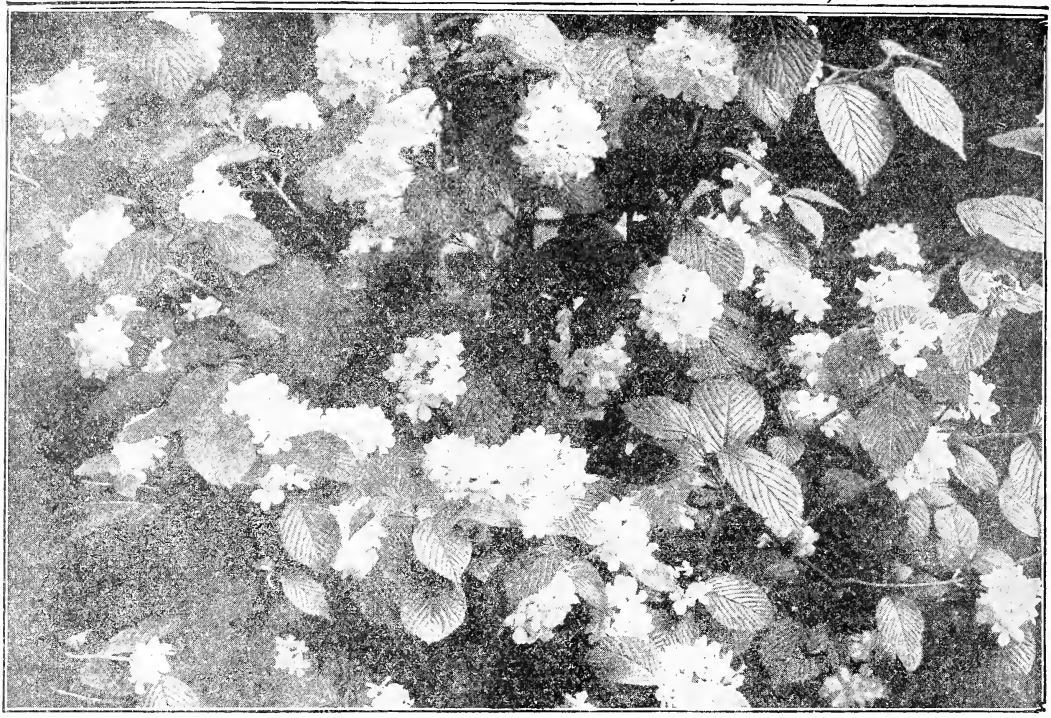
ELDERS

American Elder (Sambucus Canadensis)—Six to ten feet, upright growth, the stems filled with white pith; foliage bright green; blossoms in June and July with delicate white flowers in dense masses, which are followed by the edible Elderberry, much prized for wine and pastry. An ornamental plant at all seasons.

Cut Leaf Elder (Sambucus Nigra Laciniata)—Eight to ten feet high, with foliage in almost fern-like sprays semi-drooping habit.

Golden Elder (Sambucus Aurea)—A very striking shrub, eight to ten feet high; similar to the American Elder, only that the foliage is a very bright yellow. Can be trimmed to a small, compact shrub.

Price of the three above varieties: 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c, 10 for $2.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; 10 for $2.50.



Japanese Snowball—A Grand Plant

FORSYTHIA

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

Viridissima—Twisted flowers, a little the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

Suspensa—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

Fortunei—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth. All Forsythia **30c each; $2.50 per 10.**

HONEYSUCKLE

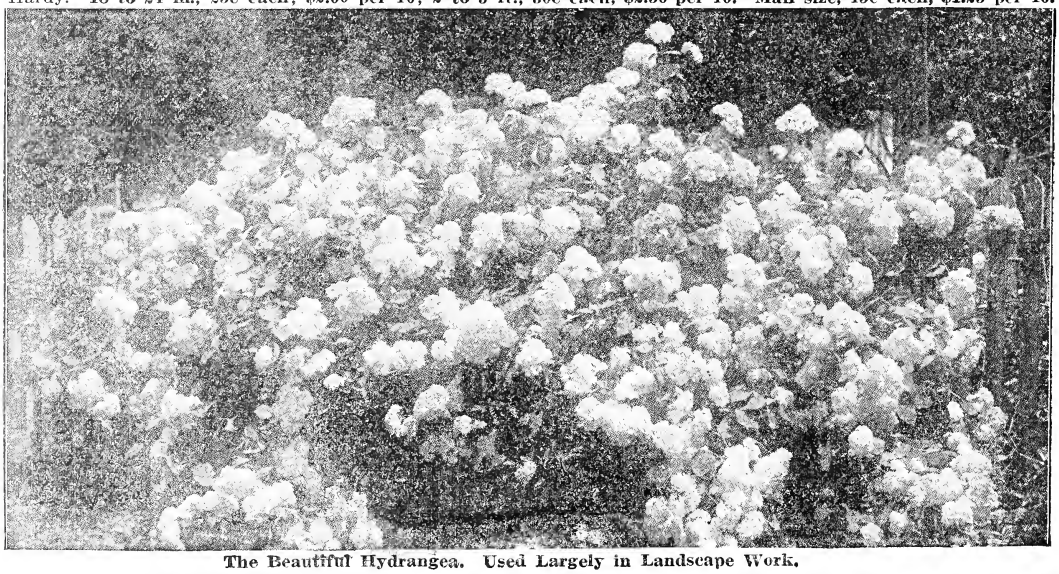
Albert's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Alberti)—A new dwarf half weeping shrub from Siberia, pinkish blue blossoms; very fragrant; fall berries. **18-24 in., each, 20c; per 10, $1.80.**

Morrow's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morrowi)—A medium sized honeysuckle having widespread branches; leaves a downy gray underneath; flowers white changing to yellow; berries bright red, **2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10 for $1.80; 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c, 10 for $2.20.**

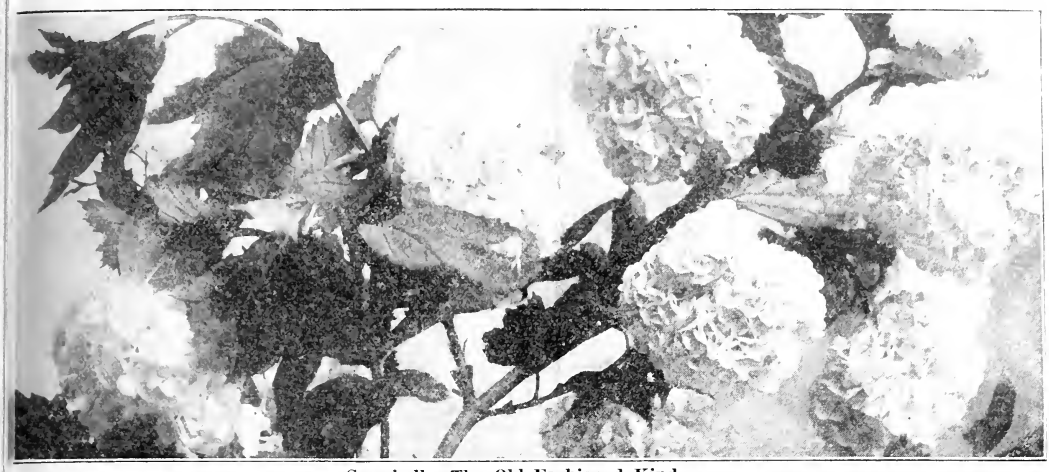
Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarico)—Eight to ten feet high with numerous upright branches; foliage bright green; blossoms in late spring with white or pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, which are its chief charm, and lasts until the fall. **2 to 3 ft., 20c each, $1.25 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, $2.00 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 45c each, $4.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., per 100, $18.00.**

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—This familiar old shrub is one of the most prominent factors during August and September in brightening up the lawn and shrubbery groups. Single specimens, if planted in rich soil and severely pruned every spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, stocky clamps of compact form, and are wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive white plumes. Large beds kept at a uniform development are extremely showy; first snowy white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green. Hardy. **18 to 24 in., 25c each; $2.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, $2.50 per 10. Mail size, 15c each, $1.25 per 10.**



The Beautiful Hydrangea. Used Largely in Landscape Work.



Snowball. The Old-Fashioned Kind

Hydrangea Arborescence (Snowball Hydrangea)—This magnificent, perfectly hardy American shrub has snow-white blossoms of largest size. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring-blooming shrubs, flowering from early June until late July. **Each, 35c.**

LILACS

All Lilacs listed are hardy and should be more generally planted.

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 ft. high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes. **2 to 3 ft., 20c each, $1.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c, each, $2.00 per 10.**

Common White—Same as Purple, except has pure white blossoms. Same price as Purple.

Persian Purple Lilac—Six to 8 feet high with slender upright branches; foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each, $2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 30c each, $2.75 per 10.**

Persian White Lilac—Same as above with white flowers. Same price as Persian Purple.

Chas. X.—Loose trusses; single flowers of reddish purple. A fast grower, with large shining leaves. **18 to 24 in., 35c each, per 10, $3.00.**

Japan Lilac—A tree growing to 30 feet in height. Foliage dark and leathery; blossoms in June and July with snow-white plumes 18 to 20 inches long. Makes a striking specimen. Fast grower. **2 to 3 ft., each, 35c, per 10, $3.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, 45c, per 10, $4.00.**

Mad. Lemoine—Double purple white; extra large clusters. **2 to 3 ft., each, 40c; per 10, $3.50.**

S. Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac)—Grows 10 to 12 feet high; immense reddish-purple panicles in May. **3 to 4 ft., each, 45c; per 10, $4.00.**

President Carnot—Double pale blue, with white center. **18 to 24 in., each, 30c; per 10, $2.75.**

Belle de Nancy—Flowers pink with white center; very fine. **2 to 3 ft., each, 40c, per 10, $3.50; 3 to 4 ft., each, 50c; per 10, $4.50.**

PRUNUS TRILOBA

(Double Flowering Plum)

Hardy, height 5 ft., covered in spring with delicate pink flowers resembling a rose; flowers 1 inch or more, over. **2 to 3 ft., each, 30c; per 5, $1.25.**

PURPLE FRINGE

A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large leaves overhung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of light mist-like flowers, having appearance of smoke at a distance. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each.**

Quince, Japanese (Cydonica Japonica)—See fruits.

Russian Olive (Eleagnus Angustifolia)—See forest and shade trees.

Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens)—See forest and shade trees.

SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM

Viburnum Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—Erect, compact, growing 6 to 8 feet, with purple tinted foliage, a solid mass of white in June. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each, $3.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40c, $3.50 per 10.**

Common Snowball (Virburnum Sterilis)—Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 ft. Is filled with white balls of bloom in the last part of May. **2 to 3 ft., 25c, $2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, $1.50 per 5.**

High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus)—Eight to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and persists on bare branches into the winter. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each, $2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, $3.00 per 10.**

Viburnum Lantana—Ten to 15 feet. Beautiful wrinkled, Lantana-like leaves; white flowered in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each, $2.50 per 10.**

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. **12 to 18 in., 20c each; $1.75 per 10.**

Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland)—A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; $2.50 per 10.**

Billardi—Five to 7 feet high, upright with spikes of rich pink flowers from July on. **2 or 3 ft., 25c each; $2.00 per 10.**

Spirea Bumalda—Dwarf variety having rosy blossoms and cut leaves of bright green mottled with yellow at times. A decidedly valuable landscape shrub for grouping in front of high shrub massings. **20c each; $1.75 per 10.**

Golden Spirea (Spirea Aurea)—A rapid growing variety, 8 to 10 feet high, with masses of snowy white flowers, drooping the branches with their weight; young foliage bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in fall. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each; $2.00 per 10.**

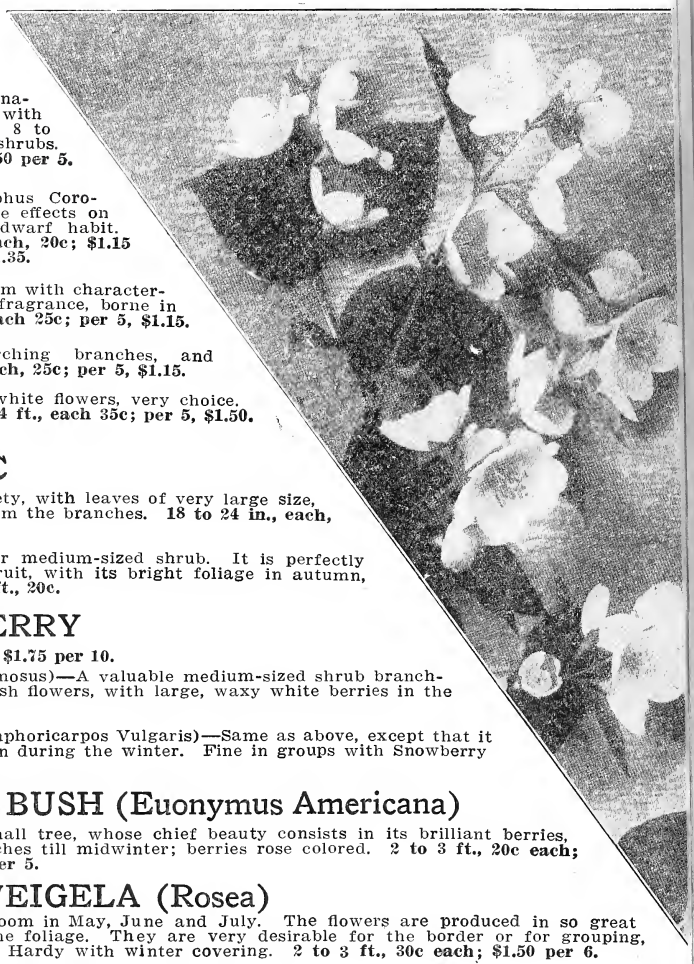
Spirea Collosa Alba—Dwarf; white blossom variety; blooms all summer. **2 years mailing size, 15c each; $1.00 per 10.**

Spirea Collosa Rubra—Dwarf; rosy red blossoms; slightly purplish leaves when young. **Same price as above.**

Prunifolia—Four to 5 ft. high; flowers white and very double, foliage rich brown in autumn; partly hardy. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each; $2.00 per 10.**

Sorbifolia (Ash Leaved Spirea)—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. **2 to 3 ft., 20c each; $1.75 per 10.**

SYRINGA



Syringa or Mock Orange (P. Coronarius)—Hardy free flowering shrub with showy, fragrant white flowers; grows 8 to 10 ft. high. One of the most popular shrubs. **2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; $1.50 per 5.**

Golden Mock Orange (Philadelphus Coronarius Aurea)—valuable for landscape effects on account of its yellow foliage and dwarf habit. Very free flowering. **12 to 18 in., each, 20c; $1.15 per 5; 18 to 24 in., each 30c; per 5, $1.35.**

Manleau D. Hermine—A pretty form with characteristic cut, pearly-white flowers of fine fragrance, borne in the greatest profusion. **2 to 3 feet, each 25c; per 5, $1.15.**

Lemoine—Graceful, slender, arching branches, and showy white flowers. **18 to 24 in., each, 25c; per 5, $1.15.**

P. Mt. Blanc—Large, pure snowy-white flowers, very choice. **2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; per 5, $1.15; 3 to 4 ft., each 35c; per 5, $1.50.**

SUMAC

Cut Leaved—A beautiful low variety, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. **18 to 24 in., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 5 for $1.00.**

Sumac (Rhus Trilobata)—A low or medium-sized shrub. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit, with its bright foliage in autumn, make it quite desirable. **Each 2 to 3 ft., 20c.**

SNOWBERRY

2 to 3 ft., 20c each; $1.75 per 10.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Racemosus)—A valuable medium-sized shrub branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall.

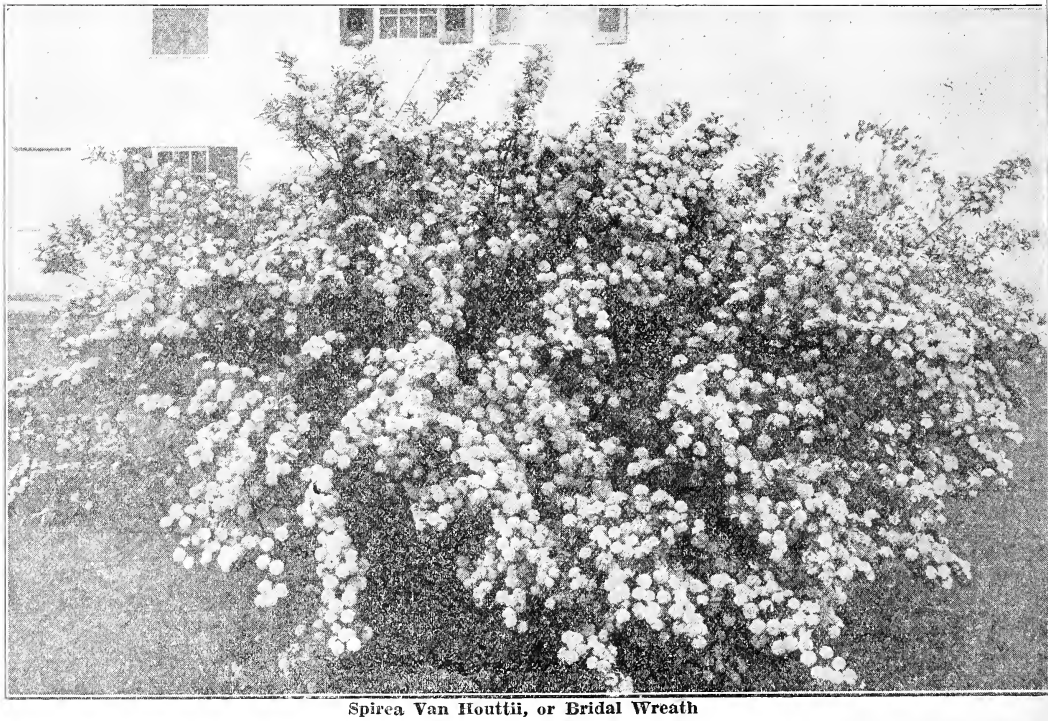
Coral Berry or Indian Berry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris)—Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups.

WAHOO OR FIRE BUSH (Euonymus Americana)

A very ornamental and showy small tree, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till midwinter; berries rose colored. **2 to 3 ft., 20c each; 90c per 5; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; $1.10 per 5.**

WEIGELA (Rosea)

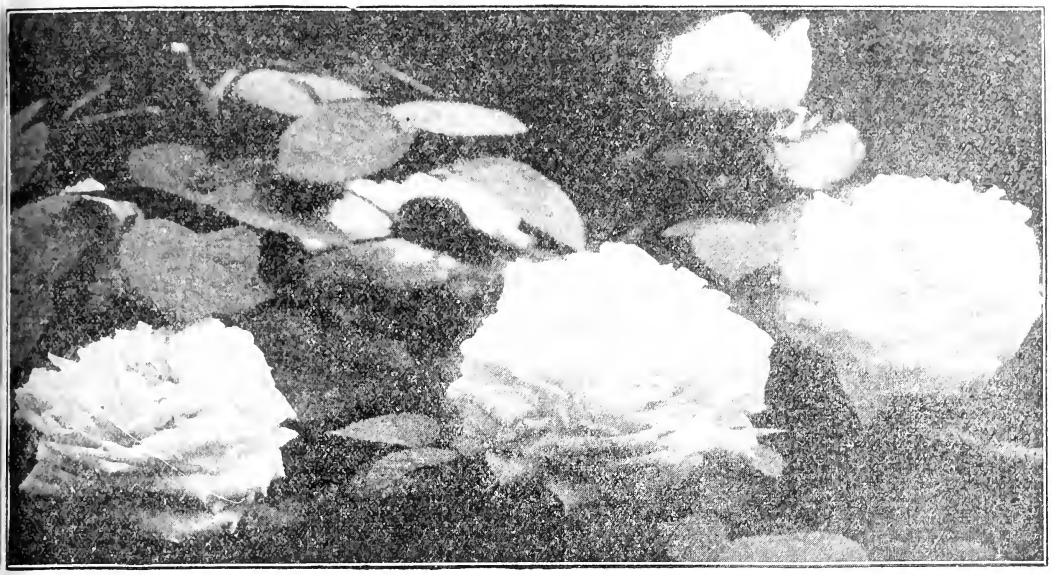
Weigela—Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn. Hardy with winter covering. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; $1.50 per 6.**



Spirea Van Houttii, or Bridal Wreath

ROSES

It is advisable to protect all roses that we list over winter in the northern states, except Persian and Harrison Yellow and the Rugosa roses. In the fall cut them back slightly, lay them down, cover first with dirt and later with straw or strawy manure.



Frau Carl Druschki, The Best White

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

30c each; $1.60 per 6; $3.00 per doz.
ALL ROSES OFFERED BY US ARE 2-YEAR, EXTRA HEAVY

Clio—Flowers large, flesh color, shaded in center with rosy pink; very beautiful.
Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, very large and broad flowers.
Coquette des Alps—White, strong grower, free bloomer, very fragrant.
Frau Karl Druschki—Flowers are very large; beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced. Blooms until frost.
General Jacqueminot—Holds first place among dark red roses.
Madame Gabrielle Luizet.—Light silvery pink; grand flowers; best early; beautifully recurved petals.
Mad. Chas. Wood—Cherry red, very fine.
Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.
Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant and blooms until frost.
Mrs. John Laing—A favorite with satiny flowers of soft clear pink.
Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. A very prolific bloomer, and flowers are of excellent form and size.
Paul Neyron—One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Color is bright ruddy pink.
Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, very fine.

HYBRID TEA OR EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

American Beauty—Probably the widest known and most prized cut flower among all American Roses. Deep pink approaching crimson, of exquisite form and fragrance, and large size.
Gruss an Teplitz—Intense depth and richness of color; velvety crimson-red.
Mad. Caroline Testout—An old favorite; cherry red, edged silvery rose.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria—White shading to primrose, a fine rose for outside, as well as under glass, very vigorous.
Pernetiana Rose. Soleil d'Or, or **Golden Sun**—Varies from orange-yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red; large, full, perfectly double flowers; a strong grower, and a beauty. **Each 30c; per 6, $1.60, per doz., $3.00.**

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

The wonderful persistency of their bloom makes them one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding, and as an edging to borders of shrubs, roses or perennials, they have no equal. They are a solid mass of blossoms from June until freezing. We have the following six varieties to offer:
Crimson Baby Rambler—One of the best bedding roses in existence. It may be called a perpetual blooming dwarf Crimson Rambler. The bush is vigorous, hardy, about 12 inches in height, and on our place every plant was in bloom every day of the summer and fall. Sometimes as high as 120 flowers have been counted on a single panicle.
Annie Miller—Everblooming; large clusters; white blossoms. One of the best.
Erna Teschendorf—The most vivid crimson of any Polyantha Rose, easily the best all-red Baby Rambler yet produced. One extra valuable quality in which it excels is that it never loses color under the hot sun. Flowers large, fully double, and borne profusely the entire season.
Katharine Zeimet—Pure snow-white, double blooms in profuse clusters, making a sheet of white color. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; foliage dark, glossy, and finely cut.
Mrs. Wm. H. Catbush—Blooms summer and winter; pale pink flowers. Is a fine outdoor plant.
Jessie—Richmond red; does not fade; makes fine pot plant.
Baby Ramblers—30c each; $1.25 per 5; $2.25 per 10. All two-year strong.

MOSS ROSES

A group of roses that is admired on account of the delicate moss covering that surrounds the bud and gives to the opening flower a unique appearance.
Henry Martin—Fine crimson, very vigorous.
Countess de Murinais—Large white, beautifully mossed. **Each 35c; per 10, $3.00.**

RUGOSA—HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hardiest of all roses, will stand the winter in any point, in South Dakota or North Dakota, without winter protection. Blooms continuously from early in the summer till the ground freezes in the fall; will freeze up each season with an immense number of buds and blossoms. To get best results, and the most flowers, cut flowers from them liberally as soon as in bloom. Plant these in quantities for borders, in beds, and for specimen plants.

Hansa Rugosa—Flowers crimson; very fine.

Blanc Cowbert—Rugosa semi-double blossoms, paper white, with oblong pointed buds.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.—An everblooming double rose of the Rugosa family, having a double clear pink blossom; very fragrant.

Two-Year Heavy, each, 40c; 6 for $2.00.

Rugosa—Common red. Hardy. They form a bush from 3 to 4 feet high covered with handsome, glossy green foliage and beautiful, fragrant flowers. **Each, 20c; per 12, $2.00.**

CLIMBING ROSES

Two year heavy; **25c each; $1.00 per 5; $2.50 per doz.**

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large, pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty.

Flower of Fairfield—A few years ago when the Crimson Rambler, the hardy, beautiful, red, climbing rose, was introduced it went over the country like wildfire. Nearly everyone bought a crimson rambler and planted it about the house. Millions of them are growing in the United States today and producing thousands of flowers each. During their blooming period, which lasts two or three weeks, they are a mass of crimson flame. The Flower of Fairfield is equally as beautiful, is just as good climber as the Crimson Rambler, but is a perpetual rose, blooming all summer. We show a colored picture of this on the inside of the back cover. We are also showing there the photograph, reproduced, of the State Capitol of South Dakota, showing the lawn around this capitol grown from our seed. This seed we call the Capitol Lawn Mixture, and will produce beautiful lawns anywhere. This beautiful lawn with the background of the Flower of Fairfield Rose and your porch behind that makes a beautiful, enjoyable picture. **35c each; $1.60 per 5.**

Dorothy Perkins—Clear shell-pink, with flowers borne in clusters; full and double. This is without question, one of the very finest of all climbing roses.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flowers; blooms in clusters. Fine and a rapid grower.

Veilchenblau—(The Blue Rambler.) This grand new Rose is past the novelty stage, and is commonly accepted as a truly blue Rose. Its flowers are somewhat larger than Crimson Rambler, but otherwise it closely follows the type, and is very attractive with its shiny green foliage and the steely blue of its flowers.

Yellow Rambler—Light canary shade; clusters smaller, individual flowers larger than Crimson.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as Dorothy Perkins, but pure white; best white climber.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Manda's Triumph—Pure white, many double. Will produce in cluster of from ten to twelve on small side-shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. **Each, 25c; $1.00 per 5.**

Mad. Plantier (Hybrid China)—One of the most satisfactory roses for cemetery or yard planting. Blooms in the middle of June, when its large clusters of purest white flowers form a perfect mound of white. **Each, 25c; $1.00 per 5.**

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double; bright yellow; showy, hardy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color. **Each, 30c; $1.35 per 5.**

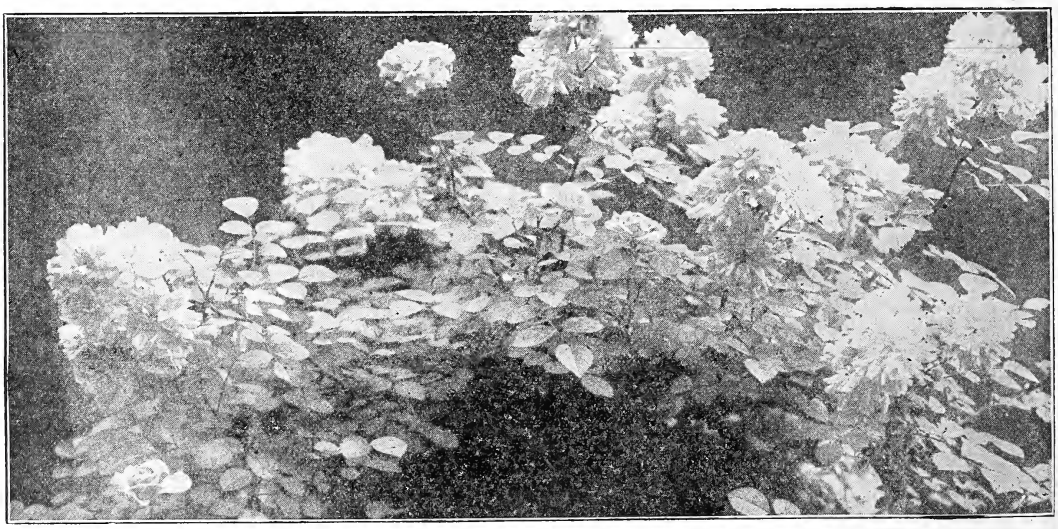
Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; semi-double; very fine; hardy. **Two-Year Heavy, each, 35c; $1.50 per 5.**

TREE ROSES

The tree roses are grafted on hardy stalks about four feet, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose borders.

In this shape we have the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Crimson and Baby Rambler. These will bloom the first year. We have the following varieties in Tree Roses:

Gen. Jacqueminot.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Magna Charta.
Flower of Fairfield.
Baby Rambler, pink and red.
Each, $1.00; $4.50 per 5.



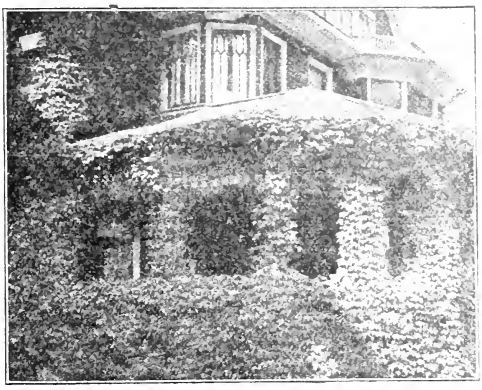
FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD

CLIMBING VINES

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy)—A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only Ampelopsis that is **hardy** and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is a fast grower. **Each, 25c; 5, $1.00.**

Ampelopsis Veitchi—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. **Each, 25c; 5, $1.00.**

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. Very hardy. **Each, 20c; 5, 95c.**



Ampelopsis

Trumpet Vine (Radicans)—A robust, woody vine, twining with numerous roots along its stems; its orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. **Each, 25c; 10, $2.00.**

Bittersweet (Calustrus Standens)—Handsome, glossy foliage in large cluster of beautiful orange-crimson fruit retained all winter; its graceful sprays of berries making winter house decorations; hardy. **Each, 30c; 5, $1.25.**

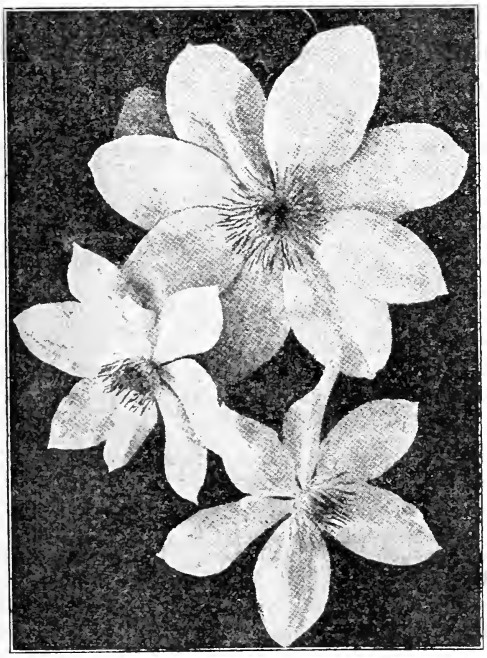
Honeysuckle (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)—These are very hardy, producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers, heavy, glossy leaves, makes them one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. **Each, 25c; 5, $1.00.**

Honeysuckle (Halleana)—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This is the variety most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences. **Each, 25c; 5, $1.00.**

Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Sipho)—Splendid for archways or verandas. **Each, 40c; 5, $1.80.**

Kudzu Vine (Puereria Thunbergiana)—Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes. **Each, 25c; 5, $1.00.**

Lyceum Chinese (Chinese Matrimony Vine)—A general utility hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle to growth and flourish everywhere. Every new shoot produces handsome purple flowers and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries, nearly an inch long. **Ea., 25c.**



Clematis Henryi

Cinnamon Vine—A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. See Bulbs and Tubers. **Each, 10c; 10, $1.00.**

Clematis—Very few people are aware of the wonderful beauty of these wonderful climbing plants and the exquisite fragrance of some of them. Some of the large flowering varieties like the **Henryi** (creamy white), **Jackmanii** (violet purple), **Madam Ed Andre** (crimson red), often measure four inches across, and plants three or four years old will cover the entire side of a house and the foliage will be entirely hidden by a rich mass of beautiful flowers. The smaller varieties like **Coccinea** (coral red) and **Paniculata** (white), are extremely rapid climbers and profuse bloomers. **Price of the large flowering kinds, 50c each. The smaller flowering varieties, 25c each; all extra strong plants.**

Beta Grape—A rapid grower, is very popular for covering walls, summer houses and porches; hardy. **Each, 25c; 10, $2.00.**

WISTARIA—Chinese Purple

This variety bears in great profusion large clusters of pea-shaped flowers; blooms in May and June. Hardy in sheltered locations. **Each, 25c; per 5, $1.00.**

HARDY PERENNIALS

The Early Achillea—Height, 2 feet, one of the very best white flowered border plants, resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. **15 cents; $1.50 per dozen.**

Aquilegia Canadensis (Columbine)—Blooms from June to August. Height, 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong grower and free bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location. **Strong, 15 cents; per 12, $1.50.**

A. Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blooms from May to July. Height 12 to 18 inches. Color pure blue. Flowers are large and composed of five petals of bright violet-blue, with a pure white corolla. They are borne on slender stems, and sway and nod in the gentlest breeze. Used for cut-flowers and suited to almost any location. **15 cents each; per 12, $1.50.**

Boltonia Asteroides (False Chamomile)—Bushy plants, 5 feet high, with Aster-like flowers. **10 cents; $1.00 per dozen.**

Bleeding Heart—Blooms May to June. Height 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart shaped. A well-known hardy perennial, producing its flowers freely in spring and early summer in graceful, drooping racemes, sometimes a foot in length. **25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.**

Aquilegia

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—The perfected strain of a long popular hardy plant. Flowers are rich golden yellow, borne in great profusion nearly the entire summer. **15 cents; $1.25 per dozen.**

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—Great richness and variety of coloring; beautifully marked. Single flowers in crimson, white and pink. **Each, 15 cents; $1.25 per dozen.**

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)—Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June till frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme. **Each, 20 cents.**

Shasta Daisy

Delphinium Belladonna—A magnificent new sort, unrivaled for continuance of bloom, with large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue. July till frost. **15c; $1.50 per dozen.**

Delphinium Chinensis—Fine stem and deeply cleft foliage; flowers showing all shades of blue. **15c; $1.50 per dozen.**

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Blooms July to August. Height 3 feet. Colors mixed. This old favorite is very well known and a general favorite. It gives abundance of bloom and is suited for background in plantings. **Each, 20c; 10, $1.50.**

Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba (Blanket Flower)—Makes one of the most gorgeous and prodigal displays of all the perennials. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter on clean, 2-foot stems. A hard center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson, red and maroon. Poor soil will do, and a constant show is assured from June till frost. **Each, 25c; 10, $1.25.**

Golden Glow Rudbeckia—Grows 5 to 7 feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers resemble golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.00.**

Hollyhocks—Blooms from June until September; height, 4 to 5 feet. They are among the most handsome and ornamental of all garden flowers. They should have slight covering in winter. We have red, pink, white, yellow and maroon. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25.**

Richmond, Va., November 26, 1917.

Gurney Seed Co.

Gents: I am sending you by this same mail one ear of your Rainbow Flint raised by me in garden this year from seed from you last spring. I have no doubt you will receive hundreds better than mine but I will send it anyway. I would feel highly elated should it capture the $10.00. I had a much nicer and larger ear but some one pulled it. I tell you I was mad when I went in garden and missed it, and it would not have been well for me to have found the trespasser. I find this corn a delicious flavor, somewhat after the order of sugar corn eaten in the roasting ear state.

Hoping I may be fortunate enough to win the prize (but useless to think of such a thing), I am,

Yours truly,
C. W. TURNER,
112 N. Robinson St.

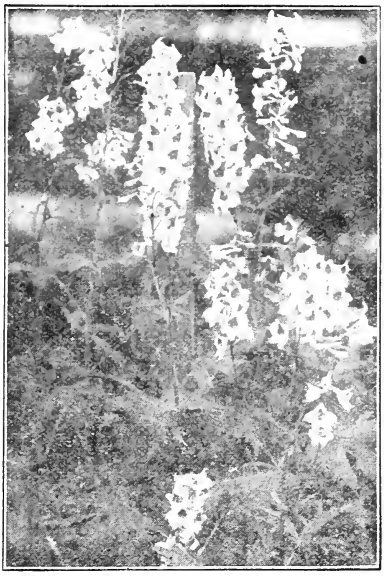
Hibiscus Mosheutos—The fine, old Swamp Rose Mallow; large purplish-pink flower with large dark eye; four to five feet. **15c each; $1.25 per dozen.**

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower)—Orange yellow, with a pyramidal center of darker shade. **15c each; $1.50 per dozen.**

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)—Heart-lobed stars of brightest vermilion, arranged in large flat panicles. **15c each; $1.25 per dozen.**

Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Three feet, June. A magnificent Poppy, bearing flowers often measuring six inches across; color most brilliant scarlet, with black blotches. This is one of the most striking and showy plants of the perennial border, and a garden without it is incomplete. Its glory lies in the marvelous gorgeousness and immense size of its flowers, which rear themselves on leafy stalks well above the foliage of the plant itself. **Plants from pots, 15c each; $1.00 per 8.**

Princess Louise—The same as above, but has salmon pink blossoms. Same price as above.



Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur

Shasta Daisy—A rigorously selected mixture of Burbank's new sorts, giving us different forms and much larger flowers ranging in shape from fully double to single, and in color from pure white to pale lemon yellow. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown. **Each, 15c; $1.25 per 10.**

Tritoma Pfitzerr (Red Hot Poker)—The flowers of these plants combine finished elegance with an aggressive conspicuity, their size, peculiar form and high coloring commanding attention from every viewpoint, while close inspection admits their refined beauty and utility—as cut flowers—for interior decoration. Rushlike foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long, with a single fiery cone at the top. July into September. **20c each; $2.00 per dozen.**

Yucca Filamantosa (Adam's Needle)—This is a hardy evergreen plant producing long leaves; a tall stalk producing sometimes as high as 200 flowers of pure white; blooming period about June and July. The leaves remain green the entire year. A fine plant for sunny, exposed places and for the lawn. **Each, 25c; per 5, $1.00.**

HARDY FERN

From the Black Hills of South Dakota we gather each year large quantities of hardy ferns in a number of varieties. These are specially valuable for the north and northeast sides of the house, along the north sides of fences, or where they are protected from the direct southern rays of the sun. They do well in shady, moist situation. We consider this one of the most satisfactory plants for the shady, cool places. **Large Clumps, each, 30c; 5, $1.25; 10, $2.20.**

HARDY WATER LILIES

Plant in spring either in pond, tank or tub; fill tub half full of enriched soil, cover with 2 inches of sand. The crown of plant should be placed just under surface of soil; fill tub with water. **Each, 30c; per 5, $1.25.**

DAY LILY—(Hemerocallis)

Popular, **hardy.** Plants belonging to the lily family. They succeed everywhere, and should be more extensively planted in our Northern States. They require little care.

Flava—Yellow, the best known variety.

Kwanso—Orange with darker shadings.

Each, 15c; per 12, $1.50.

HARDY LILIES

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily)—Flowers very large, made up of broad white petals, thickly studded crimson and maroon with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. **30c each; $1.40 per 5.**

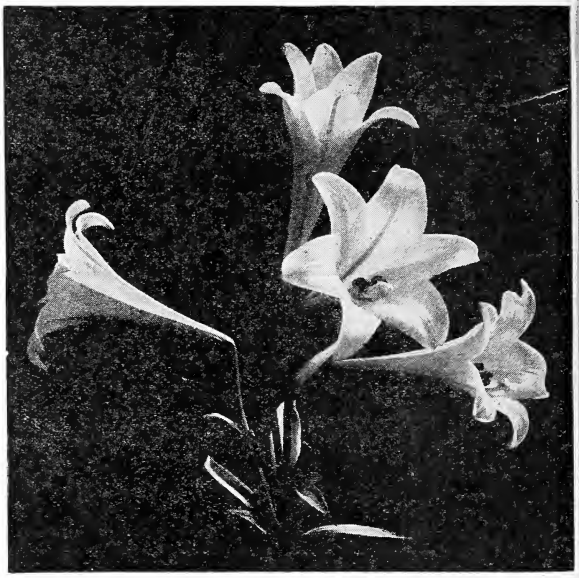
Speciosum Album—Large white flowers with greenish band running through the center of each petal. **Each, 25c.**

Longiflorum—A well-known variety with snow white trumpet-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. Height, 2 to 3 feet. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Umbellatum Grand—Orange, with brown spots; showy; free bloomer. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Tiger Lily—Too well-known to need description. **15c each; $1.00 per 10.**



Japan Lily Longiflorum

BULBS AND TUBERS

Iris

None of you will forget the hardy blue Iris that was used for borders from the door to the gate on each of the walks; a bed of it planted up close to house, and blooming the earliest of any of the flowers in the spring. There has been a wonderful change and improvement in the Iris; hundreds of colors and combinations of colors; hardly a color can be imagined today that you do not find in the Iris. The size of the flower and the plant has increased wonderfully, and this past season we had them in the nursery blooming at six inches high and some of the latest varieties standing fully five feet, and covered with immense blooms measuring five and six inches across. They are all perfectly hardy.

Siberian Iris—Hardiest of all Iris, very strong, free grower, adapting themselves to any soil; producing large quantities of blue and white flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August. **10c each; $1.00 per dozen.**

Sibirica—Purplish-blue flowers, 3 feet high; useful for cutting. **15c each; $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.**

Orientalis—Rich violet-blue, very free and one of the best; June; 3½ feet. **15c each; $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.**

Snow Queen—This new variety possesses all the merits of the type, differing only in color, which is an ivory-white. **15c each; $1.50 per doz; $10.00 per 100.**

GERMAN IRIS (Iris Germanica)

12c each; $1.20 per doz., unless otherwise noted.

The true Fleur de Lis or National Flower of France, perfectly hardy, grows anywhere.

Gaillardia

Her Majesty—Rose pink, very fine. This is considered one of the best German Iris by many. **Each, 15c; 12 for $1.50.**

Honorabilis—Fine, yellow uppers, with lower petals of maroon.

Mad. Cherean—Very delicate and distinct; white, edged blue.

Queen of Gypsies—Lilac, blended with pink and white.

Parkmani—Upright, pure lemon falls; white, veined purple.

Fragrans—Very free flowering; white.

Mixed, each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 25 for $2.00; 50 for $3.50;

Shantung Christian University,
Tsinanfu Shantung, North China.
December 5th, 1916.

Last week we received eight parcels of small trees from you. We are glad to report that they came through in fine shape. Two of the parcels had been torn open, but the roots were all nice and fresh, and we believe that they were not injured. There were a total of 270 trees and 275 bushes.

We shall be glad to recommend you to our friends, for we are well pleased with the stock.

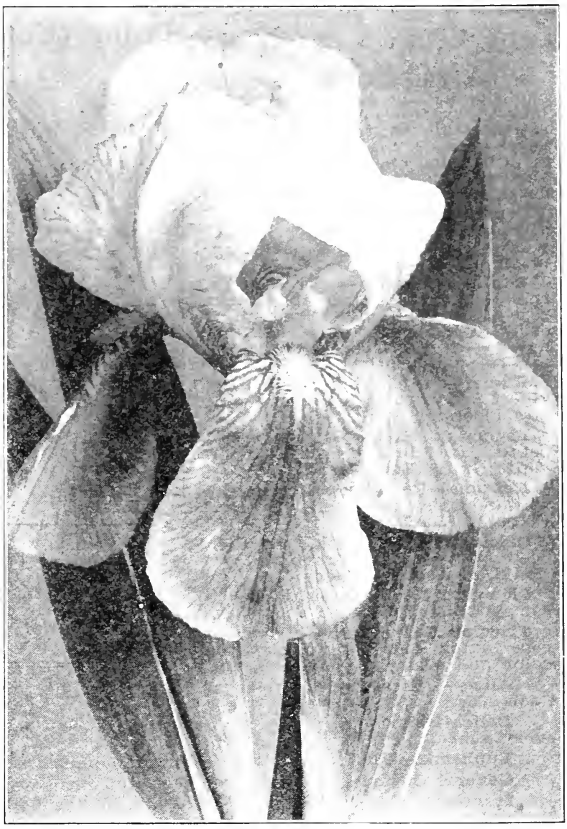
We shall plan to send you some elm trees next Spring, providing you send us the date and number of your permit to import these trees in time for us to mark the parcels, so that the Customs Inspectors will permit them to enter the United States.

Yours faithfully,
K. M. GORDON.

JAPANESE IRIS

These Japanese Iris bloom and they are wonderful, truly wonderful. Some of them standing higher than a person's head, producing immense flowers as much as one foot across. Producing none of that disagreeable fragrance found in the other Iris and producing flowers of the most wonderful coloring. Every shade of the rainbow is represented, and they are elegant for cut flowers as they last a long time after cut, and the blooming period is three weeks after all other Iris are gone.

Gekka-No-Nami, white, yellow centered; **Shishi-Odoni,** purple shading to lavender; **Ho-O-Jo,** raspberry shading to pink; **Sofee-No-Koi,** pale blue, white edged; **Mei-Ran,** mottled pink and white; **Uchiu,** lavender and white shaded, serrated petal; **Kimi-No-Megumi,** pale blue, purple veined; **Kagaribi,** cerise shaded with white; **Oyodo,** blackish purple, single. **25c each; one each of the above named (9) for $1.75.**



PAEONIES

The old fashioned paeonies in our grandmothers' gardens, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the new introductions. Their requirements are simple, a rich soil; they should have plenty of sunlight, but will do wonderfully well in partial shade and plenty of water in April and May is sufficient to produce a wealth of flowers which rival the finest roses.

They are perfectly hardy, require no winter protection, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

Plant so that the crowns or buds are covered with 2½ inches of soil. Our plants are strong, 3 to 5 eyes, field grown.

Deuchesse de Nemours—The Calot variety, cup-shaped, sulphur-white; late, and one of the best whites.

Philomele—Light rose, center golden yellow, tall and fine; fragrant. This is the nearest yellow of any Peony.

Festiva Maxima—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.

Jeanne d'Arc—A choice variety notable for its exquisite perfume and other good cutting qualities. Guards pale lilac-pink, with full tufted center of sulphur-white.

Lady Bramwell—Silvery pink, late mid-season.

L'Esperance—Rose pink, of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest; strong, hardy, vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Louise Van Houtte (Calot, 1867)—Semi-rose type, late mid-season. Very fine, shapely bloom; medium to large flower; color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. An old favorite.

Marie Lemoine—Rose type; very late. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color ivory-white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems, standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast raves over—and well he may.

Mme. Lebon (Calot, 1888)—Very large and full flower, bright cherry red, very brilliant; late and extra. **All above, 35c each; $1.50 per 5; $2.75 per 10.**

This is the picture of fifteen-year-old Harry Andrews and his brother and sisters of Eskdale, Colo. They won $20.00 of our cash premiums and I am going to guess that the $20.00 bought some nice Christmas presents or made a good payment on a Liberty Bond. I was pleased greatly with the report and the ears of corn sent to us. They planted one pound of each variety and won on North Western Dent, producing 420 lbs. of corn, Gurney's Model Dent, 380 lbs of corn; Reid's Yellow Dent, 240 lbs. of corn, and on five ears popcorn. This year I want all the cash premiums to go to the young folks. Won't you try for them?

Mrs. S. J. Hawkins of Garnett, Kans., wins $10.00 with a 200-lb. French pumpkin. Roy Withee of Yankton, S. D., wins $5.00 for ear Rainbow Flint, weighed 1 lb. 6 oz. F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis., wins on Wisconsin 7, and Minn. 13. James Brue, Viborg, S. D., wins on Wimples and Early Murdock. T. J. Martin, Alameda, Wash., wins White Pearl, White Harvest, Red Bliss. Chas. Hendrickson, Mitchell, S. D., Early Ohio. A. B. Reamsbottom, Kamloops, B. C., Bugless potato, 2 lbs. 13 oz. C. W. Moss, Roundup, Mont., August 15th corn.

Peony (Continued)

Albert Crousse—All over pure shell pink, edged creamy white; large very full and compact and rather high built. Blooms profusely among the later sorts and is altogether one of the choicest varieties listed. **Each, 75c; per dozen, $9.00.**

Centripetala Rosea — A most attractive flower; outer petals white; center, bright rose; late-medium. **Each, 45c.**

Edulis Superba — Very large, round and fluffy flower; bright rose pink. The silvery reflex and crinkled petals cause a charming mottled appearance. One of the earliest and best. **Each, 40c.**

Humei—Pure, bright, deep rose; vigorous grower; one of the best late blooming varieties.

Latipetala Rosea — Outside petals are bright rose; inner, white; late. **Each, 35c.**

Neptune—Purplish-rose, striped white; free bloomer; early. (Terry). **Each, 35c.**

Officinalis Rubra fl. pl.—Rich deep crimson; the great Decoration Day Peony. **Each, 35c.**

Officinalis Rosea Superba—Earliest pink. **Each, 35c; per doz., $3.50.**

Tricolor Grandiflora — Purplish-rose outer petals; inner, straw color and white; late. **Each, 40c.**

Yankton, S. D., Sept. 1, 1917.

D. B. Gurney, City.

Dear Sir: George (George W. Gurney) wanted me to send you a photo of my home surrounded with Gurney trees and shrubbery. Here it is. Place it in your gallery if you like.

Very truly,

(Signed) A. C. ELLERMAN.

Alice—Delicate, clear rose, changing to white; one of exceptional merit; medium late. (Terry). **Each, 35c.**

Delicatissima—Very large; clear pink; exceptionally fragrant; free bloomer; a quality flower in every sense; medium early. **Each, 35c.**

Euphemia—Flesh color with crimson blotches; mid-season. (Terry). **Each, 40c.**

General Custer—Large flower; deep, purplish-rose, edged white; late. (Terry). **Each, 40c.**

Irene—Outside petals broad, pale purple; inside, bright straw, finely fringed; mid-season. (Terry). **Each, 40c.**

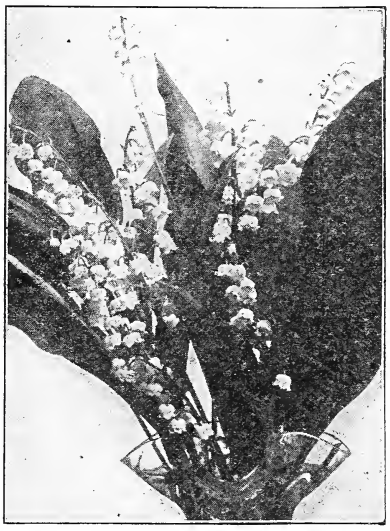
Mabel—The only single flower in this list; crimson, edged white. (Terry). **Each, 40c.**

Meissonier—Deep velvety cardinal, violet tipped. Flowers large and high built, with twisted and imbricated petals. **Each, 35c.**

Sadie Evans—Outside petals broad, light rose; inner, fringed, light cream, almost white; late. (Terry). **Each, 40c.**

Sadie Walker—Large, bright rose; broad petals; late. (Terry). **Each, 40c.**

Tenuifolia fl. pl.—Highly ornamental, feathery foliage entirely distinct from any other sort, with handsome flowers of brilliant crimson. **Each, 35c.**



Lily of Valley

Caladium Esculentum

Or **Elephant's Ear.** Very easily grown. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Should have plenty of water and good rich soil. Five to seven feet high, with bright green leaves 3 to 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide. **Each, 20c; 10 for $1.75.**

Tuberose

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl — Grows about 24 inches high and blooms early, bearing pure white, double, very large, sweet-scented flowers. **Each, 5c; per dozen, 50c.**

Box Wood — Pyramidal or globe, from $3.50 to $12.00 per pair. Write for description.

Lily of the Valley—The Lily of the Valley will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. Will also adapt itself to pot culture in winter; its delicate, permeating fragrance making it especially desirable. **10c each; 60c per dozen.**

OUR TRIAL GROUND MIXTURES

IN our trial grounds we try out thousands of different varieties of bulbs, plants, and trees, just a few of each of all of the varieties that we grow and are really the choicest of anything in the nursery. At the end of each season these are dug and placed in our trial ground mixture and this season we are keeping them out of the mixture and are going to offer them to our customers at low prices, so you may have a lot of flowers specially, at a reasonable price and get the very best.

THE PAEONIA TRIAL GROUND MIXTURE

We are going to show you on this page a kodak picture of our trial ground of peonies, consisting of something over 300 varieties, and there certainly was a fine bunch of peony bloom. We had just as beautiful fields of Gladiolus, Dahlias, and Iris of the several kinds and everyone visiting the nursery during the blooming period was literally loaded down with beautiful flowers. We have had visitors come more than 150 miles in their autos to see these flowers and they went back auto loaded. The grounds are open to the public every day during the blooming period, and on Sundays specially hundreds of people start to drive by, but always stop in to see the flowers. We are glad to have them do so.

This past fall, in the peony department, we dug and transplanted more than ten acres of peonies. With the planting of these new fields, we believe we are the largest growers of peonies in the Northwest, if not in the United States. We have hundreds and hundreds of varieties, and two years ago we started to get out a special peony catalog. We have been adding so many varieties each season, and this season a good many hundred more, that we are still working on the peony catalog. When we get it out, it will be a book of reference and larger than the catalog that you are reading now. We are in hopes to offer this to you this coming fall. It will be free and peony lovers should have it. Peony Trial Ground Price-List, **each 20c; 5 at 19c each; 10 at 18c each; 20 or more at 17c each.**

THE GLADIOLUS TRIAL GROUND MIXTURE

This is composed of practically every Gladiolus that grows. They were in lots of from just a few bulbs up to hundreds of some varieties, all grown into beautiful bulbs and placed in the trial ground mixture. These will run through all the colors of the Gladioli: blue, purple, lavender, pink, white, red, cream, in fact, any color that Gladioli produce. We are going to make you a price on these that will make you want to plant 100 and you surely should do it. If you do not, you are certainly missing an opportunity. **Per 10, 35c; 25 for 75c; 50 for $1.25; 100 for $2.25; 500, $10.00; 1,000, $18.00.**

THE DAHLIA TRIAL GROUND MIXTURE

Good, strong, South Dakota grown bulbs producing immense flowers in every shade produced by the Dahlias. You will find in this mixture the best of the **Cactus Show, Peony Flowered,** and all of the Dahlia family. **Each 10c; 1 doz., 80c; 25, $1.50; 50, $2.25.**

THE IRIS TRIAL GROUND MIXTURE

This includes all of the German, Siberian, in fact, everything but the Japanese Iris. **Each, 8c; 10, 60c; 25, $1.35; 50, $2.50.**

A FLOWER GARDEN THIS YEAR

of all years. You have received more for your year's work than ever before, and you have and will work hard to produce, but just a few moments in the flower garden in the evening. Large bouquets of fresh flowers in the house will rest and refresh you. And the family wants and needs the flower garden.

HARDY PHLOX

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

Athis—Tall; bright salmon-pink, violet eye.

Coquelicot—Glowing orange red with violet eye.

Bridesmaid—White, crimson eye; fine truss.

Caran d'Ache—Geranium red, with old rose shadings and white eye.

Éclaireur—Purple-crimson, light aureole.

Champs Elysee—Purple; dwarf growing.

Miss Lingard—Longest spikes of any Phlox—blooms from the ground up. Waxy white, lavender eye.

Mrs. Jenkins—An early and free bloomer, one of the best; tall. Flowers very large, pure white.

Pantheon—The peerless pink. Extra large, always flat flowers of salmon rose.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

15c each; 60c per 5, or 1 each of the ten varieties listed for $1.15.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss, or Mountain Pink)

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves. **Nelsoni,** pure white. **Rosea,** bright rose. **15 cts each, $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.**

GLADIOLUS

Most satisfactory summer flowering bulb, needing so little attention and thriving as well in almost any soil as the Gladiolus. The bulbs should be set from three to six inches apart in rows, or, for massing, six inches apart and about four inches deep. Our list is a selection of the cream of hundreds of varieties which are grown on our own farm under our own supervision.

America—Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut flower. It took the flower-loving world by storm when first introduced and holds undisputed first place among all Gladioli with unabated popularity. **6c each; 60c per dozen; $4.00 per 100.**

Baron Hulot or Blue King—A really fine blue Gladiolus, in color a rich, royal violet-blue, very effective when cut and used in conjunction with Sulphur King or other yellow variety. **5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; $3.50 per 100.**

Mrs. Francis King—A fine, strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. **6c each; 60c per doz.; $4.50 per 100.**

Brenchleyensis — Vermilion-scarlet. Fine old variety. Early, vigorous and a free bloomer. **Each, 6c; per doz., 50c; per 100, $3.00.**

Augusta—Lovely pure white with blue anthers; strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. **Each, 8c; doz., 65c; 100, $4.00.**

Sulphur King—This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur yellow flowers yet seen in any Gladiolus. Awarded a "Certificate of Merit" in Holland 1912 and 1913. **Each, 15c; 10 for $1.20.**

Brilliant—A showy orange-red with white throat splashed carmine. **8c each; 75c per doz.**

Hardy Phlox

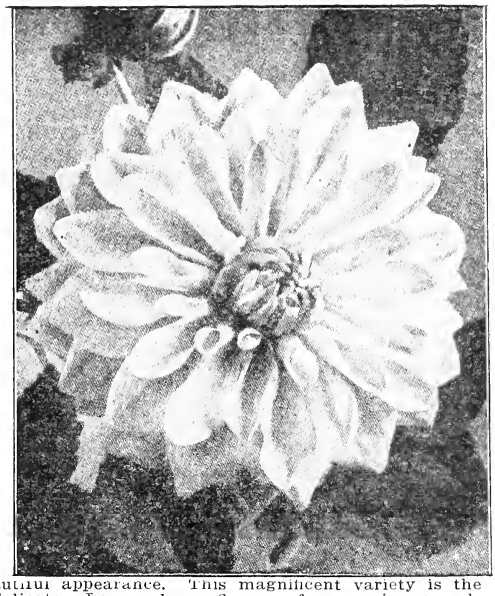
Grenadier—A bold, impressive field flower and a brilliant cut-flower sort. Flowers and spikes are large, compact and full; scarlet overlaid with orange. Lower petals bisected by a narrow white band which runs into a throat of polished mahogany; upper petals silvered, the whole faintly mottled with tawny red. **10c each; $1.00 per dozen; $8.00 per 100.**

Canary—Fine canary yellow. Early, one of the best. **6c each; 60c per dozen; $4.50 per 100.**

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—The most popular strain in America. The original introduction of Mr. Groff's were awarded certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists, New York, where they defeated the whole Childsi section, exhibited in competition by the introducer. In this section we have every variety of Mr. Groff's introductions and contains all colors. **Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, $2.50.**

DAHLIAS

No garden is complete without a show of these brilliant and stately flowers, and nothing gives greater return for so little money and care. We have a fine large stock of the best varieties and are offering them at very low prices.



The Cactus Dahlias have large, loosely formed flowers. The long, narrow petals are variously rolled or twisted. The flowers, many of which are nodding on slender stems, are the most graceful and artistic of all the Dahlias.

Ambassador—Pure white. A flower of the finest quality. Long, stiff stems. **20 cents each.**

Dolly or **Sylvia**—White edged pink, **15 cents each.**

Ella Kramer—Rose-pink with much brighter center. Fine form. **25 cents each.**

Harbor Light—A vivid orange, overlaid flame color. **15 cents each.**

Jack Rose—The identical shade of the rose with the same name; and an ideal companion to the celebrated "Jack Rose," resembling in both color and beauty. This variety is exceedingly free, carrying its fairly large flowers on very erect stems in greatest abundance; flowers early. **20 cents each.**

J. H. Jackson—The finest black Cactus Dahlia in existence. One of the most prominent for garden decoration, superb as a cut-flower variety, and equally good as an exhibition flower. In color, a perfectly gorgeous, deep, velvety blackish-maroon. Gigantic in size. **25 cents each.**

Maid of Kent—Rich cherry-red, splashed and blotched pure white. A variegated Dahlia, with unusually peculiar markings. The center of some blossoms are pure white, others are half ruby-red and half white, while most are entirely distinct, it being very seldom that two flowers appear alike on the same plant, they being any combination of ruby-red and white. **15 cents each.**

Mina Burgle—A seedling named and originated by Mr. Burgle, a California Dahlia lover. This new introduction is one of the finest varieties to date; a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. The best in existence; in color, a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type, and borne upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. A variety which attracts universal attention. **50 cents each.**

Yellow Colosse—An ideal Dahlia that appeals to everyone on account of its distinct color, gigantic size and beautiful appearance. This magnificent variety is the best exhibition yellow in existence, being rich, refined and delicate. Large, showy flowers of pure primrose-yellow are produced very freely on long, graceful stems. Its golden cup-shaped petals are daintily arranged, completing this beautiful, perfect flower. **35 cents each.**

Queen Emma. Fragrant Peony-flowered Dahlia—A delightful sort that appears almost artificial. It is a charming shade of Hollyhock pink, the inner petals banded with gold. The flowers are sensational, possessing grace, simplicity and beauty, which makes this variety exceedingly fashionable. **25 cents each, $2.50 per doz.**

Queen Victoria or Mary D. Hallock—Canary-yellow. **15 cents each.**

Reggie—A Colossal Dahlia, of beautiful cherry-red color. A variety that will give the very best of satisfaction, producing flowers upon long stems, well above the foliage. **25 cents each.**

Stradella (Alexander) Seedling—Beautiful deep purple-crimson. Exceptionally free-flowering. Stems long and wiry. One of the finest to date. **20 cents each.**

Volker.—A soft clear yellow, of medium size. **25 cents each.**

LARGE-FLOWERING CANNAS

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 18 inches apart. To find the number of plants required for any bed from 3 to 12 feet in diameter see planting table on this page.

Meteor—It is impossible to convey the full value of this magnificent bedding variety with its massive erect trusses of deep, blood-red flowers, and green foliage, produced with a freedom that leaves nothing to be desired in effectiveness. Unqualifiedly the best deep red bedding Canna; **5 ft., 25 cts. each; $2.50 per doz.**

Prince Wied—Rich deep crimson flowers of medium size, produced in large trusses. A fine bedder; 4 ft. **15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.**

Burbank—Giant orchid flowers of rich sulphur yellow inner petals, dotted with rich red, an excellent variety. Blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Height 4½ feet. **10c each; $1.00 per doz.**

Florence Vaughn—Green foliage, bright golden yellow, spotted red; 3½ ft. **15 cts. each; $1.25 per doz.**

Hungaria—Green foliage. Planted singly or in masses, it catches the eye instantly and demands attention. The petals are large and waxy, made up into big, round, full trusses. Its color forcibly suggests the well-known Paul Neyron Rose, and is unquestionably one of the most attractive pink Cannas ever produced; 3½ to 4 feet. **30c each; $3.00 per doz.**

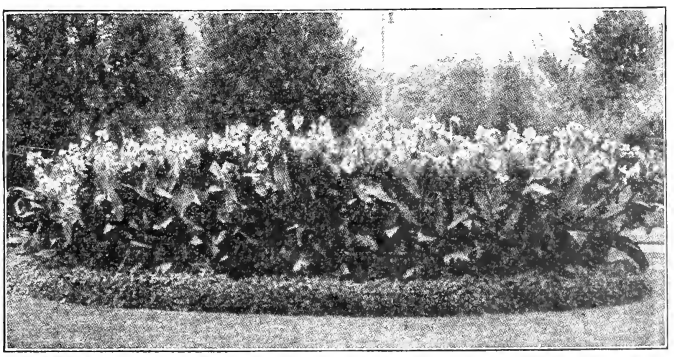
Special King Humbert—The grandest Canna ever offered. Large, heart-shaped leaves of purple madder brown over bronze, the dark ribs sharply defined, crowned with immense heads of orchid-like flowers. Individual petals are of the largest size; velvety orange-scarlet, flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. A combination of leaf and blossom incomparably beautiful. 4 to 4½ feet. **20c each; $2.00 per doz.**

Wyoming—Seven feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored, true orchid shape, with large, rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. **10c each; $1.00 per doz.**

Charles Henderson—Flowers brilliant crimson scarlet, with yellow flame and throat, one of the best for bedding. A profuse bloomer and the great trusses of blooms always command admiration. Foliage green, dwarf and compact; height 3½ feet. **10c each; $1.00 per 12.**

Mount Aetna—Leaves of rich bronze, dwarf and compact; large crimson flowers; height 3 feet. **10c each.**

Madam Crozy—Flower scarlet with narrow gilt edge; very popular variety; foliage bright green; height 3 feet. **10c each; $1.00 per 12.**



PLANTS REQUIRED TO FILL A CIRCULAR BED

Diameter	6 in. Apart	12 in. Apart	18 in. Apart	Diameter	6 in. Apart	12 in. Apart	18 in. Apart
3 feet	28	7	..	7 feet	152	38	17
4 feet	48	12	6	8 feet	200	50	23
5 feet	80	20	8	9 feet	256	64	28
6 feet	112	28	13	10 feet	320	80	36

A REVIEW OF THE SEED SITUATION

THIS is December 15th and I am placing the last pages of copy with the printer. We are later this year by a great deal than we usually are, but everything has been so uncertain that we have held back from day to day copy that should have been with the printer more than a month ago. This will undoubtedly mean a late catalog.

Every time I try to talk about the seed situation I drift right into the seed corn end of it at once as this is the most uncertain article as to quantity and quality offered to the farmers of the Northwest and, in fact, all of the northern country this season.

We commenced bringing in seed corn about the first of October. We thought we had the greatest crop and the greatest quality of seed corn we had ever cured, and would have had had we been granted ordinary weather. Every one knows that corn this season contained more moisture than it has in a great many years at the same time of year, and it did not dry out as it should. This was not serious if we could get it inside and dry it. Along about the middle of October we got some severely cold weather, going down to 15 degrees above zero, and corn containing anywhere from 18 or 19 to 24 or 25 per cent moisture. All of the fields containing high moisture contents were killed for germinating or seed purposes and only the driest outside fields remained good. This weather was followed in just a few days by more severe weather, even a few degrees colder than the first, damaging fields that had not been hurt before.

We more than doubled our force and brought the corn in as rapidly as possible and sorted and resorted it, accumulating quite a large quantity of corn that was and is of excellent germination, possibly not as good as other years, but so high that we are going to guarantee it just as we have other years, and refer you to the seed corn pages of our catalog for that guarantee.

We have built, as you know, in the last several years very large warehouses. These are all heated throughout and we filled them full with corn and other seed this fall, and we are only sorry that we did not double our floor space this past summer, as we certainly need it this season.

After these buildings were all filled we stored in our drying cribs outside large quantities of the very best corn grown for us on contract and by ourselves on our own land, thinking we would get it in before this dangerously severe weather. We did get a part of it in, but when the severe weather of December 5th or 6th came, the temperature going down to nearly 20 below zero, we still had some outside, and nearly every one had a quantity of corn outside that they expected to use for seed purposes. This corn was practically all destroyed, and we shall only be able to save some of the varieties in a small way by ear testing each ear. We are going to do this, and while we are doing it we are going to ear test a large quantity of all of the varieties we have in storage. We have already rented one additional building and shall secure more if we can for the purpose of testing ear seed corn. We expect to put on within the next two weeks an additional force of at least fifty people to do nothing all winter long but ear test seed corn. Every ear will have three or more kernels taken from it, and where all of the kernels grow it will be placed in the ear tested seed corn. We really believe that this is the only system that can be followed safely for corn planting this coming spring.

We do not want you to understand from this that we do not have good corn not ear tested, for we have. One item is nearly 6,000 bushels of Northwestern Dent that tests at present time better than 90 per cent, and it will certainly not be lower any time.

This season, on the back of our shipping tags, you will find the germinating test as made by us some time previous to making the shipment. We will try and give you the date of that test as near as we can on the back of the tags. Of course, we do not guarantee that this is the exact test of the lot of corn that you will receive, but it is the test secured by us and should be approximately correct.

I think I have talked enough about seed corn. I am going to just write a few lines about alfalfa and sweet clover. Both of these items should be planted largely as the shortage in hay is going to be more pronounced than it has been for the last several seasons.

The fact that you are guaranteed $2 per bushel or better for your next crop of wheat has made a great many people plow up thousands and thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of their timothy and clover ground and plant it to wheat. All of this takes away from the hay crop. Hundreds of thousands of acres of alfalfa and sweet clover fields have been plowed up for the same purposes, and they will produce immense crops of wheat, but every acre taken for a crop of wheat takes away from the hay production; consequently you should be on the lookout for it. What is there more profitable than an acre of alfalfa that will produce at least 3½ tons of hay, worth in feeding value almost as much as 3½ tons of shelled corn, and today worth between $20 and $25 per ton baled, on track, at almost all of your railroad stations?

The same is true of sweet clover. Sweet clover has one advantage over alfalfa and that is the greater amount of nitrogen stored by it than that of alfalfa or other clover.

Do not neglect the garden end of the business this year. Last year there were hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of gardens planted more than the year previous. People have reduced the high cost of living materially. Those of you who never grew fresh vegetables before will not quit it, and while this war lasts you should certainly use every effort to produce every pound of foodstuff possible. Do not feel that you are beating someone else out of a legitimate business which they have created because they are going to have more than they can do to feed the people who are not in position to produce the food themselves. This includes green, dried and canned vegetables, meats and grains. Food is going to assist materially in winning the war, and there should not be a slacker on food production in the United States.

This company is going to produce this coming season several thousand additional acres of foodstuffs and seed that will produce food; and I, personally, am going to stay right on the job and see that the yield of every acre is brought to its maximum.

Study some of the bulletins that we write and furnish free. They will assist you materially in doing your bit.

Yours truly,

D. B. GURNEY, President,
Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.

Grow your own Vegetables

Cut down your living expenses. You'll be astonished how easy it is to save time, labor, and money, and get bigger and better crops when you use

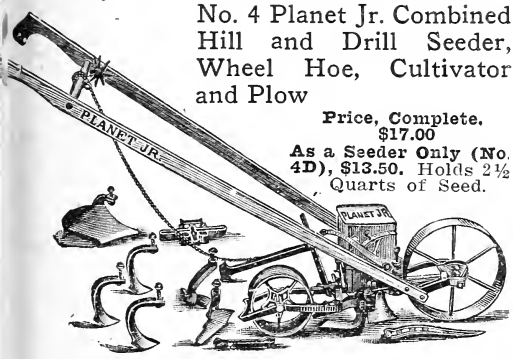
Planet Jr Garden Tools

No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete, $13.50

Sows all garden seeds from smallest up to peas and beans.

Every purchaser of the No. 1 machine will find it an excellent seed sower; a first-class double-wheel hoe. It is a practical, every-day time, labor and money-saver.

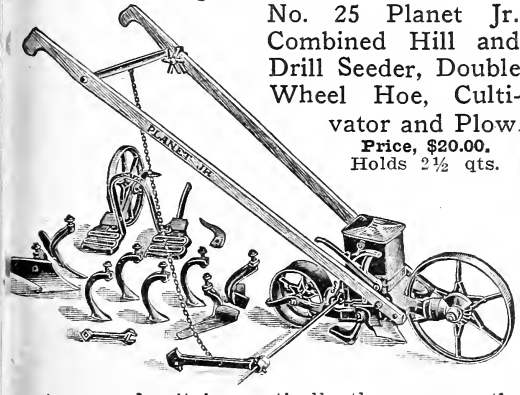


No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete, $17.00

As a Seeder Only (No. 4D), $13.50. Holds 2½ Quarts of Seed.

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily. **No. 4 D, Hill and Drill Seeder,** same as above less the cultivating attachments.

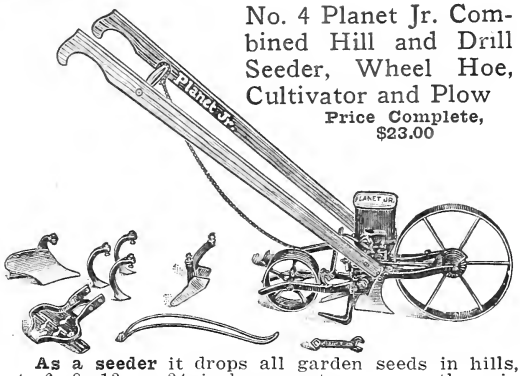


No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, $20.00. Holds 2½ qts.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the **Planet Jr. No. 4;** sows in drills or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the **Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.**

A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. It is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel hoe.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price Complete, $23.00

As a seeder it drops all garden seeds in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or sows them in drills, with accuracy, opens the furrow, covers, rolls down and marks the next row all at one operation. The seeds drop in sight of the operator, the rear of the spout being open and white.

For use as a wheel hoe the seeding parts are removed and the tool frame substituted by changing but one bolt. It then becomes a fine single-wheel hoe with an admirable variety of tools.

Indispensable for the market gardener and for the large family garden.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

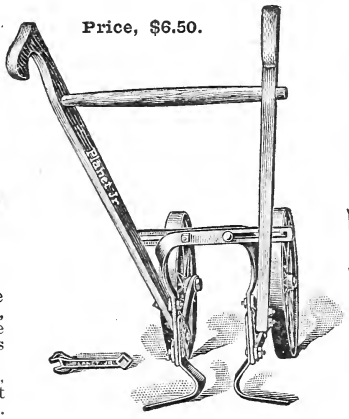
Price, Complete, $11.50. Packed weight, 30 lbs.

No. 31D, as a Drill Seeder. Only, $9.25.

This new tool is of great value to gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener.

No. 60 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Onion Hoe

Price, $6.50.



This new tool is a departure from all previous Wheel Hoes. It is adjustable for the complete culture of onions, or general hoeing. The new all-steel hoes are a decided improvement over the older models.

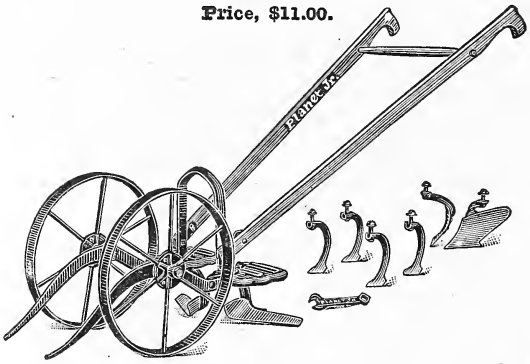
72-Page Planet Jr. Catalog Free
Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. **Write a postal for it.**

BIGGEST SAVERS FOR FARM AND GARDEN

Why worry along with slow out-of-date implements and meagre results? Planet Jr. tools are far more economical—they do 3 to 6 times the work, get bigger, better crops, and outlast several ordinary implements. **Fully guaranteed.** You are actually losing money whenever you cultivate without them.

No. 14 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe

Price, $11.00.

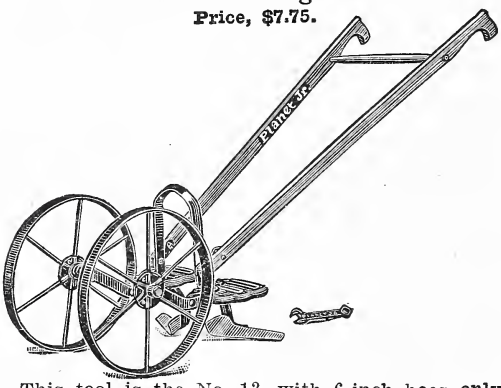


A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.

All Planet Jr. steels are now hardened by a new process, giving longer wearing and easier running tools.

No. 13 Double and Single Wheel Hoe

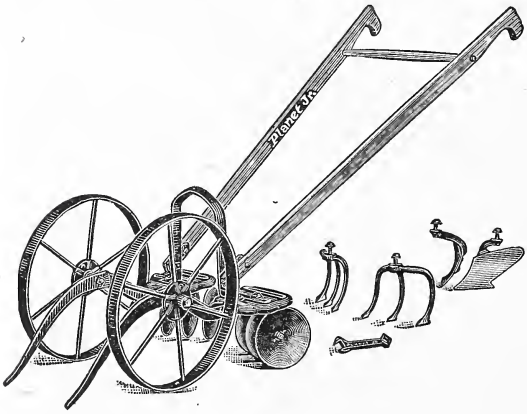
Price, $7.75.



This tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes **only,** these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.

No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

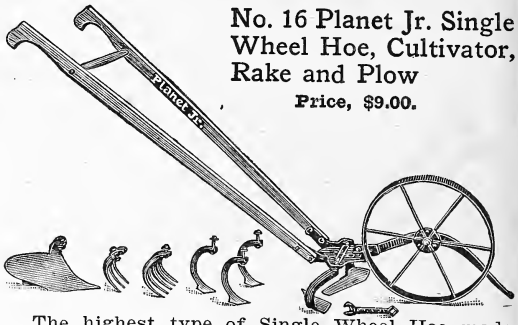
Price, with attachments, as in cut, $12.50.



This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The frame is **steel.**

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

Price, $9.00.



The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest, and best way.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

Price, $7.50.

Same as No. 16, but without the Rakes and Leaf Lifter. These Single Wheel Hoes have steel frames and 15-inch steel wheels.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

Price, $5.50.

This combination will delight the suburbanite, the growing boy, women, younger or older, who will find it a light running wheel hoe that will save them hard work and help much to supply the table with fine vegetables.

Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer, Leveler and Weeder

Price, $6.50.

This new tool is especially adapted for preparing the seed bed and will be found of great value in smoothing and fining the soil surface. The rear blade is 13½ inches wide. After the crops are started, it may be used between rows as a weeder or as a crust breaker.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator

rice, with Steel Lever Wheel, $17.50.
Veight, packed, 83 lbs.

The Greatest Horse Hoe Ever Invented

Invaluable for almost every known crop grown n rows. You can't afford to farm without it.

This **No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator** s stronger, better made and capable of a greater ariety of work than any other cultivator made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Depth-regulator and xtra long frame make it run steady. Adjustable or both depth and width. Specially hardened cultivating steels insure durability and thorough cultivation, which makes a bigger crop. Pays for tself in a single season.

No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, with Steel Wheel, $15.00.
Weight, packed, 70 lbs.

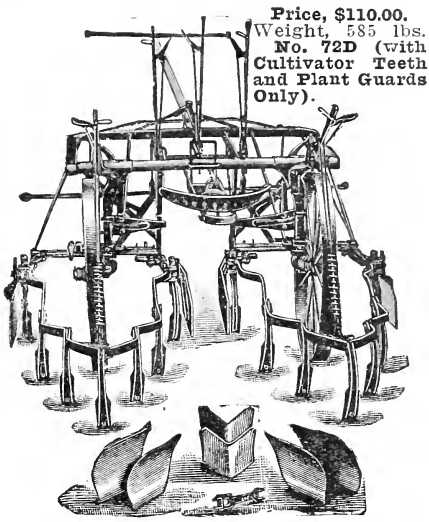
Is identical with No. 8, except that it has no depth regulator, and has a plain wheel instead of lever wheel.

PLANET JR. EXTRAS

4½-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1	pair	**$1.20**
6-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1	pair	**1.30**
7-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1	pair	**1.50**
8-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1	pair	**1.60**
4½-inch Hoe Steel, C. & D1, No. 552/3	pair	**.60**
6-inch Hoe Steels, C. & D1, No. 1092/3	pair	**.70**
7-inch Hoe Steels, C. & D1, No. 1700/1	pair	**.90**
8-inch Hoe Steels, C. & D1, No. 997/8	pair	**1.00**
Rakes, three-tooth	pair	**1.00**
Rakes, five-tooth	pair	**1.30**
Rakes, seven-tooth	pair	**1.60**

No. 72 Planet Jr. Two-Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

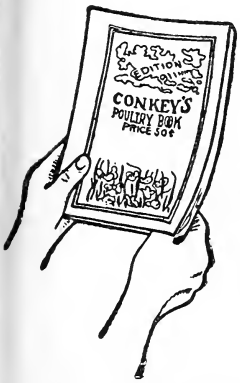
Price, $110.00.
Weight, 585 lbs.
No. 72D (with Cultivator Teeth and Plant Guards Only).



Saves a man, a team and a cultivator every day it is used. The greatest machine ever invented for large acreage in corn, potatoes, beans, etc. Works two rows 28 to 44 inches apart, even if crooked or of irregular width. Leaves no open furrows next the row. Powerful spring lift makes gangs easy to handle. Pivot wheels, steel ratchets, dust-proof bearings.

Steel Cultivator Teeth and Bolt, Regular or Narrow	each	**$0.40**
Plows for Double-Wheel Hoes	pair	**1.50**
Plow Steels for Double-Wheel Hoes	pair	**.90**
Plow Steels for Single-Wheel Hoes	each	**.90**
Plows for Single-Wheel Hoes	each	**1.50**
Onion Set Plow and Coverers	each	**1.50**
Handles	pair	**1.00**
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 4 in set		**2.75**
Standard and Bolt	each	**.95**

CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK FREE



A valuable 80-page book on housing, feeding, management, disease, etc. Just the practical working ideas you need in order to be successful with poultry. Free for stamps, 4c, to cover mailing.

We sell and guarantee all Conkey Remedies. Money back if in any treatment you are not absolutely satisfied with results.

Here's What You Need for Hatching Season

Conkey's Lice Powder, for **setting hens,** and for dusting in nests, **15c, 30c, 60c and $1.20. Express extra.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment for **little chicks, 15c, 30c, postage free.**

Conkey's Lice Liquid, for **mites in poultry house** or for dipping. **1 qt., 40c; 2 qts., 70c; gallon, $1.20.**

Remember there are 3 different kinds of lice. You must fight all three.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy for little chicks, **60c.**

Conkey's Cholera Remedy for all bowel troubles, **60c.**

Conkey's Gape Remedy, **60c.**

Always keep on hand Conkey's Roup Remedy, 30c, 60c and $1.20. Prevents colds and roup and cures even worst cases. Positive guarantee.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, all pure tonic, no bulky fibre. Very economical. **30c, 60c, $1.25 pkgs., pails, $3.25.** Brings eggs. Excellent for chicks not doing well. Doesn't injure.

We cannot list the complete line, but there is a Conkey Remedy for every known poultry disease. Send for the Conkey Poultry Book and find out about these diseases. Healthy birds make healthy profits. Book tells how to prevent disease.

If your farm stock are ailing, give them Conkey's Stock Tonic. It is a perfect conditioner. Fine for dairy cows, also for feeding cattle, sheep or hogs. Excellent worm remedy and keeps digestion perfect, thereby insuring proper gains from expensive feed. **Prices: 1 lb., 30c; 2¼ lbs., 60c; 5-lb. pkg., $1.25; 12-lb. pail, $2.50; 25-lb. pail, $4.00.**

A good all around dip and disinfectant is an absolute necessity. Here is one at the right price. Every gallon of Conkey's Disinfectant makes 100 gallons of ready-to-use disinfecting fluid. Simply mix with water. Not dangerous and can't explode. **Prices: qt., 40c; 2 qts., 70c; 1 gal., $1.25.**

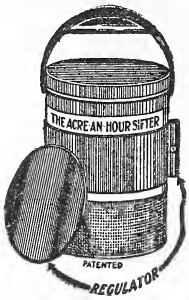
No flies on stock if you spray with Conkey's Fly-Knocker. Doesn't injure animal or taint milk. No shrink in milk flow or loss of butter-fat. Money back **if not** satisfied. **Prices: qt., 50c; 2 qts., 75c; 1 gal., $1.25.**

CRYS-CO

Grit and Shell Producer

ITS ECONOMICAL FEATURES

In buying CRYS-CO, you get a shell producer and grit combined. The chicken gets more lime from CRYS-CO than from the genuine oyster shell, and fresh water shells that are being substituted for oyster are not to be compared at all with CRYS-CO. The gritty part of CRYS-CO thoroughly grinds the food, being hard, sharp and cubical, and saves the buying of a separate grit for this purpose. The heavy white cotton sack in which CRYS-CO is packed is worth 10 cents to any poultry raiser. **Price per 100 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., 30c.**



BUG DEATH

A non-poisonous powder to be applied dry or mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. It is death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms. It is best applied dry with a duster or bellows at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., 85c; 12½ lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $10.50.**

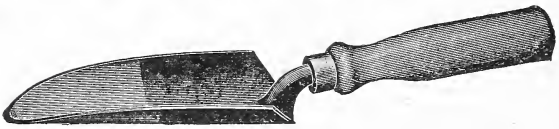
Dickey Shaker, for applying above, **40c ea.**

Acre an Hour Shaker, 70c ea.

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

PRUNING SHEAR, CALIFORNIA PATTERN

Very good quality. At this low price you cannot afford to be without a pair. **Price, 90c.**



GARDEN TROWEL STYLE A

Steel, hardwood handle, finely varnished, 6-inch steel blade, lower half polished, upper half lacquered blue. **Price, ea., 35c.**

STYLE G

Hardwood handle not varnished; 6-inch steel blade; finish, plain lacquered. **Price, 25c.**

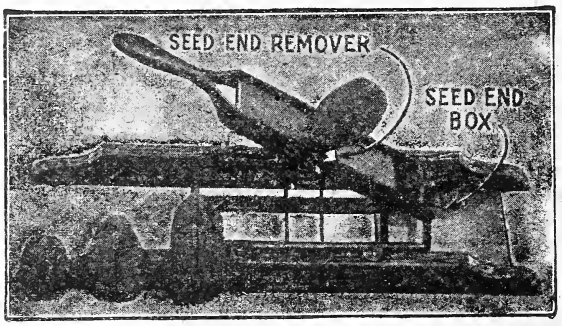
THE GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER

24 Inches Long
8 Inches Wide
Weight, 8 lbs.

Cutter Will Last a Lifetime

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT ONE?

PRICE, $3.25

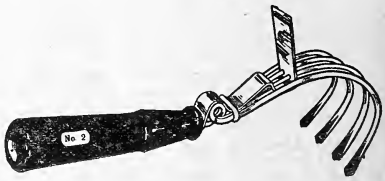


Made Stronger Than Ever Before No Weak Parts

The GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER shown herewith has all the essential features necessary to a first-class tool. It will cut any size potato in pieces uniform in size, thereby insuring more accurate planting than when power planter is used. The operator, to get the best results, will pick up the tuber, look for the seed or blossom end, passing it over the knife on upper side of pressure lever, thus removing the cause of so many empty potato hills in your potato patch. Then, according to size of potato, place it on knives so that when lever is pushed down it will be cut into two, four or six; or, if a very large one, split it and cut each half into as many pieces as its size will require. From six to eight bushels can be cut with it in an hour. The saving in time alone will more than pay for this cutter the first season it is used.

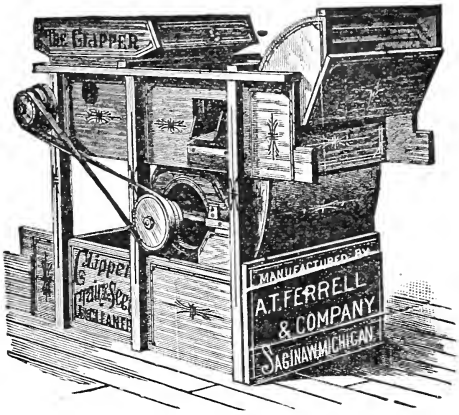
MAGIC WEEDER HOE

The Magic Weeder Hoe is the best garden hand-weeder we have ever used. Each tooth works separately on springs and is sure death to the weed. **Small size, 15c each; medium, 35c.; large size, 70c.**



CLIPPER MILLS—No. 1 B, No. 2 B

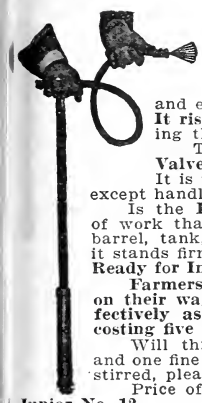
The Clipper Mill is a great institution. This mill has revolutionized the cleaning, grading, and separating of corn, grains and seeds. It will grade, clean, and separate all of these items more rapidly, perfectly and satisfactorily than any other fanning mill made. It is better built and more durable than any other fanning mill. It screens out all of the dust, fine particles of dirt, chaff, etc., before it goes over the fan, consequently there is less dust in operating than from any other mill. It is easy to operate and of a very great capacity. The Kite Hopper for the cleaned grain or seed holds five bushels, most other machines require separate baskets or boxes in which to catch the grain. The above statements are strong, but they are absolutely true. Every person who has once used a Clipper Grain or Seed Cleaner would never discard it for any other make made. We venture to say that 99 per cent of the Seed Houses of the World use Clipper mills for their main cleaning. If there was a better mill made than the Clipper the seed houses would of necessity have them. The fact that the seed houses of the world use the Clipper we consider the greatest recommend for this mill. These mills can be operated by hand or power. Each mill, if you request it, will be equipped without additional charge, with a power pulley. Each mill is equipped with twelve screens suitable for cleaning, grading and separating all kinds of grain and seed, and seed corn. These screens are very durable as they are made of perforated zinc or steel. The capacity of the No. 1 B is 40 bushels of market wheat per hour, 12 bushels of clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle near this quantity. Every Clipper mill is guaranteed both as to material and workmanship and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market. It is guaranteed to us by the manufacturer and that guarantee is reinforced by our guarantee; in fact, we guarantee this mill to grade, clean, and separate any grain or seed that is not impossible to separate. It will not separate one grain from another where the weight and size is the same, but if there is a difference in weight or size it will make a perfect separation. It is the best mill for grading seed corn and each mill is equipped with special seed grading screens for edge drop planters. This season of light wheat it will pay you well to screen your seed wheat over the Clipper, planting only the best. If you will grade your seed grains each season you will increase your yield, inside of five years, from five to twenty per cent. Now, whatever a man soweth, that shall be also reap, or in other words, if you sow weed seeds or poor seed, you are bound to reap that of like quality, and kinds. Separate them with the Clipper. Most other mills depend entirely upon the screens for their work and with unsatisfactory results. The Clipper cleans all straw and foreign matter from the grain before it enters the air shaft, and then it strikes the vertical blast, and that does the rest. The Clipper screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while machine is in operation. Anyone desirous of obtaining the very best, inexpensive, and most durable mill for general use, the above facts would dictate the purchase of the Clipper. Give it a trial and you will use no other mill. It is endorsed and used by State and Government Stations.



ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

This Mill sells everywhere without corn grading screens, or equipped with ten screens for **$32.00.** We will deliver this mill at your station, freight paid, and include the extra corn grading screens, or twelve screens, for **$32.00.** The No. 2 B. Mill, of nearly twice the capacity, operated by hand or power as you wish, **freight** paid to your station, **$39.00.**

A NEW SPRAY AND FORCE PUMP



Junior No. 12

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc.

This Pump requires **no fastening of any kind,** holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. **It rises of itself,** the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinders apart.

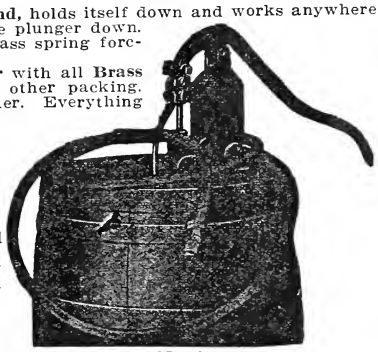
The **All-Brass suction** working with **a brass cylinder** with all **Brass Valves,** does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order. Everything except handle and hose are **Solid Brass.**

Is the **Easiest Working** and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, tank, spring or creek. Without fastening of any kind it stands firmly wherever placed. Weighs only 3 pounds and is **Ready for Instant Use Everywhere.**

Farmers with an ordinary amount of Spraying put a barrel on their wagon, set this Pump in and spray their trees as effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much.

Will throw two solid continuous streams, one flat spray and one fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred, pleases everybody and will last a lifetime.

Price of Pump complete, as shown in cut, **$4.50.**



No. 4

BARREL SPRAYERS

This Barrel Sprayer is intended for orchard or field spraying, and can be mounted on either the end or side of an ordinary barrel or on a tank.

When desired, two lengths of hose and two or four nozzles can be used by attaching a large Y to the screw spout of pump, so enabling you to spray from both sides of the wagon at the same time.

This pump has large air chamber and possesses great power and force. The churn dash agitator attached to piston thoroughly mixes the solution at every stroke of the pump handle.

We do not furnish barrels, as suitable ones on which pump is easily mounted can be secured in all localities.

At prices quoted below, each pump is fitted with five feet of hose, five feet of iron extension pipe and one "Kant-Klog" nozzle, making a splendid outfit, fully guaranteed, at a very low cost.

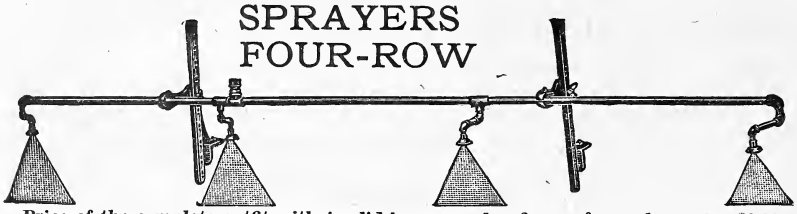
No. 4, price, with seamless brass cylinder two and one-half inches in diameter, seven inches long, brass piston rod and brass screw spout, **$13.00.**

No. 8, the same as No. 4, with all-brass plunger, brass valve and valve seat, **$15.25.**

When desired, we furnish a three-quarter inch shut-off cock for **$1.35.**

Large Y for attaching 2 hose to spout, **$1.00;** additional hose, 20c per foot.

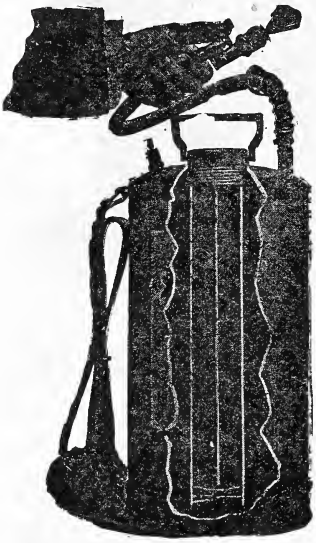
SPRAYERS FOUR-ROW



Can be used with any **spray pump or nozzles you now have,** or with our Barrel Sprayer and "Kant Klog" nozzles. Adjustable for rows from two feet six to three feet apart. The guide irons can be fastened to any wagon or cart by a couple of bolts and removed in a moment. The piping can be raised or lowered by loosening two wing nuts. This attachment will save many times its cost the first season. One man can drive and do the pumping and spray 30 acres of potatoes, etc., per day.

Price of the complete outfit with 4 solid brass nozzles, 2 caps for each nozzle, $8.00.

We have Power Sprayers for sale. But if a customer already has an orchard pump or intends getting one of ours, why should he go to the expense of getting a large power sprayer? By getting this attachment he has a splendid outfit for both orchard and field work, at **less than one-third the cost.**



Kant Klog Sprayer

SPRAYING PUMP AND CART
"Gardener's Choice"

Complete as per cut. Is meeting a long felt want in this line. The top of the tank where the pump sets is firmly fastened to the tank and frame. The frame is largely of wrought iron pipe and the 24-gallon tank is of hard wood, well hooped. With this outfit you can handle any amount of spraying. **Price, complete, $20.00.**

Spraying Pump and Cart

Kant Klog Sprayer

A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly. Special attention is called to the new Kant Klog. The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray. Gives both round and flat sprays or solid stream. It is suspended from the shoulder and holds five gallons. We can furnish this in either galvanized steel or polished brass as desired. **Price with galvanized steel body, $7.50; with polished brass body, $9.50.**

"SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

This is undoubtedly the best knapsack sprayer on the market and will take care of any quantity of work. It can also be used as a bucket sprayer by removing the handle and lever and use the extra handle which is furnished with the outfit. Straps are made extra wide, which makes it easy to carry. Five-gallon copper tank, brass pump with bronze ball valve, which makes it almost everlasting. **Price, $20.00.**

The CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made, and any person sowing any kind of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres, besides sowing the seed much more even than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. **Price, each, $1.75.**

"Success" Knapsack Sprayer

LAWN INSURANCE

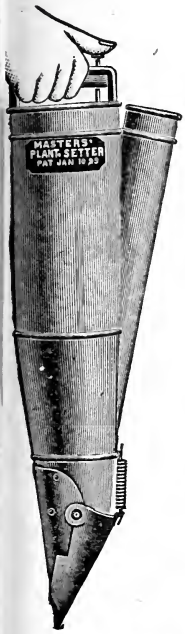
Grass makes the lawn; dandelions are only disfigurements. Granting that the dandelion possesses beauty—flowers should be in flower-beds.

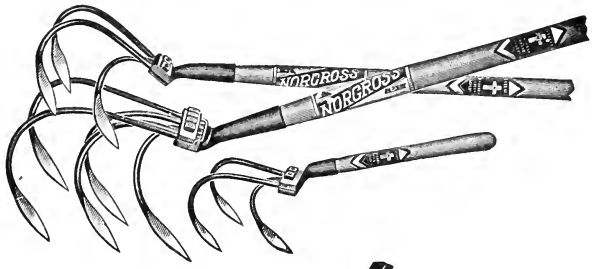
The Hall Dandelion Puller is an absolute guarantee to a fine lawn. It saves the lawn because it gets the root. It leaves no bad-looking hole to mark your work. The trowel-shaped blade slides into the ground while a patented prong catches the root. When it is pulled up you are done with that particular dandelion and its progeny. The root comes with it. The Dandelion Puller will be sent you for **35 cents.**

BASKETS—GRAPE BASKETS

We carry these in stock in quantities and can make shipment promptly. These are the standard eight-pound baskets with cover and handle. **50, $2.00; 100, $3.75; 1,000, $25.00.**

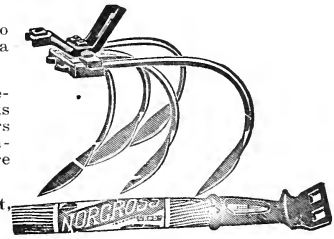
NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES





The most useful of all garden implements. If the soil is constantly stirred, weeds cannot sprout and the valuable soil moisture which feeds and gives life to growing plants will be retained.

Close hand cultivation is best; and "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand, the fingers of which work closely around the delicate plants without injuring them; stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose without a footprint upon it.

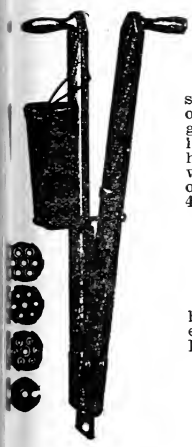


The "Norcross" is the only Cultivator-Hoe with detachable handle ferrule (Pat'd.), which provides for its use as a wheel plow attachment. Professional gardeners declare that no wheel plow on the market has an attachment equal to our Cultivator-Hoe. All prongs are detachable.

Price, 5 prong, 90c each; 3 prong, 55c each; midget, 40 each. Attachment for wheel hoe, 10c each.

MASTER'S TRANSPLANTER

Means a good stand of plants, rain or no rain; everybody delighted with its worth. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Thousands of testimonials for the asking. For setting cabbages, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes and similar plants we challenge the world for its equal. **Price, $4.50 each. Send us your order today.**



INOCULATE YOUR SEED

The new method of inoculation is so simple and easily applied and so cheap that you should not plant any of the following seed without inoculation: Alfalfa, sweet clover, all other clovers, garden beans, peas, etc. Bacteria sold by us is of the very best quality and is guaranteed to keep for six months after leaving the laboratory. The fifty-cent bottle will inoculate 15 pounds of seed or less. Using a greater quantity than recommended does not hurt the seed at all. The one-dollar size is sufficient to inoculate 40 pounds of seed. It will well pay you to use it. Will increase the crops from 25 to 100 per cent, increases the fertility of your soil, and you will note by the above that it is practically inexpensive. **Garden size, 40c; acre size, 55c; 2 acres, $1.00; 4 acres, $1.60; 5 acres, $2.25.**

THE ECLIPSE ROTARY HAND CORN PLANTER

Has given unequalled satisfaction during the last twelve seasons. It eclipses all others, having a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is extremely simple, and works much easier than other styles. Plants anything from cane to corn. The handiest tool on the place. **Price, $1.85.**

Weights and Measures and Amount of Seed Sown the Acre

	Weight per bushel	Quantity to Acre
Barley, broadcast	48 lbs.	110 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.	80 lbs.
Bromus Inermis	14 lbs.	18 to 20 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.	24 lbs.
Clover, red, alone	60 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, white, alone	60 lbs.	8 lbs.
Clover, Alsike, alone	60 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, alfalfa, alone	60 lbs.	12 to 20 lbs.
Clover, sweet		5 to 15 lbs.
Flax	56 lbs.	30 lbs.
Grass, Lawn, weight depends on mixture.		50 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14 lbs.	50 lbs.
Grass, Orchard	14 lbs.	45 lbs.
Grass, English Rye	14 lbs.	35 lbs.
Grass, Red top, solid Seed		10 to 14 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	45 lbs.	17 lbs.
Grass, Millet	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Oats	32 lbs.	70 to 100 lbs.
Rye	56 lbs.	95 lbs.

	Quantity to Acre
Clover, Timothy, Red Top — together for one acre	4 lbs. Clover 11 lbs. Timothy 4 lbs. Red top
Beets, in drills	5 to 6 lbs.
Carrot, in drills	2 to 3 lbs.
Corn, in hills	6 to 8 qts.
Corn, for soiling	2 to 3 bu.
Corn, Sweet	6 to 8 qts.
Onion Seed	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills	200 lbs.
Peas, Garden	120 lbs.
Peas, Field	150 lbs.
Potatoes (cut tubers)	8 to 10 bu.
Pumpkins, in hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	5 to 10 lbs.
Squash	3 to 4 lbs.
Turnip, in drills	1 to 1½ lbs.
Turnip, broadcast	1 lb.
Rutabaga, broadcast	1 lb.

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

12x12	Inches	43,560	30x30	Inches	6,970	5x 4	Feet	2,178	12x12	Feet	302
18x18	Inches	19,360	36x24	Inches	7,260	8x 3	Feet	1,815	16x16	Feet	170
24x18	Inches	15,520	36x36	Inches	4,840	8x 8	Feet	680	20x20	Feet	108
30x12	Inches	17,424	4x 4	Feet	2,723	10x10	Feet	435	30x30	Feet	48

Weights and Measures and Amount of Seed Sown the Acre

	Weight per Bush.	Quantity to Acre
Barley, broadcast	48 lbs.	110 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.	80 lbs.
Bromus Inermis	14 lbs.	18 to 20 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.	24 lbs.
Clover, red, alone	60 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.
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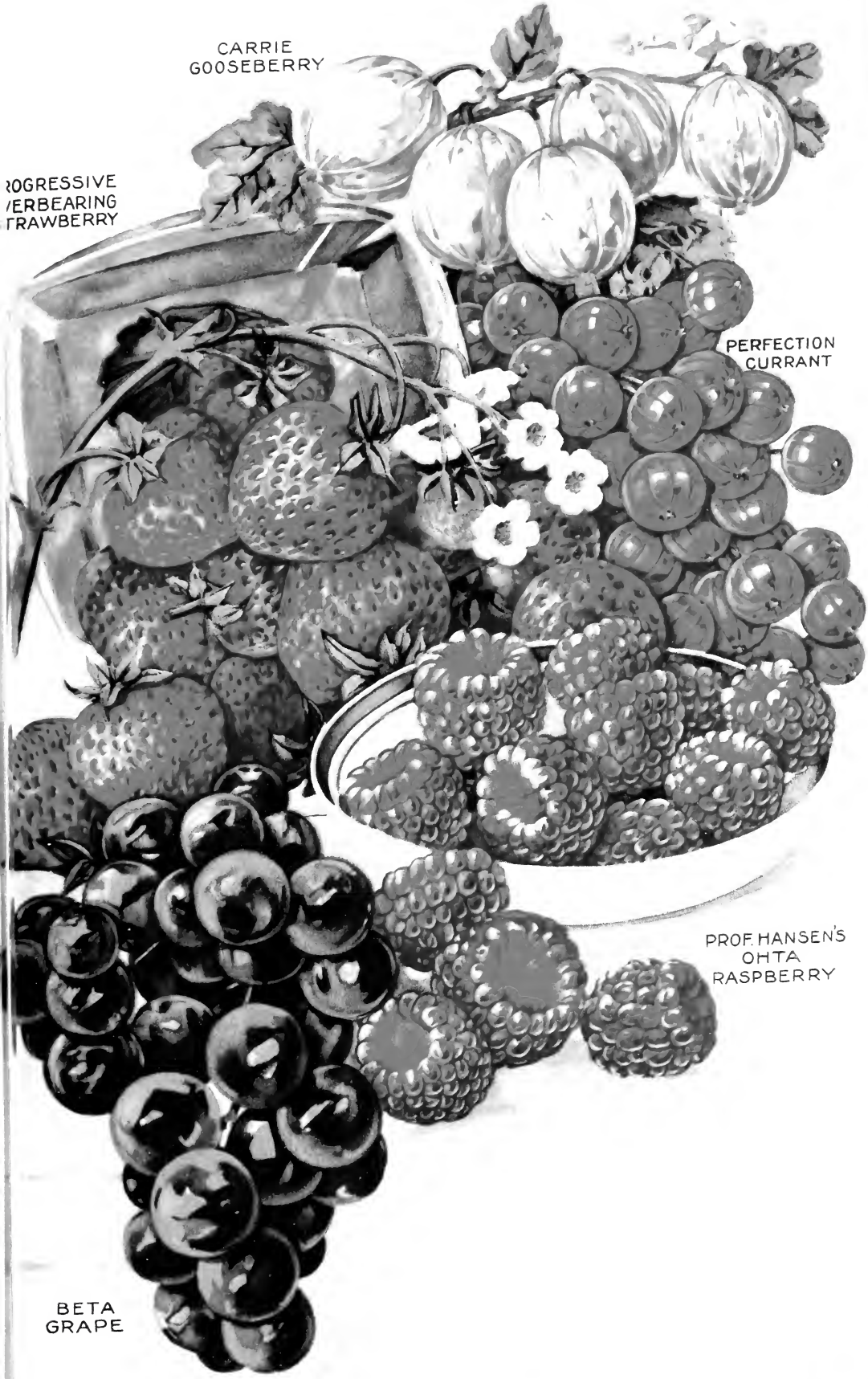
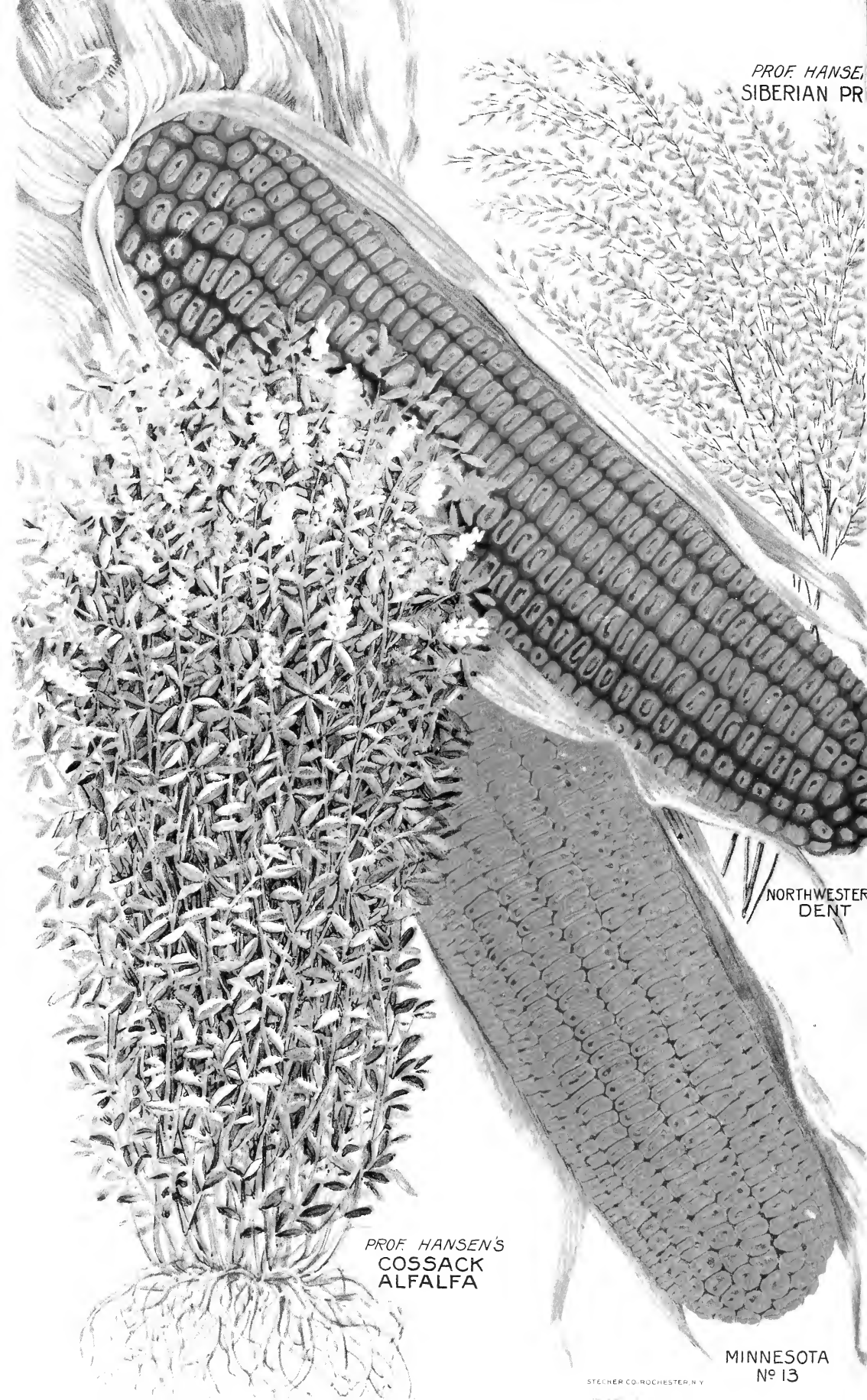

CARRIE
GOOSEBERRY
ROGRESSIVE
VERBEARING
TRAWBERRY
PERFECTION
CURRANT
PROF. HANSEN'S
OHTA
RASPBERRY
BETA
GRAPE


PROF. HANSEN
SIBERIAN PR
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COSSACK
ALFALFA
MINNESOTA
Nº 13
STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.